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HISTORY

OF

"THE BOWERS MAP BILL,"

AND OF THE

MAP OF SONOMA COUNTY.

BY A. B. (HAY-THOMPSON-) BOWERS, C. E.

Author and Publisher of The Topographical Farm Map of Sonoma County, etc.

"Forgive thyself nothing, but forgive others much.



Second Edition.

WITH ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, AND SUPPLEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRANK EASTMAN, PRINTER, 509 CLAY STREET.
1869.

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A

HISTORY

OF

"THE BOWERS MAP BILL,"

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MAP OF SONOMA COUNTY.

BY A. B. (HAY THOMPSON) BOWERS, C. E.

Surveyor, Topographer, Draughtsman,

LATE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Author and Publisher of The Topographical Farm Map of Sonoma County, etc.

"Those who wrong others generally slander them to cover their own infamy."

"Forgive thyself nothing, but forgive others much."

"Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear, and with a manly heart."

SECOND EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, AND SUPPLEMENT.



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1869.

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DEDICATORY.

To my bondsmen, whom. to shield from loss on my account. I have labored day by day, and burned the midnight lamp; to the men who induced me to undertake the completion of the map by promising to assist in getting an appropriation, and who, in accordance with their promises, petitioned the Supervisors "to make *whatever appropriation* is required to meet the *cash expense* of completing the work, and to *take such other steps* as may be *necessary to secure* the completion and publication of the map;" and who, indignant at the action of the Board of Supervisors, procured the passage of an Act requiring them to heed the wishes of the people; and to the people at large who, understanding the value of the map, and, appreciating the liberality of my offer, desired its acceptance, but whose wishes have been thwarted; — to all these, this Paper is respectfully dedicated by their friend and servant,

THE AUTHOR.

19463

WHY THIS BOOK IS WRITTEN.

A great deal has been written, from first to last, concerning an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1863, and known, in common parlance, as "The Bowers Map Bill." It has been vehemently attacked by some, and as warmly defended by others. Most of those who have written against it, are understood to have come into the county since the passage of the Act, and have labored under the disadvantage of not being familiar with the causes that led to its enactment. They have based their arguments upon the supposition that the county did not wish to procure the map.

Were this true, their points would generally have been well taken. If we admit their premises, their conclusions follow, as a matter of course. If the county did not need or wish for the map, the Legislature, doubtless, erred in seeking to compel its purchase.

Those who have defended the Act, base their arguments upon the fact that the people of the county *did* wish to procure the map; that they had repeatedly made known their wishes to the Supervisors, and tried to induce them to secure it; that the Supervisors refused to be governed by the will of the people; and that the Act in question was passed to compel the Board to heed the wishes of their constituents. This is not the first time that these men—Fike and Moran—had refused to carry out the wishes of the people, expressed by petition, and been compelled to do so by legislative enactment. (See Statutes of 1862, page 90.) A subsequent Board have been compelled to open

a road from Bloomfield to Beck's School-house. (See Statutes of 1865–6, page 152.) This latter mandatory Act, like the "Map Bill," was introduced by one of our own Assemblymen, (Hoag) and recommended by the Sonoma delegation; and since the passage of this last Act, it is presumed that the friends of our late delegation no longer question the constitutionality of either. It is no unusual thing for the petty tyranny of Supervisors to be overruled and remedied by legislative enactment, as well as by the courts; and in some instances, where they have rendered themselves particularly obnoxious, the Board has been summarily abolished. The Legislature of 1860 compelled the Supervisors of various counties to pay out money in more than half a dozen instances; and that of 1853 abolished, in toto, the Boards of Supervisors of three different counties. And these are, by no means, solitary cases. Acts, identical in principle with the "Map Bill," have been passed by nearly every Legislature of our State.

It is evident that the merits of this question depend entirely upon the facts. If the county did not wish to procure the map, this law probably ought not to have been passed. If the county *did* wish to procure it, but were thwarted in this wish by the Supervisors, then, an Act to compel the Board to respect, and carry out the wishes of the county, is proper and just.

It follows, then, that a full knowledge of the facts is essential to a correct understanding of the matter. A large portion of our population has arrived in the county since the passage of the Act, and are necessarily ignorant of these facts. Some of these are disposed to blame me severely; some even going as far as to charge me with bribery, and an attempt to defraud the county.

Having made a donation of more than $18,000, in labor, to this people, —having been led into the expenditure of a much larger sum, in *cash*, for their benefit, —having been instrumental in putting many thousand dollars into the county treasury, —and having been deprived by the county of the $5000 guaranteed me by Act of the Legislature, I do not relish the idea of being bankrupted in reputation also, and classed as a swindler by those for whom I have labored so hard and

so long. People first doubt, then, becoming satisfied that one actually *is* laboring for their benefit, they regard it as a piece of unmitigated folly, or the vagary of a distempered brain. This, in their lifetime, is the common lot of all who labor for the public good; and of this I do not complain. I knew, from the first, that it would be mine.

Simple ingratitude would not have disturbed me, for this, from former experience, I had expected and foreseen. It is but the common frailty of man. But when, in addition to this, every third man feels called upon to hold an hour's discussion with me concerning this matter, thereby occupying a large amount of my time,—when I am deluged with anonymous communications, charging me wirh bribery, and with attempting to defraud this people,—when men, professing to be my friends,

> "Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
> And, without sneering, teach the rest to sneer,"—

and when this is kept up year after year, with but little abatement, to the great injury not only of my reputation but of my business, also, it becomes too much even for *my* equanimity, and I claim the right, in self-defense, of telling some very plain truths to this people, and of uttering an indignant denunciation of this ill treatment, continual misrepresentation, and unmerited abuse.

I have therefore determined to publish a history of the whole matter. The work is before you. I have by no means exhausted my material, but I have used enough to exonerate myself, and show that I have been greatly wronged.

[We have received a book in pamphlet form from Mr. A. B. Bowers, giving a history of the "Bowers Map Bill," of March, 1863. Mr. Bowers has, we think, been treated with great injustice. Any one reading this book can readily see in what manner he has been so treated. We shall take further notice of the subject hereafter, and give some reasons for speaking as we do. — *Democratic Standard*, Aug. 1, 1867, Menefee & Smith, Editors and Proprietors.]

If any should think that at times I have been unduly severe, let them remember, there *is* a point at which "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and those who press me *beyond* this point, must learn "there

are blows to take, as well as blows to give." Not because I harbor resentment,—I cherish ill-will toward no one living; but, because a decent self-respect will not permit me to be imposed upon with impunity.

There may be no single individual who can substantiate all I have written, but there are scores who can testify to any given particular, and if need be, they will do so.

A. B. (H. T.) B.

Petaluma, March 1, 1869.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE MAP.

I am, by profession, a civil engineer, topographer, and draughtsman. I have not confined myself closely to those things, and do not claim particular eminence therein. Nevertheless, I have done some creditable work in each of these particulars, and received good pay for my services. It is conceded that I do my work well, and my ability to make a map is not questioned. In 1854 I came to Petaluma to take charge of the public school. I was able to obtain, for the use of my scholars, not even an outline map, or geographical information of any kind, concerning the country, except from conversation with those who had traveled over it. Believing that next to a general knowledge of the physical features, and leading civil subdivisions of the earth's surface, an acquaintance with the locality in which one lives is the most valuable of all geographical learning, and wishing to impart this knowledge to my pupils, I commenced the compilation of such surveys as were accessible, for this purpose. I soon found this paucity of information was by no means confined to Sonoma County; that there was little reliable data, concerning any portion of this coast, in print; that the business operations of this people were rapidly extending over the entire Pacific slope, and that the want of information concerning the country was beginning to be severely felt; that many business enterprises were sadly crippled for want of data upon which to base reliable estimates and calculations, and that the want of this data retarded immigration, and prevented the influx of capital necessary for the development of the resources of the State. I saw that this information, if collected and published, would be of incalculable value to this people, and that he who accomplished this work would merit the gratitude of his countrymen, and confer a benefit upon the entire civilized world. I conceived the idea of trying to supply this want, and placing myself in communication with literary and scientific men, procured their cooperation, and formed combinations that enabled me to get material from a hundred different sources, and from more than

a thousand different men. Each in his specialty, was to furnish me with geographical, mineral, or agricultural data, qualities of soil, character and temperature of climate, force, direction, and duration of winds, amount of rain, snow, fog, dew, etc., in short, without particularizing, all the accessible data suitable for such a work—the plan of which embraced two or more volumes—one, a text book for our schools, and one or more volumes for general circulation throughout the United States and Europe. A work of this character is worse than useless, if not reliable. It must be founded upon accurate geographical data, to begin with. This, alas! was found to be wanting. But few surveys had been made, and the best maps that could be constructed were wholly inadequate for the purpose intended. But this discovery was made only after much labor and expense had been incurred, in this county and elsewhere. It became apparent that the execution of the work must be postponed for many years. The rapidity with which surveys and scientific explorations have been progressing, for the last few years, justifies the hope that the enterprise may yet be fully carried out within the present century.

From the Department of the United States Coast Survey, in Washington; the United States Surveyor General's and United States Land Offices, in San Francisco; the State Surveyor General's, and State Land Offices, in Sacramento; the Supervisors' and County Recorder's Offices, in Santa Rosa; and from the field notes, and records of county and private surveyors, I obtained an immense amount of material; and, for several years, while engaged, for the most part, in teaching in this county, employed a large portion of my mornings, evenings, and Saturdays, in putting together such of these surveys as were within this county, going into the field to make connecting surveys during my vacations. I became much interested in the work, and, adding little by little, day by day, through a series of years, that which was intended, at first, for little more than an outline map, for the work of which I have spoken, and for my own use in teaching, began to exhibit a fullness and accuracy of detail not contemplated in the outset, and had cost a sum I could illy afford to lose. It embraced surveys that had originally cost over $200,000—the compilation, connection, and protraction of which had occupied fully three years of time, and cost me, in cash, something more than $3,000. It was now equal, in all respects, and in some, superior, to any other county map that has ever been gotten up on this coast. Up to this time, I had not entertained the idea of publishing it, except on a small scale, in an atlas, to accompany the work of which I have heretofore

spoken, the preparation of which, however, had long since been indefinitely postponed. But it was generally known that I had been at work upon such a map, and repeated efforts had been made to induce me to prepare it for publication. For three years previous to this, numerous articles had appeared, from time to time, in each of the four papers then published in the county, urging the necessity for such a map, recommending an appropriation from the county for that purpose, and calling upon the people at large, to encourage the work. I give brief extracts from a few of these, to show the feeling of the community and of the press.

BOWERS' MAP.

Mr. Bowers has spent the greater portion of his time for the last two years in gathering correct and reliable information, by actual surveys, made by himself and other competent surveyors, for this map. * * * * It is a thing more needed in this county than anything else we could imagine.—*Democrat, May,* 1859.

PETALUMA CHOROGRAPHY.

Mr. A. B. Bowers, a civil and topographical engineer of this city, has recently completed a map of the Bodega Rancho, in this county, which, for neatness and scientific execution, can hardly be excelled. The entire character of the country embraced in the Rancho, whether mountain or plain ; whether timber or barren, whether covered with oak or redwood, is distinctly shown. The character of the land, as to altitude, is also given. Every farm is set forth, with its respective stream or rivulet described. The map is some three and one-third feet wide, by four and a half feet long, and is intended for Tyler Curtis, Esq. It will be remembered that Mr. Bowers has also under way a map of the County of Sonoma, in which he proposes to give every farm in the county its place, together with the name of the owner. Such a map will be of immense value, and it is to be hoped that all our farmers will give proper encouragement for the completion of a work so much needed.—*Sonoma County Journal, May* 23*d*, 1862.

COUNTY MAP.

Mr. A. B. Bowers has been engaged several months* in the execution of a map of Sonoma County, which, when completed, will be immenesly valuable, both to the county, as a chart for the guidance of its officers, and to private citizens for their individual use, as Mr. Bowers proposes to give every farm in the county its place, together with the name of its owner. * * * * We think it would be well for the Board of Supervisors to give him such aid as may be in their power.—*Sonoma Democrat, T. L. Thompson, Editor and Publisher, Santa Rosa, June 5th,* 1862.

WELL EXECUTED.

We have examined a map of the Bodega Rancho, just completed by A. B. Bowers, Esq., civil and topographical engineer, which reflects much credit upon

* This should have been several *years*, and is probably a mistake of the printer.

his skill as a chorographer. For neatness of design and accuracy in detail, it is as near perfect as anything of the kind we have ever examined. Mr. Bowers has also bestowed much time and labor on a map of Sonoma County, which, if he can receive encouragement, in the shape of material aid, commensurate with the importance of the work upon which he is engaged, will be forthcoming at an early day. This enterprise of Mr. Bowers should receive the encouragement of our citizens at large, as well as substantial aid from the county to aid him in the prosecution of his work. The manner in which the map above alluded to is executed, warrants us in predicting that his County Map will be a credit both to the county and its author.—*Petaluma Argus, May 28th,* 1862.

PETALUMA CHOROGRAPHY.

A. B. Bowers, Esq., with whose card, in another column, our readers are familiar, and who has executed a map of the Bodega Rancho, in Marin* County, combining rare qualities and indicating exceeding skill, has been some time engaged on a map of Sonoma County. The Petaluma *Journal* says of the map of the Bodega Rancho: "For neatness and scientific execution" it "can hardly be excelled," and of the County Map, the *Journal* says: "Such a map will be of immense value, and it is to be hoped that all our farmers will give proper encouragement for the completion of a work so much needed." The *Democrat* says of the County Map: "When completed it will be eminently valuable both to the county, as a chart for the guidance of its officers, and to private citizens, for their individual use. * * * * We think it would be well for the Board of Supervisors to give him such aid as may be in their power."

These suggestions of the editors of the leading papers of Sonoma County, are made with the best knowledge of the value to the people of Sonoma, of the map of Mr. Bowers. Our personal knowledge of his work, and of his skill and ability in the department referred to, fully justifies the indorsement of these suggestions. We hope the people of the county will interest themselves in furthering his efforts in this direction.—*Christian Advocate, San Francisco, June 19th,* 1862.

Scarcely a day passed without some one speaking to me concerning the matter, and expressing the hope that the Supervisors would offer sufficient inducement to justify me in completing and publishing the map. So much was said about it, that at length I went to Santa Rosa to consult the Supervisors in reference to an appropriation. To my surprise, I found them almost entirely ignorant of the necessity for such a map, incredulous of the benefit to be derived therefrom, and exceedingly illiberal in their ideas of an appropriation.

Appreciating its value, and unwilling that the county should be deprived of the benefit to be derived from such a work, I determined to make a donation of my own labor, on condition that the county pay "THE CASH EXPENSE OF COMPLETING AND PUBLISHING THE MAP."

This offer was soon put in the form of a petition which, as first drawn, asked for only "twelve or fifteen hundred dollars." "That," said I, "is not my proposition. I do not intend to give the county anything except my own labor. I

* Should have been Sonoma County.

cannot tell what the cash expense may be, but it will amount to much more than fifteen hundred dollars." The following was then added: "or such sum as you may consider necessary to secure the completion and publication of said map." "That will not do," said I; "they may think five hundred dollars all that is necessary." There was then added, "and cover the necessary cash expense of the same, *whatever that may be.*" I raised no further objection. As thus amended, the petition went into circulation and received the signatures of men representing more than three-fourths of the then taxable property of the county. I regret to learn, that one or two prominent men whose names appear in this paper, forgetting what they were then pleased to term my "liberality," have since joined in the hue and cry, that I have attempted to swindle this county. This petition, mislaid, long sought, and finally given up as lost, did not appear in the first edition of the pamphlet.

It has since been found, in a mutilated condition, in a file of old papers, marked, "Of possible future value." The petition itself is entire and legible, though much defaced; but of the last six double column legal cap pages of signatures, only small fragments, containing thirty-two names, remain. Whether or not any whole pages are missing, I cannot determine. The names still remaining, about one half of the original number, are given with the petition.

The wording of this paper shows that some things were formerly well understood and appreciated by the people of this county, that latterly seem to have been overlooked and forgotten.

THE FIRST PETITION.

To the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma:

We, the undersigned, residents and tax-payers of Sonoma County, respectfully represent to you, that A. B. Bowers, a Civil and Topographical Engineer, of this county, has, for several years past, devoted a great part of his time to the preparation of a large Topographical Map of this county, on a scale of one inch to the mile, upon which he is representing the Mexican Grants, Government Land, Government and County Townships, (so far as located), County Roads, Post-offices, School-houses, Churches, Hills, Mountains, etc., with a table of distances, and small maps in the margin, of Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, and Sonoma.

He now offers to make a donation to the county of the time and labor already expended, and that may yet be required to complete the map; which donation he rates at three thousand dollars per annum, for the time actually employed upon the work.

This proposition is made upon these conditions, viz: that the county bear ALL THE CASH EXPENSE of completing and publishing the map, permitting him to retain the copyright; that from the sales and other proceeds of the map he may reimburse himself for the cash already expended; but reserving for the use of the county officials such number of copies as the interests of the county may require.

Appreciating the liberality of this offer, and believing a map of this character to be a great public benefit, and exceedingly valuable to the people of this county, and that its publication will be attended with great expense of time and money, while its sale will be confined almost entirely to this county, and probably *insufficient to remunerate him for the cash already expended*, we therefore desire and petition you to make, for this purpose, an appropriation of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, or such sum as you may consider necessary to secure the completion and publication of said map, and cover the necessary cash expense of the same, WHATEVER THAT MAY BE.

(Signed)

TYLER CURTIS,
of Bodego Rancho.*

WILLIAM BIHLER,

WILLIAM BENITZ,
of Fort Ross.

JAMES WATSON,

J. M. HUDSPETH,
Surveyor and ex-Senator.

WILLIAM D. BLISS,
Attorney and Trustee of Petaluma.

JAMES N. McCUNE,

H. L. WESTON,
Ed. Journal, ex-Trust. of Petaluma.

WILLIAM HOOD,
of Guillicos Rancho.

CYRUS ALEXANDER,
of Alexander's Rancho.

JNO. HENLEY,
ex-County Treas'r, ex-County Clerk, ex-Recorder, etc.

JOHN D. GRANT,
Supervisor.

G. P. SWIFT,

ALONZO WALKER,
ex-Assessor.

DODGE BROS.,

JAS. M. TAYLOR,

WM. HILL,
President of the Bank of Sonoma County.

C. H. HOLMES,
ex-County Treasurer.

H. M. WILSON,
ex-Supervisor.

* Nothing but the signatures in the original.

JAMES WOODS,
Presbyterian Clergyman.
J. B. BEESON,
ex-Assemblyman.
ISAAC BEESON,
JACOB M. GALLAGHER,
PETERSON & TUCKER,
M. G. VALLEJO,
F. SEARS,
H. L. LOVELL,
P. B. HEWLETT,
Brigadier General.
J. H. LEWIS,
PHILP COWEN,
T. F. BAYLIS & CO.,
WM. ORDWAY,
ex-Trustee of Petaluma.
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
J. W. STUMP,
Methodist Clergyman.
WM. BURNETT, M. D.
GEO. B. WILLIAMS,
ex-Post Master of Petaluma.
J. CHANDLER,
Attorney at Law, Justice of the Peace, ex-Associate Co. Judge.
J. W. HARTMAN,
FRANK W. SHATTUCK,
Attorney at Law, Justice of Peace, ex-County Clerk.
B. F. COOPER,
N. M. HEDGES,
JAS. H. McNABB,
ex-Editor Argus, ex-Senator, etc.
F. D. COLTON,
Attorney at Law.
SAMUEL CASSIDAY,
Editor Argus.
W. HENRY JONES,
ex-District Attorney.
WM. R. WELLS, M. D.

J. J. PIPER, M. D.
AMES E. FENNO,
Druggist.
J. J. MAY,
Attorney at Law.
J. B. RANEY,
WM. McREYNOLDS,
B. B. BERRY,
Assessor.
ARNOLD STUMP,
WM. H. HEDGES,
CHAS. RASO,
JAMES CLARK,
JAMES E. FOWLER,
BENJAMIN FOWLER,
STEPHEN L. FOWLER,
ex-Supervisor.
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JOSEPH GORDON,
H. K. MAGOON,
JOEL MERCHANT,
JOSHUA CHADBOURNE,
A. J. MAYFIELD,
J. D. LODGE,
GEO. KELTY,
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PATRICK MURPHY,
STED. DAVIS,
G. J. DILLON,
WM. DECKER,
WM. H. HUNTLEY,
JAMES McDEVITTE,
JUAN PRUZZO,
PALMER & ROBERTS,
A. H. VAN KUREN,

GEO. PEARCE,
Senator and Attorney at Law.
THOS. L. CAROTHERS,
Attorney.
G. R. CODDING,
Banker.
W. P. BERRY,
ALEXANDER WILEY,
BENJ. C. BELL,
HUGH MARSHALL,
HENRY STUMP,
W. TAYLOR,
E. H. CHENEY,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEO. O. MOORE,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
WILLIAM DAWMAN,
DUDLEY CHASE,
Episcopal Clergyman.
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G. W. OMAN,
D. TEMPLE,
W. P. HARDIN,
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LEWIS & BODWELL,
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L. JACKSON,
ENOCH HICKMAN,
ROBERT GORDON,
E. T. THURSTON,
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HENRY HALL,
Trustee of Blucher League.
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JOHN SHARON,
JAMES CARR,
JOHN MILLS,
L. F. COLLINS,
Attorney at Law.
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ex-Trustee of Petaluma.
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ex-Trustee of Petaluma.
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A. MORSTADT,
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A. HENRY,
Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.

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L. ELSWORTH,
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THOS. HEGEN,
C. KUBIE,
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A. MORRIS,
EWD. COMMINS,
H. JACOBSON,
T. K. WILLSON,
ex-U. S. Marshal.
J. JACKSON,
A. G. MEDLEY,
JOHN POWELL,
H. S. FAIRBANKS,
L. E. BROOCKE,
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SAM. TUSTIN,
L. C. REYBORN,
Att'y at Law and ex-County Administrator.
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EDWARD MALLEN,
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L. C. HAYDON,
Druggist.
JOHN S. VAN DOREN,
ex-Minute Clerk of the Senate, ex-U. S. Deputy Assessor, Cashier Bank of Sonoma County, etc.
A. H. GRISWALD,
T. K. CHAMBERS,
ex-Assessor.
FRANK BRAY,
CHARLES HUNT,
JOHN H. RICHARDSON,
D. W. SROUFE,

H. BARUH,
H. C. MAYNARD,
KASKELL & NEWMAN,
H. GOLDSTINE,
JOHN TUSTIN,
FRED. ROHRER,
S. C. FLEM,
JOHN FENGER,
J. W. HARRIS,
J. THOMPSON HUIE,
THOS. EDWARDS,
CHAS. H. IVINS,
W. D. TRINQUE,
Dentist.
H. B. JONES,
E. M. MATTHEWS,
A. BOND,
JAS. FERRAR,
J. S. WILLIAMS,
A. P. MALLORY,
ex-City Assessor.
S. J. SMITH,
WM. DAVIS,
H. AYERS,
J. MURPHY,
GEO. F. ALLEN,
ALEX. McCUNE,
J. B. SHROABEDA,
H. ISOM,
B. M. MINIOR,
G. A. COLLINS,
J. D. YENGLING,
P. N. WOODWORTH,
DAVID MORROW,
JOHN LANSDON,
M. W. J. MENEFEE,
C. RAILSBACK,
W. H. PEPPER,
JOSIAH STANLEY,
CHARLES PURVINE,
JOHN PROSISE,

G. WARNER,
Trustee of Petaluma.
ANGUS McKAY,
JAMES H. KNOWLES,
Detective, and ex-City Marshal.
L. WAUGH,
Clergyman.
JOHN I. RUGG,
E. W. ORDWAY,
STEPHEN MADLER,
H. PIMM,
S. B. DODGE,
H. H. WARNER,
PETER McKENNA,
CHARLES MORGAN,
JAMES E. GEDNY,
ROBERT DOUGLASS,
WILLIAM CONLEY,
L. BORLAND,
GEO. ROSS,
C. P. HATCH,
JOHN FRITSCH,
JOHN D. RAWSON,
W. K. TIGHE,
F. T. MAYNARD,
Druggist, City Treasurer, etc.
WM. ZARTMAN,
WILLIAM BADGLEY,
H. LAMB,
G. A. HOCKER,
ROBERT SEAVEY,
MICHAEL LAUFENBURGER,
P. FURGUSON,
J. H. RANARD,
ISAAC TURMAN,
WM. E. CHURCH,
J. T. FARLEY,
W. R. MASON,
WM. AYERS,
W. W. GREENING,
J. W. GROVES,

JOHN C. PURVINE,
A. J. STANLEY,
A. O. CAMRON,
HAMILTON GASTON,
HUGH GASTON,
MARTIN GASTON,
ISAAC TUSTIN,
J. L. DINWIDDIE,
JOHN SALES,
H. WILSEY,
JOS. CAMPBELL,
D. D. BRADY,
SAML. McGREW,
ROBERT AYERS,
MARK YORK,
C. TUSTIN,
D. C. DRESS,
J. M. STEWART,
W. W. ROOD,
O. F. WESTOVER,
M. V. STOCKWELL,
WM. SPENCER,
G. B. PURDY,
DAVID HOTELL,
M. BROWN,
DEXTER MILLER,
D. F. DALTON,
ISAAC FULLER,
AUGUST STARKE,
O. V. WILLARD,
A. C. SALTER,
ROBERT ANDREWS,
JOHN DUNN,
D. WHARFF,
F. B. GREEN,
JEHU BARNES,
Baptist Clergyman.
C. E. DAVIS,
JAMES R. DUTTON,
SHERMAN BILLS,
WM. COMSTOCK,

DAVID BOCK,
C. BARTLETT,
J. A. BAKER,
ANDREW PEOPLES,
GEO. E. JEWETT,
H. BENTON,
WM. PATTEN,
SAML. H. HILL,
WM. D. CANFIELD,
E. D. HARRIS, M. D.
ABRAHAM FINE,
J. R. BOYES,
A. W. REYNOLDS,
G. R. ROWLAND,
JACOB McREYNOLDS,
F. M. PIERCE,
G. A. FRUITS,
J. W. EASTER,
W. L. LLOYD,
I. McREYNOLDS, Junior.
PRESLEY TYLER,
F. WILSEY,
A. HASBROUCK,
E. DENMAN,
H. B. HASBROUCK,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
WM. H. DALTON,
GEO. C. ROSS,
R. A. MORTON,
WM. B. WOOD,
Agent Truman & Co's Express.
W. W. COFER,
LOUIS VOLLERS,
D. WOODWORTH,
A. CADWELL,
JOHN TURNER,
MARK CARR,
T. O'GRADY,
L. JOHNSON,
D. TAYLOR,
JOHN McCARTHY,

RICHARD R. VEAL,
DAVID CHAMBERLAIN,
S. R. DICKEY,
R. H. CRANE,
NELSON CARR,
O. DETURK,
E. PETERSON,
J. J. BADGER,
E. PUCKET,
I. J. BARTRAM,
WM. MARRIAN,
V. B. COOK,
J. DeTURK,
H. H. LINVILLE,
J. G. HUFF,
J. SPRIDGENS,
J. E. DAVIDSON,
J. B. COOK,
N. R. DAVIDSON,
W. W. GOODALL,
W. MOFFAT,
E. T. RAGLE,
A. WILLIAMS,
S. E. DAVIDSON,
H. G. PARKS,
Attorney at Law.
C. C. MILLER,
JNO. K. SMITH,
Supervisor.
J. G. COOK,
JAMES A. HILL,
JULIO CARRILLO,
JOHN LEDWIDGE,
JAMES BURNELL,
JAMES MULLEN,
ROBERT CRANE,
HENRY WALLACE,
JOHN D. O'BRIEN,
JAMES MULLEN,
H. WALLACE,
WM. ROBERTS,
J. T. BOBERTS,
J. D. STOCKTON,
J. M. LEWIS,
G. M. HORN,
SAMUEL H. READ,
HENRY G. GIANNINI,
G. S. ROBERTSON,
BYRAM LEWIS,
A. J. COX,
ex-Editor Standard.
F. HOPPER,
H. F. GERKHARDT,
J. G. HEALD,
H. CHADBOURNE,
JOHN SCHAFFER,
ELISHA ELI, M. D.
M. F. TRUET,
A. HOPPER,
D. SINK,
J. H. WHITMAN,
Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.
ISAAC NAYLOR,
D. M. WAMBOLD,
HENRY ELLIS,
GALLANT RAINES,
W. R. DODGE.
D. C. BRUSH,
M. E. NILES,
J. CONWAY.

Previous to the presentation of this petition, I was told by one of the Board, that the people, papers, and Assessors were making such a fuss about it, that he presumed they would be under the necessity of accepting the offer. In the meantime, he wished me to furnish him with such information as I could

for the use of the Assessors. I did so, as will be seen further on in this history. Upon the presentation of this petition to the Board, one of the Supervisors said to me in substance—though I cannot now recall the exact words—"The funds of the county are very low; we can make no larger appropriation than is absolutely necessary. The map has now cost you in labor and cash about $12,000, all of which will be lost to you and the county if the map is not finished. What is the smallest sum for which you can complete the map and still be no worse off than now?" I replied that it was impossible to tell, but I thought it would be somewhere from $3,000 to $5,000; that if they accepted my proposition, I would show vouchers for every dollar expended, or make no charge. He replied, "We can appropriate no such sum." Finally I told him that if the Board would pay $1,000 down, $1,000 in six months, and $500 upon the completion of the map, I would give bonds to finish the work; that it would cost me more than this, but rather than that the county should be without a map and lose the benefit of the labor already performed, I would make a further donation of a large portion of the cash expense of the same. After a little consideration the Board offered me $1,200. I do not think this was intended as an insult, though for a long time I regarded it as such. The Board knew that I was offering a donation of not less than from $12,000 to $15,000, but they were so ignorant of the value of the map that they could not be induced to offer over $1,200 to secure this donation. My offer of a cash donation was immediately withdrawn, and I left the office in disgust. Surprised at the action of the Board, and perhaps thinking it did not understand the wishes of the people, another petition was immediately circulated which, though badly worded, was, like the first, intended for an acceptance of my offer, on the part of the people, and as a letter of instruction to the Board. It received more signatures, and represented more property than the first.

While this petition was in circulation, the following, with other editorials, appeared in our county journals. Those who are curious about these things can find a plenty more of the same sort, by looking over the old files of these papers.

MONSTER PETITION.

Some time since we noticed a County Map, which A. B. Bowers was engaged in executing. We were shown a few days ago a monster petition which is to be presented to the Board of Supervisors, praying them to make an appropriation to enable Mr. Bowers to complete the work. In view of the fact that there is no perfectly correct map of the county in existence,* and that such an one as

*My map is the first and only map of the county ever made.—A. B. B.

Mr. Bowers proposes to publish would save us thousands of dollars, in serving as a guide to the Assessor and other officials, we think it would be right and proper for the Board to assist in the work. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * The petition requesting the appropriation is signed by nearly all the tax-payers in the county.—*Sonoma Democrat, Dec.* 13, 1862.

A WANT THAT SHOULD AND CAN BE SUPPLIED.

Sonoma County has long been sadly in want of a good county map—one upon which every township, county road, farm, etc., is accurately represented. The value of such a map to the county officials in the discharge of their duties—and more especially to the Assessor—is such as to render it an almost absolute necessity. We refer more particularly to the Assessor, from the fact that even in this city much property unrcprcsented on our map escapcs taxation ; and also from having been shown a document, addressed to the people of the county and the Board of Supervisors, signed by twelve Assessors and ex-Assessors, in which it is represented that Sonoma County is annually losing a large sum of money in consequcnce of the great difficulty of assessing, and for lack of a map of this sort, and therefore recommending that measures be taken to supply thc want. Of course this can not be done without an outlay of money. The estimated cost of such a map has been stated by competent persons to be from ten to twelve thousand dollars. This, considering our present state of indebtedness, would be a large sum to devote to this object, but fortunately that sum need never bc expended, if wc improve the opportunity. A map of this character, as most of our readers are well aware, has been in course of preparation for several years, and as a private enterprise. Having already cost its projector a much larger outlay of time and money than hc anticipated, and as it will yet require some three thousand dollars to complete and publish it, hc now offers the county a sufficient number of copies for the use of the county officials, for the sum requircd to complete the work—threc thousand dollars.

["He now offers the county a sufficient number of copies for the use of the county officials, for the sum required to complete the work—three thousand dollars." This shows that my offer was understood. The map had then cost three thousand dollars in cash, and was supposed to be half done. It is probable that, but for the large immigration that was then pouring in, it could at this time have been finished for from three thousand to five thousand dollars. But the county was so rapidly filling up, that it could not be finished until four years later, and it embraces more than four times the detail that it would, had it been published then. While this delay greatly increased the amount of labor and the cost of the work, its value to the county is enhanced in a corresponding ratio. A. B. B.]

We are gratificd to know that the Board of Supervisors arc interesting themselves in the matter, evcn though the petition for the object. representing by far the greater portion of the wealth and influence of the county, through some mishap, was not laid before them at their late session. We believc we but echo the wishes of the majority of tax-payers of the county, when we ask that the Board, at its earliast convenicnce, secure to the county the benefits of a map of this description.—*Sonoma County Journal, December*, 1862.

COUNTY MAP.

No matter how faithfully an officer discharges his duty, there are always croakers enough to find fault and charge him with criminal negligence, and our Assessors and Supervisors are made the recipients of much unmerited censure. It is very easy for men to talk, but to expect an Assessor to find all the property, real or personal, in a county as large as this, especially when there is no map for him to work by, is simply expecting an impossibility. Even with a map he might not get it all, though County Maps, like cooking stoves and friction matches, are considered indispensable where they have once been introduced. The Assessors and Supervisors are themselves aware of the loss of revenue of

which so much complaint is made, and are seeking to remedy it. The Assessors have addressed a circular to the Supervisors and people of this county, from which we extract the following :—

"The undersigned, Assessors and ex-Assessors of this county, desire to call your attention to the fact that the county is annually losing a large sum of money on account of the difficulty of properly assessing the county for the want of a farm map of the same."

They also recommend an appropriation for supplying this want. This paper has twelve signatures, which is said to be all the Assessors in the county but one. We believe the Assessors are honorable men and know what they are talking about, and we say to all croakers, furnish them with a map, or stop grumbling.

And while we are upon this matter of a County Map, we believe that, necessary as it undoubtedly is, as a matter of economy, it is much more valuable as a work of reference, as there is scarcely an intelligent man in the county who will not have frequent occasion to refer to it.

It seems to be the wish as well as the interest of the county, and as a map can now be obtained for about three thousand dollars, we presume the county will soon have one.—*Petaluma Argus, December* 31, 1862.

PAPERS OF THE SECOND PETITION.

The reader will bear in mind that the second of the three following papers, comprising the second petition, was originally written for another purpose. It was presented to the Supervisors with the first petition, not as a part thereof, but as a statement of the reasons why it should be granted. It was afterwards made a part of the second petition, and is referred to in the last paper of the petition as "the prefixed statement," and the two together are styled the annexed petition in the Circular of the Assessors. It must not be inferred that each man signing the petition intended to vouch for all the statements in this paper. There are facts referred to of which many of them could have no knowledge. It is to be regarded in this light, however, that for the reasons therein given, or for others that were satisfactory, they desired the Supervisors "to make whatever appropriation is required to meet the *cash expense* of finishing the work, and *to take such other steps* as may be necessary to *secure* the completion and publication of the map." Or, in other words, to accept my offer.

It is said that two individuals who signed this petition have since expressed themselves to the Supervisors as indifferent to the matter, and said that they cared nothing about it when they signed. There are men in every community whose signatures are worthless. They put their names down anywhere and everywhere at random, and then claim that they were insincere in so doing. Men who value their signatures so lightly as this, can have little weight in the community, and, therefore, I have made no effort to learn their names.

FIRST PAPER OF THE SECOND PETITION.

To the Supervisors and People of Sonoma County :—

The undersigned, Assessors and ex-Assessors of this county, desire to call your attention to the fact that *the county is annually losing a large sum of money* in consequence of the

difficulty of properly assessing the county, for the want of a Farm Map of the same. We believe such a map to be *imperatively demanded* by the interests of the county, and we therefore recommend the annexed petition to your serious and favorable consideration.

(Signed)

ALONZO WALKER,
WILLIAM G. LEE,
N. R. ACKERMAN,
A. J. MOTHERSEAD,
CHAS. C. SNIDER,
J. B. BENSON,
J. D. BINNS,
WM. L. ANDERSON,
J. S. VAN DOREN,
JOB CASH,
A. P. OVERTON,
THOMAS K. CHAMBERS.

SECOND PAPER OF THE SECOND PETITION.

[This paper accompanied the first petition, and is a part of the second.]

To the Supervisors of Sonoma County:

GENTLEMEN—In presenting a petition representing more than three-fourths of all the taxable property of this county,* permit us to call your attention to a few of the considerations upon which it is based, and on which your petitioners rely, as more than sufficient to secure for them a favorable hearing and a prompt response.

We ask for the map described in our petition, and the necessary appropriation to secure it—

1st. On account of the great convenience of such a map to the people of this county.

2d. Because it will increase the revenue of the county, and save expense.

3d. Because the necessity for such maps is so great, that it is everywhere customary to make appropriations for them.

4th. Because of the cheapness with which it can now be obtained.

5th. And, lastly, we ask it in virtue of the principle everywhere recognized, that those who pay for the music have a right to dance.

* The first petition.

1st. Its convenience. This map will show the size, shape, location, and name of all the Mexican grants, such of the townships (county and government) as are definitely located, most of the farm lines, and the names of many of their owners. It will show the Government land, all the leading county roads, stage routes, towns and villages; the general features of the surface, such as hills, mountains, and streams; the location of post offices, stores, hotels, school-houses, churches, etc.

From this map can be found the location of any place, and almost anything in the county, with the shortest route, distance, and direction thereto, from any other place in the county. The scale is one inch to the mile.

It will be of great service to sheriffs and constables in serving writs, summoning witnesses, jurors, etc.; and to the Supervisors in determining mileage, as well as in a thousand other ways. The convenience of such a map is seen at once. Every man in the county will have frequent occasion to use it, and for these reasons alone your petitioners are willing to pay for it.

2d. It will increase the revenue of the county, save expense, and is, therefore, necessary as a matter of economy.

It is impossible fully to assess the county without a map. Every year, in almost every neighborhood, are both men and farms that escape taxation, and among the former are some of our richest men. Within a few miles of Petaluma, one single tract of twenty thousand acres of valuable land, has always been assessed at five thousand. The loss to the county each year, from this source alone, is believed to be more than sufficient to cover the appropriation desired, and has amounted, in the aggregate, to many thousand dollars. With a good map, showing every farm, the Assessor could check each, as assessed, and get every one.

Indeed, so important is this matter considered, that the law expressly provides that every *city* shall have a map, and have it recorded. Accordingly the Trustees of Petaluma went to an expense of $1,000 for this purpose, and will soon expend from $500 to $1,000 more. Even then their map will be neither published or finished, and they will have but a single copy.

If a map is necessary for the official business of a tract one and a half miles square, with every foot of which the Trustees are familiar, much more is it necessary for the official wants of a *county* that is one and a quarter times as large as the entire State of Rhode Island, when the greater part of that county *few* of *its* officials have ever seen.

This map, or a similar one, is needed as a guide in laying out roads. Generally, a majority of the Board know nothing

about the necessity for new roads. They do not know but that a good road is close by the one they are petitioned to open. Men are often whimsical in this matter of roads, and the county is often put to great expense, and the public to great inconvenience on account of these whims. With a good map, the Supervisors could trace the track of each proposed road, and see, at a glance, whether or not it be necessary. This would enable them to guard against useless expenditure, on the one hand, or the refusal of just claims on the other. The county is beginning to pay for her roads, and this, therefore, is an important item. Of scarcely less importance is the waste of labor on roads that are soon fenced up.

But a short time ago, $400 was expended in grading a piece of road near the old Leffingwell Place, not far from Petaluma. It was hardly completed before the road was changed, and, of course, this money was thrown away. Similar cases might be pointed out all over the country. In this way, also, we have lost many thousand dollars. A good map would enable the Supervisors to keep the run of these things, and thereby check, if not entirely eradicate, the evil. This, of itself, is believed to be a sufficient reason for making the appropriation.

3d. The necessity for such maps is so great, that it is everywhere customary to make appropriations for them. It has already been done in several other counties in this State. It has been done in almost every State in the Union. Probably in all. The State of Virginia has expended more than $100,000 in getting up such maps. Hon. Jasper O'Farrel says every foot of Ireland is mapped in this way. So is England, France and Germany. The same is said to be true of Italy, also; and the Swiss maps are pronounced equal to any in the world. France has been engaged ever since the time of Napoleon I. in making an entire new set of these maps, on account of the inaccuracy of the old ones. They have cost several millions of francs, and are now nearly completed. Everywhere, among all civilized people, liberal appropriations for such maps are customary.

4th. The cheapness with which it can be obtained.

Petaluma paid $1,000 for an unfinished, unpublished map of that city.* Marin County paid $500, and Sacramento $1,500, for unpublished outline County Maps. Alameda paid Higley $2,600 for a map showing less than one-fifth as much work as

* Petaluma paid about a thousand dollars for other surveys and additions to the map, and since then has had an entirely new map made, at a cost of $3,000. A reduced copy of this last plat, large enough for most purposes, is found in the margin of the County Map, and is the only map of this city ever published. The new official survey and Map of the City of San Francsco cost $40,000, and I am told by the City Engineer, that he would not get it up again for the same money. The estimated expense of the survey and map of the "outside lands" in San Francisco, including running the grades of the streets, is estimated at $65,000.

is already represented on the unfinished map for which this appropriation is desired. Each is herewith submitted for comparison, with a certificate of cost, from the County Clerk of Alameda County.

[Higley received over $5,000 for surveys of the county boundaries. The $2,600 was simply for *platting* the work, making over $7,600 in all. A. B. B.]

It is stated by persons claiming to be familiar with this kind of work, that the county could not get up such a map short of $15,000. Tyler Curtis says the expense of maps and surveys of the Bodego Rancho, was not far from $8,000. Gen. M. G. Vallejo estimates the expense of his surveys and map of the Petaluma Rancho at a much higher figure. The map for which this appropriation is asked, was commenced eight years ago.* Mr. Bowers states that over three years of solid work has been put thereon. Besides this, it has cost over $3,000 in cash, and is thought to be more than half finished. It has cost much more than was anticipated, and will not be completed without an appropriation sufficient to cover the cash expense of the completion and publication of the same.

Bowers has been instrumental in putting from $1,500 to $2,000 into the treasury this very year.† The amount derived from the same sources will increase annually. It will soon amount to double the sum asked for the map.

In making his surveys, he found Knight's Valley to be in Sonoma County, though taxed in Napa, which county is said to have collected about $8,000 therefrom. Bowers brought this matter before the Supervisors and got the boundary line established, thereby securing to the county from $1,200 to $2,000 per year in the way of taxes that had heretofore been paid to Napa. It has been said that the Supervisors were aware of this matter before. This is undoubtedly a slander. But were it true, none the less credit is due, for securing this tax, even if the loss did arise from the negligence of the county officials. Such a charge against a Board of which Wm. McPherson Hill was President, will be credited by none who know him.‡

Bowers made a rough pencil sketch of that section of the county, called their attention to the law defining the county boundary, and brought witnesses to prove his statements; whereupon the Board took immediate action in the matter.

The petition asks for "twelve or fifteen hundred dollars,

* Commenced in 1854.

† This is said to be about the amount previously paid in Napa, but the tax has been much lower in this county. A. B. B.

‡ This matter had, nevertheless, been before the Board in 1860, but came up in such a shape as to lead to the conclusion that Napa would hold the territory. See Supplement.

or *such sum* as the Supervisors may consider *necessary* to secure the publication of the aforesaid map." It was supposed the larger of these sums would be sufficient. The maps of Alameda, Yuba, and Butte, from which the estimates were made, were coarsely executed. The expense of good work will be much greater. From the estimate herewith transmitted, made by Britton & Co., it will be seen that the expense of engraving alone cannot be less than $1,500. The heaviest tax-payer in the county objected to the petition, when signing it, on the ground that the sum asked for was such a niggardly one. Many heavy tax-payers said it should not have been less than $5,000.

We ask for $2,500, not because this sum measures its value, but because, for this amount, it can probably be obtained, if acted upon before Bowers is otherwise engaged.

The object of your petitioners is to secure the map. We wish you to make *whatever appropriation is required* to meet the *cash expense* of finishing the work, and *to take such other steps* as may be *necessary* to *secure* the completion and publication of the map. We ask it on account of its value, convenience, cheapnesss, economy, necessity, and, lastly, because we want it, and are willing to pay for it.

All of which is respectfully respectfully submitted.

THIRD PAPER OF THE SECOND PETITION.

To the Supervisors of Sonoma County:—

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, citizens of this county, would call your attention to the *prefixed statements*, and to the recommendation from the present and former Assessors of this county, and respectfully ask you to take prompt action upon the same.

A. B. Bowers, a Surveyor, Civil Engineer, and Topographer of this county, has been engaged, for several years, in making surveys and collecting material for a large topographical map of the county, but has suspended operations because the probable receipts from the map are insufficient to justify the publication of the same.

We are informed that an appropriation of $2,500 or $3,000 would induce him to complete and publish his map. We desire and petition the Board of Supervisors to avail themselves of this opportunity, and secure a valuable and necessary work for the county now, when it can be obtained on such moderate terms.

(SIGNED)

J. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law.*
D. T. BERRY,
Attorney at Law.
CHAS. P. WILKINS,
Attorney at Law.
A. THOMAS,
Attorney at Law.
JNO. W. BAILHACHE,
Attorney at Law.
JOHN BROWN,
Attorney and Justice of the Peace.
Z. MIDDLETON,
Justice of the Peace.
G. W. ARNOLD,
H. HEGELER,
W. A. ELIASON,
U. S. Marshal for 5th District.
E. F. DUNNE,
ex-Assemblyman and Att'y at Law.
GEO. PEARCE,
Attorney at Law and Senator.
THOS. L. CAROTHERS,
Attorney at Law.
SAMUEL CASSIDAY,
Ed. Petaluma Argus and Journal.
H. L. WESTON,
Ed. Journal and ex-Trustee of Petaluma.
T. W. ABRAHAM,
W. HENRY JONES,
ex-District Att'y and Att'y at Law.
E. P. BUTLER,
WM. BENNETT, M. D.
HASKEL & NEWMAN,
N. M. HEDGES,
P. E. WEEKS,
WM. L. VAN DOREN,
W. J. MARSH,
WILLIAM BADGLY,
J. M. BOWLES,
ex-Sheriff.
JNO. HENDLEY,
ex-County Treasurer.
JOHN F. KESSING,
Agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.
E. P. COLGAN,
Proprietor Santa Rosa House.
THOMAS L. THOMPSON,
Ed. Democrat.
T. B. HOOD,
WM. H. CROWELL,
ex-County Clerk.
THOMAS H. PYATT,
ex-County Recorder.
F. G. HAHMAN,
ex-County Treasurer.
C. G. AMES,
Supt. Public Instruction.
GEO. B. WILLIAMS,
ex-Postmaster, Petaluma.
FRANK W. SHATTUCK,
Attorney at Law.
D. D. HEMENWAY,
Sec'y of Union County Committee.
JAS. H. McNABB,
Ed. *Argus* and ex-Senator.
M. HINMAN,
Trustee of Petaluma.
HORACE LAMB,
WM. W. HEDGES,
I. G. WICKERSHAM,
ex District Attorney and Banker.
JOHN E. CONGLETON,

* The petition contains only the signatures. The words, "Attorney at Law," "Justice of the Peace," etc., are inserted by me.—A. B. B.

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C. HOPPER,
A. HOPPER,
WM. COPPER,
ISAAC NAYLOR,
J. M. WHITMAN,
Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.
R. McCRINN,
T. J. GOULD,
MICHEL LEVY,

S. SAXISON,
J. R. MOWBRAY,
D. P. FAUTS,
J. W. HAUN,
MATTHEW WORMER,
HENRY ELLIS,
J. McCLINTUCK,
S. H. HARGRAVES,
D. SINK,
D. M. WAMBOLD,
ROBT. CAMPBELL,
S. J. SEWARD,
S. H. LAMSON,
M. E. NILES,
J. H. CONWAY,
W. R DODGE,
R. K. BURROWS,
K. F. GERKHARDT,
J. G. HEALD,
G. B. CLEMONS,
C. B. WOODS,
A. RICHARDSON,
H. CHADBOURN,
THOS. JOHNSON.
JOHN SCHAEFFER,
JOHN BAXTER,
LEVI WESTENHAVER,
G. W. BROWN.
J. M. SMITH,
G. D. ANSEY,
JAMES TAILOR,
W. S. PAUL,
GALLANT RAINS,
ELI LESTER,
W. B. LASWELL,
D. W. HALL,
WM. HALL,
T. H. C. SANSBURY,
G. SWEENY,
M. DAVICE,
J. M. BIRCHETT,
T. B. THOMPSON,
J. E. LAMBE,
A. J. GALLAWAY,
H. L. JOHN,
ELISHA ELI, M. D.
D. B. MYRICK,
WILLIAM LAW,
PERRY WAGNOR,
E. TURNER,
E. M. BEESON,
J. F. PATRICK,
ASA WILSON,
NICHOLAS CARRIGER,
A. C. STREETER,
S. F. COWAN,
S. T. POWER,
B. HORN,
THOS. SPENCER,
Postmaster.
J. J. MAY,
G. L. WRATTEN,
Attorney.
C. H. HOLMES,
WILLIAM HOOD,
of Guillicos Rancho.
M. G. VALLEJO,
of Sonoma.
F. SEARS,
G. P. SWIFT,
WILHAM BIHLER,
JAS. M. TAYLOR,
WM. HILL,
President Bank of Sonoma Co.
J. THOMPSON HUIE,
SAM'L TUSTIN.

[After the Board had examined this petition the following paper was read to them, and laid with the petition :]

"*Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors :—*

"In coming a second time before you, it is not necessary to occupy your attention with many words. It could not be expected that you should act hastily in a matter of so much importance, and like prudent men you have taken time to acquaint yourselves with the merits of the question and the wishes of the people. Knowing that mankind are prone to censure, that our best motives are often misunderstood and our wisest actions misrepresented, you were not asked to make an appropriation until the merits of the question had been thoroughly discussed, not only in all our home journals, but in several of the San Francisco weeklies, which have a large circulation in this county.

"*After this matter of an appropriation had been constantly before the public for nearly a year without eliciting any opposition,* a petition was circulated, asking the Board 'to make an appropriation of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, *or such sum* as the Board of Supervisors may consider *necessary to secure* the publication of the aforesaid map [and cover the necessary cash expense of the same, whatever that may be.' See First Petition.—A. B. B.] This petition, you will remember, represented more than three fourths of the property and influence of the county—probably more than nine tenths of the same.

"Another petition, even larger than the first, is now before you. It asks you to make an appropriation of $3,000, or *whatever appropriation is required to meet the cash expense of finishing the work*, and *to take such other steps* as may be *necessary* to *secure* the completion and publication of the map,' in the style and on the scale of the portion already finished, as set forth in each petition, and shown by the accompanying section of the map, which was circulated with them. You have examined the signatures. You see that they represent nearly all the property in the county. You have found there the names of nearly every prominent man in the county—men who represent the wealth, influence, and intelligence of the county ; men who are recognized as our leaders, in matters social, political, and financial ; men of all classes, parties, and creeds ; the rank and file of both political parties. Forming a part of this petition, you see the paper addressed to your honorable body, on the presentation of the former petition ; and prefixed to this petition, you see a circular from the present and former assessors of this county, which should not be lightly disregarded.

"You yourselves are aware that *for more than two years past* this matter has been almost constantly before the public.

"Petitions have been circulated almost everywhere, and every man in the county would have had an opportunity to sign them, had the meeting of the Board been a little later. But it does not matter : they are large enough as they are. Through our papers, and from the petitions, everybody has heard of this thing, and nobody objects to the appropriation. The men who have signed these petitions have done so with a full understanding of the matter, and with the expectation that their request would be heeded. They would regard it as a poor compliment to be told that they do not know what they are about. They understand the matter perfectly. They know they will never have another opportunity to get a map worth $15,000 for a song, if at any price. [My donation is here under-estimated in 1862 at $12,000. — A. B. B.] It was not desired that you should act until you were sure the county wished you ' to make *whatever appropriation* is *required* to meet the *cash* expense of finishing the work, as well as *to take such other steps* as may be *necessary* to *secure* the completion and publication of the map.' That time has now arrived, and we present this petition merely as a matter of form. You are so familiar with the wishes of the people, that it can scarcely now be necessary.

"All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of your petitioners."

How think you was this petition received ?

They examined it carefully, listened in dignified silence to the reading of the preceding paper, and then handed both back without comment. They did not even receive the petition and place it on file. A moment later they were deep in the discussion of roads.

Supposing they would act upon the matter before adjournment, at the close of the last day of the session, I went in to see what had been done. As I came in one of the Board remarked : "Well, I suppose we might as well adjourn." "But," said Capt. Baylis, another of the Board, "What are you going to do about the map ? Are you going to adjourn without taking any notice at all of that petition ? There is no doubt but that the map is needed. It would be worth two or three thousand dollars a year to the county, and perhaps more. But whether it is worth anything or not, if the people want it, and are willing to pay for it, as they say—and they seem very much in earnest—I think we ought to let them

have it. That is my idea of the matter."* Fike and Moran objected, and the Board adjourned.

After adjournment they talked the matter over, and finally concluded that it would not do to disregard the wishes of the people in this way. They agreed to make the appropriation at their next meeting, and requested me to meet them at that time to make definite arrangements. One of the Board remarked to me: "In the meantime you can go on with the work." I did so, and at their next meeting in February was there, according to agreement. But Fike and Moran again refused to make the appropriation. They claimed to be in favor of it, but they did not think they could make a contract that would be binding upon the county. They did not wish to disappoint the people, but they could not consent to an appropriation. "But," said Capt. Baylis, "we are all the time making such appropriations. The Board has expended about two thousand dollars already, for a few surveys and maps. With what consistency can we claim that we have not the requisite authority, when we are constantly doing this very thing?" They made no reply. I told the Board that appropriations had been made for county maps in half a dozen other counties in this State, and I did not see why it could not be done here. If they could get up detached maps, why could they not put them together?

If they could not bind the county, I could not get my pay. If they would make the appropriation, I would give bonds to complete the map, and take the chances. If the contract will not bind the county, you will get the map free from expense. Certainly *that* can be no detriment to the county. I, not the county, would be the sufferer. One of them replied: "If you want an appropriation, you must get an Act passed to authorize it."

"If an Act is necessary," said I, "the petition calls upon you to get it. It asks you 'to take *such other steps* as may be *necessary*.' This part of the petition you can grant, at all events. It will cost you nothing but a letter to our delegation." Said Fike: "If you want an Act passed, you must get it yourself."

"Do not trouble yourself about *me*," said I. "I have offered to give the county four years' labor, three years' of which have already been done, if they will pay the expense of the remainder of the survey and the cost of publication.

"The people of the county ask you to accept and secure this donation. I am asking nothing. My name is not attached to the petition. I am here to-day at your request."

* The substance of his remarks, and very nearly, if not quite, word for word.

Capt. Baylis then asked Fike if he would agree to the appropriation if an Act was passed to authorize it. His reply was: "I can make no promises." "Then," said I, "an Act would be useless. You virtually refuse to accept the donation. You refuse to heed the request of the people, *to take such other steps* as may be *necessary*, and leave us to infer that you will disregard their wishes in the other respect, also.

"What does that petition amount to?" said he, contemptuously. "To a letter of instructions from your constituency," was my reply. "There is no use in talking," said he, "we are not going to do anything about it." "Gentlemen," said I, "I presume you do not need me any longer; with your permission, I will retire."

And this is supposed to be a country where *the people* rule! And Sonoma is said to be *Democratic!*

Tax-payers of Sonoma, how do you like your snubbing? Did you hide your diminished heads in shame, and beg pardon for your presumption? *I think not!* No, not exactly! as we shall soon see.

Capt. Baylis is not to blame in this matter. He failed to get it through the Board, but appreciating the value of the map, and knowing very well that the people would not submit to such treatment, he wrote to our Senator, at Sacramento, urging the necessity for an Act authorizing an appropriation. He handed the letter to me, and advised me to take it to Sacramento, and look after the matter myself. Other letters from influential men were also given me, and I concluded to go. On my way there, I stopped at Britton's, in San Francisco, to see if he could not lower his estimate of the expense of publication. His reply was, in substance, as follows: Mr. Bowers, said he, great changes have occurred in Sonoma since I made my former estimate. The Mexican grants have been subdivided and sold; the public land has been taken up and settled; new roads have been located; and the finished portion of the map shows four times the detail it did then. The expense of publication has been more than doubled, and the map will be worth twice as much to the county, as it would have been if published then. Unless you can get an appropriation of five thousand dollars, you had better drop it. It will cost more than that to complete and publish it, if you are going to show everything in this way.

I went right straight home again. I rolled up my map, papers, field notes, etc., and put them away. I was then stopping at the Washington Hotel, in Petaluma, and saw men from different parts of the county every day. About this time the action of the Supervisors began to become known, and

the people were indignant. They said that Sonoma County was no beggar. It needed a farm map, and could afford to pay for it, and was not disposed to be niggardly about it, either. The people had asked the Supervisors "to make *whatever appropriation is required*" to meet the *cash expense* of finishing the work, and to take *such other steps* as may be *necessary* to secure the completion and publication of the map, and their petitions had been treated with contempt. They were under the impression that the people still were sovereign. They were unterrified and unsubjugated. The Supervisors were their agents and bankers, and not their kings; having charge of their money, but bound to consult their wishes in the disbursement thereof. These petitions were their drafts upon the bank. "If our bankers will not honor our drafts, we will see if we cannot make them."

No time was to be lost. The session of the Legislature was near its close, and what was to be done, must be done quickly. The following card from our Senator, McNabb, will show what was done, and how they did it:

From the Petaluma Argus, (Jas. H. McNabb and Samuel Cassiday, proprietors and publishers,) Wednesday Morning, May 20th, 1863.

BOWERS' MAP BILL.

"*An Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County to appropriate Money for a Map.*

This is the title of an Act which was passed by the Legislature on the 18th day of March, 1863, which seems to meet with some opposition. The last Grand Jury of this county having advised the Supervisors to ignore it—a few honest men believing that the Bill is improper—and several politicians endeavoring to prejudice the people against their late Representatives, has induced me to give a history of the Bill, and all facts connected therewith, to show that the Representatives acted in good faith, believing, from evidences before them, that the people of the county wanted the Bill passed.

The following is an exact copy of the law:—

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County are hereby authorized and empowered, and it is hereby made their duty, to contract with A. B. Bowers for the completion and publication of his map of said county, and to pay for the same the sum of five thousand dollars on or before the delivery to them of twenty copies of the aforesaid map.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

The first intimation I received that a bill would be necessary to secure the publication of the map, was on the 13th

day of February last, when three letters were laid upon my table—one from Capt. T. F. Baylis, one of the Supervisors, one from H. L. Weston, Esq., of the "Journal," both urging the necessity of a County Map, and asking the passage of a bill to empower the Supervisors to make the appropriation—and the following from Mr. Bowers :—

"Hon. J. H. McNabb :—I forward these letters because they refer to the subject of roads, as well as to a county map. Since they were handed to me, Britton & Co. have doubled up on the lithographing, and it will cost about five thousand dollars to complete and publish the map. I am satisfied that no arrangements can be made with the Supervisors that will enable me to get out the map, and it is useless to waste further time upon the matter. Please see that no bill is introduced, and oblige

"A. B. Bowers."

About one month later, Mr. Bowers came to Sacramento with several petitions, numerously signed, and with a large number of letters from prominent citizens and heavy tax-payers, addressed to the Sonoma Delegation, urging the passage of his Bill. He wished me to introduce and hurry his Bill, so that he could go home, which I declined doing, having considerable business on hand at the time, but told him that if the delegation in the House were satisfied, and would pass it, I would catch it as it came into the Senate among the Assembly messages, and pass it under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Beeson then introduced the Bill and had it referred to the delegation in the House, and after an examination of the voluminous papers, came to the conclusion that every man, woman, and child in the county were in favor of it, and therefore reported the Bill back, with a "recommendation that it pass," which carried the Bill through without any trouble. Mr. Bowers then informed me that the Bill had passed the House, when I immediately commenced an examination of the papers relating to the Bill. The following petition had the signatures of at least one hundred and fifty men with whom I was either acquainted or knew to be heavy tax-payers.*

To the Sonoma Delegation, Sacramento :

Gentlemen—The undersigned, tax payers of Sonoma County, desire to call your attention to the accompanying petition, as a proof that the people of this county want a topographical farm map.

We ask your attention to the accompanying statement and recommendation from our present and former Assessors in proof of the fact that the interests of this county demand such a map.

We refer you to the accompanying letter from Britton & Co., as indicative of the character of the map now within our reach.

*The Legislature was so near the close of the session, that there was no time for a general circulation of this petition. It was signed by leading men of both parties, and by the heaviest tax-payers in different parts of the county, and was of itself sufficient to justify the passage of the Act.

We ask you to examine the accompanying statements in reference to the cost of Rancho surveys, in proof of the exceeding cheapness with which the map can now be obtained.

We desire and petition you to procure, without delay, the passage of an Act *securing* to us the publication of the aforesaid map upon the payment to Mr. Bowers of the sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN COIN.

The petition referred to in the first paragraph was signed by eight hundred and ninety-three citizens of the county, who represent themselves as tax-payers, asking the Supervisors to appropriate three thousand dollars for the map, which appropriation Supervisor Baylis says, in his letter above referred to, "the Board had agreed to make, when some lawyer in Santa Rosa, who was evidently opposed to it, discovered that the Board had no power to act in the premises."

[There were two petitions: one had nine hundred and ten signatures, the other about eight hundred; both asking for "whatever appropriation is required to meet the cash expense of finishing the work." See first and second petitions. A B. B.]

The document referred to in the second paragraph, is as follows: [See circular of the Assessors, page 24.—A. B. B.]

The papers referred to in the third paragraph are from the map lithographers, who say that this will be the best county map in the United States, and exceedingly cheap at five thousand dollars.

The fourth reference is to papers from G. L. Wratten, Esq., estimating the cost of the survey of the Petaluma Rancho at from six to eight thousand dollars; and from Tyler Curtis, Esq., saying, "as for the cost of the map you propose making of Sonoma County, I would not consider ten thousand dollars an extravagant price," and that the total cost of making maps, surveys, etc., of the Bodega Rancho was about eight thousand dollars.

Wm. Bennetz, Esq., of Fort Ross, one of the heaviest tax-payers of this county, and a gentleman familiar with the subject of maps—having published a map of the State of Texas—signed the petition, and in a note to the delegation said, "I desire that this map should be secured."

But as a sample of the many letters received by the Sonoma delegation, urging the passage of this Bill, I append the following from the Hon G. W. Reed, late representative of this county:

PETALUMA, February 8th, 1863.

HON. MESSRS. MCNABB, DUNNE, RIDER AND BEESON:

Dear Sirs—The tax-paying interest of this county imperatively demands the publication of a county map. Everybody feels this necessity. Almost everybody has petitioned the Board of Supervisors to secure its publication, and everybody seems willing to pay for it. Still the map is not forthcoming, on account of legal quibbles as to the power of the Board to make the appropria-

tion. I repeat, everybody wants this map. Nobody is opposed to paying for it out of the County Treasury—then let us have it. I have drawn up, for Mr. Bowers, a Bill that covers the case, the passage of which by the Legislature will stop all quibbling, and secure the map. In my opinion, gentlemen, if you pass this Bill of Mr. Bowers, you will promote the best interest of the tax-payers of Sonoma County.

Yours respectfully,

G. W. Reed.

[The Bill drawn by Reed was for $3,000, but as I refused to undertake it for that amount, it was changed to $5,000, with the understanding that if this fell short of the cash expense of the completion and publication of the map, the deficit was to be made good by another appropriation.—A. B. B.]

The following letter was received from Mr. Cassiday, of this paper, indorsed by Hon. J. B. Southard, District Judge, and T. K. Wilson, Esq., Deputy U. S. Assessor of this county :

Petaluma, February 8th, 1863.

Hon. J. B. Beeson :

The bearer, Mr. Bowers, with whom I presume you are already acquainted, is desirous of securing the passage of an act by the Legislature, authorizing or instructing the Board of Supervisors of this county to make an appropriation to secure a county map. The subject has been thoroughly discussed by the county papers during the past year, and has, so far, met with no opposition. The Board has been memorialized by petitions numerously signed; the last having the signatures of about nine hundred persons, a large proportion of whom are men of prominence, including a majority of the heaviest tax-payers in the county. The only difficulty which stood in the way of the Board making the appropriation at its last session, was a question of jurisdiction. It is very evident that it is the will of a large majority of our citizens that the county should have the map. Anything you may do to further the matter will be duly appreciated by me.

Yours, very respectfully,

Samuel Cassiday.

We fully concur in the above.

T. K. Wilson,
J. B. Southard.

W. B. Wood, a well-known merchant of Bloomfield, wrote as follows, which was indorsed by the Assessor of the county, and by Mr. Arthur, another gentleman of high standing, of the same town :

Bloomfield, Cal., March 9th, 1863.

Hon. Wm. Rider :

Dear Sir—The bearer, Mr. Bowers, with whom you are doubtless acquainted, visits Sacramento for the purpose of looking after a Bill in reference to a county map. You are aware that this matter has been thoroughly discussed and recommended by all our county papers. Petitions more numerously signed than any before circulated in this county, have been repeatedly brought before the Board of Supervisors, asking them to secure the publication of this map. Upon one pretext after another they have declined taking any steps in the matter. The petitions—against which we hear no remonstrance—show the wish of the people. They desire the publication of the map, and are willing to pay a reasonable sum for it. I consider the statement of the Assessors a very strong document, and worth your careful attention. The statements of the Rancho owners seem to establish the reasonableness of the sum (five thousand dollars) asked by Mr. Bowers. It seems very difficult to get an appropriation from the Supervisors. * * * I think an act should be passed by the Legislature obviating this difficulty, and securing the publication of this map. By procuring

such an Act, I think our delegation would be promoting the interests and carrying out the wishes of their friends and the county. Hoping you will give the subject your careful attention,

I remain, yours very truly,

W. B. Wood.

I concur in the above recommendation.

Alonzo Walker.

Having examined the above letter, I concur in recommending the passage of an enabling Act for our Supervisors to procure Mr. Bowers' map.

Yours Respectfully,

C. R. Arthur.

I could add several columns of evidence from well known citizens, showing that the members were carrying out what they considered the wishes of their constituents in the premises, but have not the space.

Hon. J. B. Beeson has been severely censured for introducing this Bill, but I do not see how he could have done otherwise ; and if the people of this county have been outraged by the passage of this Bill, the odium should not fall upon his shoulders alone, for every member of the delegation *was in favor of the Bill.* In permitting it to pass in the Senate, I was controlled by the expressed wishes of my constituents. I believe in the right of petition, and the right of the taxpayers to instruct their representatives in all matters requiring legislation for the management or government of the county, and that a representative who disregards the same is unfit for the position.

If any of the people of this county were opposed to the purchasing of this map, they certainly had an opportunity to make it known, for in addition to notices of the county papers, the petition was circulated in various parts of the county, yet we heard of no remonstrance ; on the contrary, a large number asked for the Bill, and it was passed. I have no apologies to make for my action in this matter.

Respectfully,

Jas. H. McNabb.

The *Sonoma Democrat*, commenting upon the above, says : " So far as our representatives are concerned, it was purely a matter of conscience with them. If they believed the Legislature of the State had authority under the Constitution of the State, it is not surprising that upon the recommendation of almost all the prominent men in their party, they should have sustained the bill."

It will be remembered that our delegation at this time was all Republican, and of course, letters from leading Republicans would have great weight with them. I had numerous letters from leading Democrats, also. But one of them, as he handed me his letter, said to me : " Letters from Democrats may do you more harm than good, because a majority of the Board of Supervisors are Republican as well as the delega-

tion, and it might be thought that our letters were dictated by political animosity, so I would not use letters from Democrats, unless you find you cannot get along without them." I thanked him for his suggestion, and acted upon it. Only two letters from Democrats were used. Most of the others have been returned to their authors. I have been requested not to publish those which I still retain; and, since our late Democratic delegation procured the passage of an Act involving the same principle, (See Statutes of 1865–6, page 152) I have no desire to do so. When the Map Bill became a law, I presented myself before the Board of Supervisors and asked them to "contract." They refused to do so. Having begun by disregarding the wishes, or more properly, the instructions of the people, they now bid defiance to the law. Acting under the advice of as good legal talent as there is in the State, I proceeded to finish the map.

Soon after this I offered to make a donation to the county of all the cash expense of the map over the sum of $4,000, if the Board would make an immediate contract. Fike agreed to accept this offer. I was then living in Sacramento, where I found time to work about four hours per day, mornings and evenings, upon the map. At his suggestion, I went to Petaluma, made out bonds in the sum of $8,000 to carry out the contract, and at the next meeting of the Board, went to Santa Rosa, to put it in writing. My bonds were examined, pronounced satisfactory, and then Fike refused to carry out the agreement. He said he was afraid the people in the lower part of the county would not sanction it. Finding I could do nothing with him, I went back to Petaluma.

The next day the following letter was addressed to him :—

PETALUMA, Nov. 8th, 1864.

To N. FIKE, Esq., *Supervisor, Sonoma Co., Cal.:*

DEAR SIR—We are told by Mr. A. B. Bowers that he has offered to give bonds in the sum of $8,000. to complete and publish his Map of Sonoma County, if the Supervisors will contract to pay him $2,000 down, and $2,000 when the map is ready for publication; but he says that you do not feel sufficiently posted in the wishes of this end of the county, to know whether to accept his offer or not.

From the opportunity we have had of becoming acquainted with the views of the people, we believe that nineteen out of twenty would not only favor the arrangement, but would be disappointed if it is not carried out. We think you would do well to read our petitions. The course taken by Capt. Baylis in the matter, justifies us in believing that he understands the value of the Map and the wishes of the people; and we have, therefore, thought it unnecessary to say anything to him about it.

Hoping these statements will remove your scruples, we wish you to telegraph immediately, and tell us what you will do.

D. D. HEMENWAY,
T. K. WILLSON,
M. HINMAN,
JOHN SROUFE,
J. H. McNABB,
SAMUEL CASSIDAY.

Before answering this letter, he addressed the following note to Capt. Baylis :—

Capt. T. F. Baylis :

Nov. 10.

If you think we had better make a contract with Mr. Bowers for his Map, you will telegraph to me to-morrow morning. Provided you think we had best do so, I think I would concur. I will answer immediately.

Yours, N. Fike.

After hearing from Baylis, he wrote the following reply on the back of the letter of the 8th instant :—

Healdsburg, Nov. 12th, 1864.

If Capt. Baylis is willing and wishes to make the within named contract with Mr. Bowers, I will join him. I consider he knows the feeling of the people in the lower end of the county far better than I do.

Yours truly, N. Fike.

When this note reached Petaluma, I took it to Capt. Baylis. "You are behind the times, Bowers," said he ; "I have news an hour later, by private conveyance." He then showed me a letter written just after the above, in which Fike emphatically declared that he would not consent to the arrangement. On the following day he wrote a letter in explanation of his conduct. I give him the benefit of his own statement, by publishing the letter in full :—

Santa Rosa, Nov. 13th, 1864.

I have become satisfied that the law in regard to Bowers' Map is not worth anything, and if the Board should make a contract with him, pay him money, they would be individually bound for the amount. After considering the whole matter, I do not feel willing to make the contract on the eve of my going out of office.

The map would not be published probably for two years ; by that time the changes would be so much, that it would not be near so valuable.

Our taxes are already so enormously high, I do not think we would be justified in making the arrangement. Even if he were disposed to go into the arrangement, he would have to give bonds to furnish just such a map in every particular named—to be correct in every respect, and I do not believe he can make such a map for four times the amount.

The above is the way I feel in the matter. I am honest in my opinion ; do not wish to injure Bowers in any way, but do not feel like favoring one when I consider the community would be injured by so doing.

Your friend,

N. Fike.

It is difficult to believe that he can be so simple as he represents himself in this last note ; and yet, upon no other hypothesis can his conduct be satisfactorily explained. He had previously spoken of individual responsibility, and I had offered to give a written relinquishment of any and all rights of recourse upon the Board, or any member thereof ; so that this excuse looks like a mere subterfuge.

"I do not feel willing to make the contract on the eve of my going out of office." Having disregarded the wishes of the people, and defied the law so long, it would be humiliating to yield now. "The map would not be published, prob-

ably for two years; by that time the changes would be so much that it would not be near so valuable." That is, if I devoted two years more to perfecting the map, it would not be near so valuable. A brilliant idea! "Our taxes are already so enormously high, I do not think we would be justified in making the arrangement." That is the reason why the people wanted it. So much property escaped taxation for want of a map to assess by, that it came very hard on those who did pay. They wanted the map to equalize the thing. "Do not believe he can make such a map for four times the amount." Thank you, Mr. Fike. You were a true prophet there. But the county will hardly think that a good reason for not making the contract; especially as my bonds had been pronounced satisfactory. "Do not feel like favoring one, when I consider the community would be injured by so doing." A precious favor, truly, to accept my donation and put me under heavy bonds, to furnish for $4,000 a work which he thought would cost me more than four times that amount; and an irreparable injury to the community, to let *it* have for $4,000, what he estimates at more than $28,000. For it will be seen that in addition to the $12,000 in material, he regards me as offering more than $12,000 in cash, or *a donation of more than* $24,000 *in all.*

I have little more to say of Fike. I do not regard him as a maliciously bad man, by any means. But he fell into the error of looking to his political opponents for advice, and they shrewdly improved the opportunity to work his political damnation. He kicked friends and foes alike, to the great diversion of Democrats, who were so amused at the vigor with which he booted those who had put him into office, that they half forgave his contemptuous treatment of themselves and their petitions. I have touched this man as lightly as I could. I regret the necessity of referring to him at all, but can see no way of avoiding it.

At the next session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced to repeal the Act under which I was working. Where this Bill originated, and who wished the Map Act repealed, I have never learned. It is supposed, however, to have come from the Supervisors. A protest against the repeal was sent to one of the Senators, who procured a reference of the Bill to the Judiciary Committee, which consisted of the following members of the Senate: Hartson, Shafter, Hale, Wright, Smith, Crane, and Heacock. The Committee took time to give the matter a careful examination, and then made the following report:—

[From the Journal of the Senate, page 674.]

Mr. PRESIDENT—The Judiciary Committee return Senate Bill No. 40, "An Act to repeal 'An Act to authorize the Supervisors of Sonoma County to appropriate money for a Map,'" with the following report:

It appears from the evidence before the committee, that the Act which this bill proposes to repeal, was passed by the last Legislature, upon the recommendation of the entire Sonoma Delegation, in response to a petition, backed by numerous letters from leading men throughout the county, accompanied by a statement from nearly all the Assessors and ex-Assessors, to the effect that the county is annually losing a large sum of money on account of the difficulty of assessing, for want of a Farm Map, and saying they believe the interests of the county imperatively *demand* the publication of such a map, with a statement from Britton & Co., Map Engravers, and others, in regard to the character of the work, and exceeding cheapness of the same.

Furthermore, the Act itself is of the nature of a contract, under which the map has been nearly prepared for publication, the author thereby acquiring rights; which, upon the passage of this bill, could be obtained, if at all, only after long and expensive litigation.

Believing the passage of the bill to be an act of injustice to Mr. Bowers, detrimental to the interests of the county, and contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the people, we return it to the Senate with a recommendation that it do not pass.

(Signed) WRIGHT, for Committee.

The following year I took a party and made a survey of the mountainous portions of the county, camping in the open air for months at a time, packing our provisions, instruments, guns, etc., and meeting in their turn the various hardships and adventures incident to such an expedition, such as frequent over-exertion, exposure to heat, cold, hunger, thirst, working and sleeping in the rain, getting treed in unpleasant haste, when caught unarmed, by wild bulls and grizzly bears, to the great detriment of our dignity and the peril of our person, cutting our way through chaparral, packing heavy signal poles for long distances up the precipitous sides of mountains, and having a rough time generally. Then came the computations, drafting, lithographing, coloring, mounting, etc., and the Supervisors' copies were ready for delivery. They refused to accept and pay for them. Application was made to the District Court for writ of mandamus, requiring payment, which was refused by Judge Southard, on ground of informality. While this application was pending, the following editorial appeared in the Petaluma *Journal and Argus* of December 6, 1866 :—

Bowers' Map.—The last Santa Rosa *Democrat* contains a lengthy communication on this subject. The writer evidently intended to convey the idea that he is opposed to the Act of the Legislature which made it obligatory for the Supervisors to contract for the map in question. As the legality of that Act is now a subject of judicial investigation, we do not purpose discussing it in this connection. We will say, however, that that Act was the last resort of the tax-payers of this county to get what they wanted, and repeatedly petitioned for in the most respectful language. Our neighbor of the *Democrat* favors its readers with a yearly statement of the heaviest tax-payers in the county, and we hazard the assertion that of the names published in his last issue, or for four years previous, he will find that four fifths of their names were appended to the petitions earnestly recommending our Supervisors to contract with Mr. Bowers for his map. These are stubborn facts, which challenge contradiction. Now we dare to assert that tax-payers have a right to expect some return for the money they pour into the County Treasury; and when they humbly ask that a map may be secured which would trebly pay for itself in the assistance it would be in get-

ting a fair and equitable county assessment, their prayers should have commanded respectful attention.

Application was then made directly to the Supreme Court, which rendered the decision that follows :—

OPINION OF SUPREME COURT IN BOWERS ET AL. *vs.* BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SONOMA COUNTY.

This is a petition for a mandamus commanding the defendant Board to contract with Bowers for the completion and publication of a certain map of the County of Sonoma. The petition was demurred to.

It appears that the petitioner having *conceived a design* of compiling and publishing a topographical map of Sonoma County, applied to the Legislature in March, 1863, for aid, and that, thereupon, an Act was passed, entitled 'An Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors to appropriate money for a Map." Though the body of the Act, so far as the mere letter is concerned, is mandatory, still we are satisfied that it was not the intention of the Legislature to compel the Board of Supervisors outright to " contract " for a map, and to pay him therefor the sum of five thousand dollars, The Act contains no description of the size of the map, nor directions as to the style in which it is to be finished and put up. In view of the fact that the Board is authorized *to contract*, etc., we infer that it was the intention of the Legislature to refer the question to some extent at least to the better knowledge and judgment of the local authorities. Why should the Legislature have authorized the Board " to contract " for a map for a given sum, if its purpose was, after all, to force a purchase *in invitum*, without the slightest reference to the judgment and free will of the county officers ?

The petition and affidavit are adjudged to be insufficient, and the application is dismissed.

SHAFTER, J.

We concur :

CUBREY, C. J.
SAWYER, J.
SANDERSON, J.
RHODES, J.

" Though the body of the Act, so far as the mere letter is concerned, is mandatory, still we are satisfied that it was not the intention of the Legislature to compel the Board of Supervisors, outright, to 'contract' for a map and to pay him therefor, the sum of five thousand dollars."

In a former instance it had been held by the Court that The Legislature must be presumed to be familiar with the terms it uses, and its meaning must be gathered from its language. Yet, here we see a full bench deliberately putting on record the conflicting and not over-complimentary opinion, that the Legislature did not understand its vernacular tongue ; and this, too, when one of these Judges was a member of the Legislature which passed the Act, and was consulted by the Sonoma delegation with express reference to the efficiency of the bill, and with the request that he would remedy the defect if it still left the Supervisors with power to thwart the wishes of the people. Perhaps it is but fair to add that the abilities of this gentleman were such as to cause him to be consulted upon almost every important measure before that session of the Legislature, and it could not be expected that, years after, he should remember the merits of this particular case.

"The Act contains no description of the size of the map, nor direction as to the style in which it is to be finished and put up."

Why should it? Were not full descriptions given in each of the petitions? Had it not been thoroughly discussed in all our county journals? Had not hundreds of our citizens seen a finished section of a portion of the map? Was not its character a matter of public notoriety? and did I not add many improvements, and make a better map than I promised, or than people expected? Had these details been partially unknown, even then, it is probable they would have been left with the one who made the donation, dictation being neither usual nor becoming from the recipients of favors.

"Why should the Legislature have authorized the Board 'to contract' for a map for a given sum, if its purpose was, after all, to force a purchase *in invitum*, without the slightest reference to the judgment and free will of the county officers?"

The Legislature not only "authorized," but it made it "*their duty*." It should have been sufficient for the Court to know *this fact*, without asking the "why and wherefore" of an order eminating from the supreme legislative power of the State. Their curiosity, however, can be easily satisfied. The Legislature "authorized" and *made it* "*the duty*" of the Supervisors "*to contract*" and "*pay*" because it had been *asked* to do so *by the people*, through their representatives, and because it thought those three custodians of the county's funds should be compelled to honor the drafts of the county. In a word, because the Legislature did not think tne Supervisors should be permitted to dictate, to the county, the purposes for which it should or should not use its money, or whether it should or should not accept donations.

Contrary to the expectation of many, *I did* finish the map. It is almost a part of the religion of our blood to finish what we undertake. Those who were familiar with this kind of work said: "The job is too big for him." Those who knew nothing about it said: "It takes him forever to do anything. He will never finish it in the world." To all these I have simply to say: "Here is the map." Not being bound by a contract, I considered myself in honor bound to those who had signed the petitions and procnred the passage of the Act to make a map equal in all respects to the descriptions given in the petitions. I have done more, and have made a better map than I should have done had it not been left, as I considered, entirely to my own sense of honor. It is the best County Map ever published in America—not on account of superior skill on my part, but from much labor.

It is said to be "the most perfect County Map ever published in the United States."—*Sacramento Union.*

It shows the regular Government surveys, the name, area, boundaries, subdivisions, and sectional areas of Mexican grants, the county roads, trails, etc., and

the details of topography, with a minuteness believed never before to have been attempted in a work of this kind on this continent.—*San Francisco Daily Examiner.*

We have compared it with County Maps published in the Eastern States, and unhesitatingly pronounce it superior to any we have ever seen.—*Petaluma Argus and Journal.*

Being professionally engaged as a map engraver for fifteen years, not only in this country, but in Scotland, where some of the most detailed County Maps ever made, have been published, I have no hesitation in saying that Bowers' Map of Sonoma County will compare favorably with any.

W. Vallance Gray,
Lithographer and Engraver, San Francisco.

I have had twenty-seven years' experience in the lithographic business in London, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, was engaged two years on Government work in Washington, and upwards of two years on Colton's maps in New York; I have never before seen so detailed and perfect a County Map any where.

Edward Fletcher,
308 Front Street, San Francisco.

It will be of great value to the people of this county, though their failure to meet the cash expense of the work proves to me a serious loss; but a few years hence, I shall be neither richer nor poorer, on account of it. There is no want nor care in the grave. If all my efforts are equally useful to the public, I shall not count my life a failure, even though I live in poverty and die in want.

I came to Petaluma heavily in debt. For a time I was unable to pay even the interest upon my liabilities. Finally I made arrangements to go into trade. Fortune favored me. Three months after opening, my profits ran from thirty dollars to fifty dollars per day. Some of my creditors, thinking they saw an opportunity to get their money earlier than the time specified in the contract, repudiated the arrangement under which I went into business, and began to press me. In consequence of this, I was soon obliged to close. Every dollar I had in the world, was immediately surrendered. I am glad to know that those whose bad faith broke me up, were not profited thereby.

This reduced my indebtedness some $3,500. My heaviest creditors were business men, and proved good friends. Thinking my liabilities greater than I could ever liquidate, and wishing to give me a chance for another start in life, they proposed to give up their demands against me, on condition that I go into insolvency, and get rid of the rest. For the time being, I accepted their proposition. The notes thus surrendered amounted, with interest, to $7,652. There remained less than $3,000 more, which was disposed of by insolvency. I stood once more legally *free*, but as fully determined to pay those demands, as ever. I began first with those who were needy, and those who gave up their notes. I have paid on those demands, in principal and interest, over $21,300, for scarcely one dollar of which, a legal obligation

was outstanding against me. While doing this, I devoted to my map such portions of my time as were not otherwise occupied. It was commenced fifteen years ago. I have devoted to actual labor on the map six of the best years of my life. I have never received *less* than $150 per month, for this kind of work, and found. I *have* received as high as $300, and on contracts have made $500. I have often received $200 to $250 for small jobs of from three to ten days' duration.

I received $280 per month for the last five months that I taught school in Petaluma, beside giving from $20 to $40 per month tuition to indigent pupils, and doing a fair business as "silent partner" in an *outside* operation. I have a standing offer in San Francisco of $2,500 per year and found, with a percentage on all transactions, that would probably double this amount. I have made more than $5,000, above all expenses, in a single year, since I began the map. I speak of these things with reluctance. It is unpleasant to remember that my dislike for the details of business, and my fondness for other pursuits, have prevented me from doing anything like what I ought. I subject myself to this unpleasantness only to show that a fair avarage for my time *could* not fall short of $3,000 per annum, would, in fact, *largely exceeed this sum*. Six years labor, at *this* rate, is $18,000. The first edition of the map cost over $13,500 in cash. The additions and corrections on the second edition cost $3,726, making $17,226. The paper, printing, coloring, mounting, varnishing, freight, etc., on the second edition of five hundred copies, cost $2,500, making $19,726. The commissions for the canvass, sale, delivery, and collections on this edition, will amount to $2,500, making $22,226. To which add $18,000 for my own labor, and we have $40,226 Simple interest at ten per cent. per annum, computed at the close of each year, upon the actual cost at those several dates, foots up $15,169, increasing the above amount to $55,395. The names of about three thousand persons are on the map, making an average cost of $18 44 per name.

As one of the inducements to get up the map, some three hundred and forty of these (almost every farmer in certain sections) gave me notes for five dollars each, payable on the publication of the map. Nearly every farmer in the county would probably have done the same, had not some person, for reasons best known to himself, started the report that I was making an immense fortune out of this thing; after which no more notes were given. When these notes became due, some few paid them promptly; but I have often been obliged to call five or six times before finding the maker of the note at home, and then have had to *find* him three or four times be-

fore getting the money, frequently using ten dollars' worth of time to collect five dollars in cash. And now, three years after becoming due, less than one-third have been collected; so that this inducement, like all the rest, has been to me a vexation, a delusion, and a snare.

Five hundred copies of the map have been published, but no more will be issued. It is doubtful if these can all be sold. Each copy has cost $110 75 cts. The various county officials have had the use of eleven copies, for which I have received nothing. I have made presents of maps to various libraries and schools in this county, receiving, in most cases, no acknowledgments or thanks. It will be observed that these figures differ with those given in the note on the map, which were, from a hasty estimate, made before the completion of the second edition, in consequence of which some items were overlooked, while others were under-estimated.

The cost of coloring, mounting, varnishing, canvassing, delivering, collecting, and ten per cent. per annum, simple interest, has been added, and my own labor put at the minimum rate of $3,000 per year. The sum here given, $55,395, is less than the actual cost to *me*, after all—I having all the time been paying a higher rate of interest, and my time having almost always been worth *much more* than $3,000 per annum.

The entire cost of the surveys shown upon the map can not be determined with any considerable accuracy. It has been variously estimated at from $350,000 to $500,000. Of this work, whatever it may have cost, I have done fully one fifth.

Persons unacquainted with such matters often express surprise that the map should cost so much. Ah! my friends, the wonder is that it has cost so little. Higley is said to have received over $5,000 for surveys shown on his map of the county of Alameda, and $2,600 for platting his work, making over $7,600 in all. Any surveyor will say there is not *one hundredth part* of the work on his map that there is on mine, and yet, I have never heard it intimated that his map was an expensive one. I think he received only a fair compensation. The unfinished map of San Francisco County cost $43,000. I am not sufficiently familiar with this map to make any reliable comparison; but I do not not think there is half so much work on it as there is on mine; and the same opinion has been expressed by other surveyors more familiar with that map than I am. The San Francisco "outside lands," about equal in area to the *smallest* grant in Sonoma County, has lately been surveyed and mapped at an expense including the running of the boundary lines, of $14,500.

"The topographical survey and map of Great Britain and Ireland, occupied at one time, 3,500 persons, lasted over ten years, and cost $32,000,000," and this, too, in a country where labor is cheap. * * * "This survey included 120,000 square miles." Sonoma County has one seventy-seventh of this area, and one seventy-seventh of $32,000,000 is $415,584, equivalent to fully $1,000,000 in California.

The official map of France was commenced by Napoleon I., continued by Louis Philippe, and lately finished by Napoleon III. I can find no official statement of the cost of this work, but do not think it can fall short of $100,000,000. It matters little what others may think of this, perhaps, but it is a great satisfaction to me to know that I have been able to do so much with so small an expenditure of time and money.

MAP OF SONOMA COUNTY.—The citizens of Sonoma can congratulate themselves upon having the best map of any county in California. It is rarely, indeed, that any section of the United States, even the oldest and most thickly settled, is favored with such an accurate and painstaking delineation of its topographical features as A. B. Bowers has furnished in this publication. He has evidently made it a "labor of love." Not content with using a vast amount of Government and county surveys, he has made his work almost an original one, by verifying the old and adding new surveys of unexplored portions. The whole face of the county has been depicted by him with a faithful minuteness as remarkable as is the zeal with which he has prosecuted the work, under many discouragements and at his own expense. The county of Sonoma is one of the most important and populous in the State. It includes several places of historical interest, such as the old Russian settlements on the coast. *Its inhabitants alone can well afford to richly repay Bowers for the labor and expense expended on this excellent map.* There are between four and five thousand voters in the county, and every one of them should be proud to exhibit such a map as this. Citizens of other parts of the State cannot fail to appreciate it; and it is to be hoped that other counties will emulate the energy which has made it, so that the whole State may ere long be as faithfully portrayed as Sonoma.—*Sacramento Union, September* 20, 1867.

After much canvassing, I find the proceeds from the map, notes and all, will not exceed $7,000, will probably fall short even of this sum. Had I received the $5,000, this county would still have occasion to thank me for a surplus of over $43,395 for the map itself, to say nothing of the much larger amount derived, and that will yet *be* derived, from the use of the map, and from the information I have furnished.

The information obtained while working upon the map, and furnished to the Assessors in 1862, resulted in an increased assessment of 16,859 acres. I pointed out some 43,000 acres —only 16,859 of which could be found by the Assessor for the want of a map, These 16,859 acres have been assessed ever since, and are equivalent in eight years to 134,872 acres, which, at a valuation of five dollars per acre for land and improvements, give $674,360 00. The average tax for those eight years is $2 40½ on the $100, which gives a tax on the foregoing of $16,218 36.

Later in the season, too late for that year's assessment, I pointed out some 18,000 acres of unassessed lands of various classes, claimed under some of the following grants, viz: Grant of 16th and 36th sections, or lands taken in lieu thereof; Grant of 500,000 acres,—Public Building, or Seminary Lands,—15,140 acres of which were assessed the following year. This fell off in 1864 to 9,483, and in 1865 to 7,340 acres. This falling off is partly attributable to the forfeiture of title, from non-fulfilment of the conditions of the purchase. But the lands thus forfeited were afterwards purchased from the general government, and in 1866 I again called the attention of the assessors to these same lands, held under the new title; since which, the entire 18,000 acres have always been assessed, and amount, in these seven years, to an aggregate of 103,963 acres, which, at a valuation of five dollars per acre, reaches the sum of $519,815,—the tax upon which amounts to $12,5[illegible]1 55.

The partial use of the map in 1867 gave an increased assessment of 15,130 acres, and in 1868, of 86,591 acres, over the last assessment made without the map, in 1869, of 123,013, amounting to an additional assessment, from the partial use of the map, of 224,734 acres.* About 30,000 acres of this is worth from nothing to $5 per acre. Deducting this 30,000 acres, and leaving it entirely out of the calculation, we have 194,734 acres that ought to be considerably above the average value. According to the figures furnished by the assessor in 1867, the average value of land and improvements was something over $8 per acre. Calling it $5, we have on this land a valuation of $973,670. The tax for 1857 was $2.56, since then, $2.30 on the $100. Taking the smaller of these, we have a tax on this valuation, of $22,394 41. The map has been used to divide the county into townships and school districts, which could not have been correctly done without it for less than $8,000 to $12,000. But we will put the value of the map, to the county, for this purpose, at say, $5,000. Through my efforts, the "Possessory Right" to claims covering over 210,000 acres were assessed in 1868, and about 250,000 in 1869. I have not examined the assessment rolls with reference to the tax upon this property, but it was roughly estimated at $10,000 by one of the assessors in 1868. Let us call it $15,000 for the two years.

* NOTE.—Though written in the spring of 1869, the publication of this paper was suspended at page 49, because I could then give it no further attention. This delay enables me to include in these estimates the assessment of 1869.

Now let us recapitulate.

Estimated tax, resulting from information furnished in 1862, of unassessed Grant Land	$16.218 36
and of other unassessed lands	12,501 55
Estimated tax upon increased assessment arising from partial use of the map for three years	22,394 41
Use of map in dividing county into townships and school districts, estimated at	5,000 00
Estimated tax on Possessory Rights	15,000 00
Total estimates	$71,214 32
To which add my donation	$18,000 00
Cost of map to me in cash, above greatest possible receipts from sales of map, including interest at ten per cent. per annum, over	30,000 00
Tax assessed in St. Helena Township	8,500 00
Total	$127.714 32

Now cut the *estimates* down *one half*, and *still* we have $92,107 16 which the county has received in labor and cash from me, the map, and the information I have furnished; and this is still going on, and increasing with the increased value of land. It cannot fall short of $10,000 per annum for many years to come. It is, in fact, much more than this. Yet, as I pass through the county, I am constantly annoyed by men whose prejudices lead them to exult over the fact that I did not get *the paltry sum* guaranteed me by Act of the Legislature: while others show their ill-will by paying their small debts to me in currency, or in repudiating them altogether, if by any technicality they can do so.

Nor is this all. Notwithstanding the utter absurdity of the idea, I was charged with having secured the passage of the "Map Bill" through bribery, and summoned before the Grand Jury as a witness against myself—under the impression, doubtless, that I was too ignorant of law to know this to be an outrage—and questioned in a manner showing that the power *behind the Board of Supervisors*, that had hitherto thwarted the wishes of the people, and treated their petitions with contempt, now thinking itself vanquished, was venting its wrath on me, and subjecting me to a series of petty annoyances beneath the dignity of honorable men. I am glad I do not know the instigators of this outrage. It leaves me without temptation to "touch pitch and be defiled."

The Grand Jury could not adjourn without a ridiculous exposure of elongated ears. It must needs rebel against the Government of the State, and userp the functions of the Supreme Court. This sapient body actually *advised* the Supervisors to *disregard* the Act, on the ground of its *unconstitutionality*, while, singularly in keeping with former astute-

ness, the Supervisors, apparently regarding these rebels as a government *de facto*, and their judicial decision as eminently sound, obeyed their behests, bid defiance to the State, and refused to make any contract whatever.

A rare instance of "pure cussedness" is shown in the anonymous communications addressed to me on this subject, commencing at that time, and continued occasionally until now. The name of these valiant writers is not Legion. A comparison of penmanship shows a sameness that must have been tedious to some two or three. Having lost the $5,000, I do not see the necessity for further notice, at their hands, on this point. Still, if it amuses them, let them, by all means, keep up their fusilade. Their proficiency in vituperation and profanity, is in marked contrast with the stupidity which prevents them from seeing that I do not level, plumb, or square my work at the dictation of curs, yelping from behind fences, and howling in the dark.

Further than this, I have been much annoyed by the ill-natured impatience manifested from the very first, on account of the delayed completion, publication, and circulation of the map. This clamor illy becomes the recipients of my favor. Is it not enough for me to wear out the best years of my life in your service, that I must be sneered at for getting along no faster? Await your time with patience, and be thankful that I am not provoked into withholding it altogether.

I offered to make a donation of my own labor toward getting up a map, if the county would meet the rest of the expense. I could not tell what that would be. No map of the kind, going so fully into details, had ever been made in America; and at that time I could learn nothing of the cost of European works of this character. No accessible data was to be found from which to make an estimate. I was willing to give my own labor, whatever that might be, and no more.

Those who procured the passage of the "Map Bill," intended it to cover the cash expense of completing and publishing the map. They intended to accept my donation upon the terms upon which it was offered, as they had twice petitioned the Supervisors to do; and they would have preferred to have paid more than enough to cover this expense, rather than that I should lose money in addition to the donation. They thought $5,000 would be sufficient for this purpose, and they said that if that was not enough, they could easily get another appropriation. I was sufficiently credulous to believe that they could and would make good their promises. But those promises were made more than six years ago, and many of these men have apparently forgotten them. No one will deny that the county *could* have paid the $5,000, *if no more*.

Her refusal to pay even that, is not to her credit. It will be regarded by the descendants of this people as humiliating and disgraceful in the extreme. But let that pass. The subject is not a pleasant one for my contemplation. Failing to comply with the conditions upon which my donation was offered, the county forfeited all right to the same. I was advised by many of my friends to roll up my maps and put them away. On the contrary, I furnished copies for the use of the various county officials ; and the county has had, for three years past, free use of $55,395 of my property. But I did not give her the maps. They are still mine, to be taken away whenever I choose. Some of them are entirely worn out, and all are so defaced that they could not be sold. But they are mine, even to the borrowed copy that has been used by the Supervisors ever since the map was first published. Some one is reported to have said, "What is the use of paying anything for what we have already got?" But you have not got it ; it is mine. The Supervisors have no right to use the map without my permission, and that permission can at any time be withholden. If the *gentleman (?)* will look over the pages of an old book, called the Bible, he will find abundant reason for praying! He could find sufficient reason in the principles of common law, justice, and equity. Were the community to appropriate a few thousand dollars' worth of *his* property, his perceptive faculties would doubtless be very much quickened.

If I have been treated shamefuly, so have the people of this county. Ah! my friends, your faces have been held to the grindstone as well as mine, and ye seem to have been taught that ye have masters. He who would deny this, must bring very serious charges against the people of this county. He must accuse them of being insincere in the promises they made, the inducements held out, the encouragement offered, the notes given, the articles published, the circulars issued, the petitions signed and presented, the letters written, and in the law which they had passed, and whose repeal they protested and prevented. He must charge them with acting upon the principle, that it is a good thing to have friends, but better still, *to fleece them ;*—that it is a nice thing to get a donation of $18,000, but nicer far, to so play their cards as to get from $30,000 to $35,000 more, that was not a donation. He must charge them with requiting generosity with meanness, and friendship and trust—with treachery.

I am constantly asked why I do not circulate a petition for relief. Pardon me, friends! *This work is more befitting the recipients of my bounty.*

Have I not done my share? Have I not made the dona-

tion? Have the people nothing to do in this matter? Has not their turn come now? "But," says some one, "why do the people circulate no petition?" Is not the reason obvious? After so many failures, have they not lost faith in their ability to cope with their masters? Is it pleasant to be kicked and cuffed? Has not this county had its nose wrung three times already, on account of the map? Is she not loath to stretch forth her proboscis for another wrench, and thus subject herself to further humiliation? "But," says another, "are not our Supervisors honorable men, and willing to do right?" I answer, It is not with the Supervisors, merely, that you have to deal. They have *always admitted* the *necessity* for the map. *All the Supervisors, for seven years past,* PETITIONED FOR THE MAP, except Fike, Moran and Griggs. And did not Moran acknowledge its necessity, and say he thought it would be worth from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum? And did not Fike agree to an appropriation, over and over again? Would the Supervisors so often have swallowed their own words, repudiated their own agreements, and disregarded petitions which they themselves had signed, had there been an iron hand to *make* them? Oh! send up your petitions as much as you please. The power that controls *this* matter, will sit quietly at home, and *laugh* to see the farce repeated. It knows just how to make men eat their own words, to lead them to suppose they do it of their own accord, and that the diet is eminently fit for them. "Why do the people circulate no petition?" Because they have been three times snubbed already. They are now in the valley of humiliation, and are walking therein with a meekness, patience, and docility highly gratifying and amusing to those who apparently find it but pastime to checkmate and thwart them. He who would deny this, must charge them with meanness, dishonesty, and treachery; or, he must show that their docility is in appearance only, that they simply bide their time. I do not question the honor or justice of those whose promises and petitions induced me to complete and publish the map; but what is every one's business, is no one's business, and they have quietly let the thing go by default, many of them saying: "It is a shame and a disgrace to this county;" but no one feeling himself in the least responsible therefor.

My friends tell me I am the most sensitive man they have ever seen. This, if true, is a great misfortune; I hope it is not quite so bad as that. Be this as it may, the loss of my money—itself no inconsiderable item—has troubled me far less than the treatment I have received. Insult has been added to injury. I have been charged with bribery, and with

NOTE.—I have had no dealings with the present Board, and make no reference to them.—A. B. B.

attempting to defraud this people. The base slander has been caught up by those who were doubtless ignorant of the facts, and echoed far and wide. It meets me wherever I go; not in a shape that I can resent and punish, but in a form that annoys and stings. Let no man misunderstand me. I am asking or expecting credit for nothing I have ever written, said, or done. I am not even asking exemption from abuse. If anything I have said will bear such a construction, I retract it. This paper is no cry for quarter or sympathy. It is but a refutation and denunciation of the slanders of those who should have been my friends. It would be more dignified, perhaps, to bear these things in silence. But "continual dropping wears even a stone;" and my patience, long and sorely tried, is now completely exhausted.

I have endeavored, so far as I could, to be a good citizen; to aquit myself like a man; to scorn all meanness; to be active; to promote the just distribution of financial burdens; to aid in the establishment and support of schools, churches, and charities; to confine myself to no sect or creed, but always and everywhere to contribute to the support of all enterprises calculated to improve the morals, relieve the necessities, or add to the intelligence of the community in which I live; to labor for the good of hundreds and thousands, rather than for units or tens; to so live, that "after life's fitful fever," I may "sleep well," knowing that I have labored for the public good, and contributed somewhat to the sum of human prosperity and human happiness;—and though I may accomplish little, *the man does not live* who can point to a single act in all my life incosistent with these purposes. In the service of this county, I have subjected myself to many serious inconveniences. I have sacrificed a fortune, and the years that would have enabled me to build up and establish a reputation and a home; and if life and health be spared, *I will show this to be no idle boast.*

"*Renovate Animos!*"—Renew your courage. On my mother's side, the motto of my ancestry. This motto and their coat-of-arms were bestowed upon them in commemoration of heroic deeds, that near a thousand years ago preserved a nation's life; and this motto has been to their descendants an incentive to renewed and continued effort, until victory has often been wrung from defeat, and success has followed failure. I am not ashamed to acknowledge that it inspires me. Through all the long dark night, it has shone like a blazing star, piercing through every cloud, always and everywhere urging me on, regardless of care or weariness. But, there is a limit to human strength and endurance. The overtasked system at length gave way, and with it the

inclination and ability to labor. For a year past, I have been able to do almost nothing. Once more, with increasing strength and energy, I renew the battle of life, and, for the present, bend to the labor of paddling *my own* canoe.

I have been charged with folly by some, and severely blamed by others for *finishing* the map. As you please, gentlemen. I shall discuss neither question. I have never trimmed my sails to catch the breeze of popular favor, nor will I now. So long as I retain my own respect, I can get along without the plaudits of the multitude. For reasons satisfactory to myself, I marked out my course in this matter, and deviated never. I have done what seemed to me to be for the public good, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that *thousands will be benefited by my labor*. Had I been bred to business, the undertaking might have been an easy one, perhaps; but I was not. It will readily be credited, when I say that I have often been careworn and weary, and at times despondent. This latter is not considered creditable to one of my race. Then the shades of my ancestors seemed to come trooping around me: reverend Archbishops and learned Divines preached to me energetically of duty; wily Diplomatists and patriot Statesmen spoke of honor and an unsullied name; and grim old warriors, in clanking armor, sprang from their graves to reproach me. Then "*Renovate animos!*" came thundering down the centuries—a thing of magic power—and the fainting heart and the nerveless arm grew strong. Oh! if I had genius, I too, would *add* to "the stirring memories of a thousand years," and leave a legacy of worthy deeds behind me. But God's will, be my will evermore.

I have written these pages in indignation, almost in wrath, at the treatment I have received, and in refutation of the slanders of those for whom I have sacrificed the dead years of my youth. The cup held to my lips has been one of exceeding bitterness, or it would have wrung from me no word of vindication. Exult over this ye who can. There are those to whom the thought will give pleasure.

While yet I write, there is laid upon my table another savagely abusive anonymous communication. It is post-marked Santa Rosa. The handwriting is new to me. My anonymous friends, it seems, are increasing. It is written with the vigor and terseness of a man of intellect and education. How contemptible the meanness and cowardice that prompts a man of so much ability to stab in the dark. For the miserable wretches thus trying to torment me, I have naught but pity. The lashings of their own self-contempt must be terrible.

Professor Agassiz was once invited to lecture before a Lyceum, and declined. He was immediately waited upon by a

committee and offered several hundred dollars for a lecture. "Gentlemen," said the Professor, "*Do you suppose I am going to waste my time in making money?*" Heretofore, I have felt very much as he did. I have an idea that his is the true philosophy, even now; but, in the coming five years, I purpose to show some of these people that it takes no more brains to make money, than it did to make the map. I am obliged to do this in order to gain the respect, and thereby free myself from the annoyances and anonymous insults of those whom I have befriended. Reader in general, I have had my say. Think of it, whatever you please. *I am begging no favor.*

FRIENDS—And I am glad to know that I have friends, and that they are much more firm, sincere, and numerous, than they were a few years back—if it were left with you to say, these wrongs would soon be righted. I hold you all in kindly remembrance. To you, I say, I hope I have circumscribed my passions, and kept my desires within due bounds; but, if it be thought otherwise, surely something can be excused to one who is sore from much loss, slander, and continual pounding.

"'Tis slander;
Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue
Out-venoms all the worms of Nile; whose breath
Rides on the posting wind, and doth belie
All corners of the world."

SUPLEMENTAL.

Constantly questioned by those who have read the former edition of this paper, concerning some points not fully treated, and others not mentioned at all, in the preceding pages, I find I shall save time, rid myself of much annoyance, and perhaps remove misapprehension, by a fuller statement in this connection. My vindication, I trust, is ample; yet many who hear the slander will never read its refutation, and of those who do, few will regard what I have done for this county, as aught but folly, while the slander itself, will live on when this book is forgotten. I have avoided personalities as much as I could, for, often erring myself, I look with regret rather than anger upon the errors and weakness of my fellow-men. It is unpleasant to write so much concerning oneself; but it is still more unpleasant to be continually called upon to talk of these things. May I not hope that persons interested in these matters will be content to learn what I have to say, from these pages, and allow me, hereafter, so far as I can, to forget them.

A. B. (H. T.) B.

San Francisco, January 20, 1870.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN BOUNDARIES.

That part of Mendocino County, as originally organized, lying along the coast south of the mouth of the Walhalla, has been attached to Sonoma. That portion of Sonoma lying north of Redwood Mountain, has been attached to Mendocino, and the northern part of Napa now forms the county of Lake; but the eastern boundary of Sonoma, though repeatedly defined by different Acts, seems never to have been changed by the Legislature, north of Mt. St. Helena. It may be found in the Act defining the original boundaries of Napa, which leads from the head of Clear Lake, as follows: "Thence westerly to the top of the mountains that divide Clear Lake Valleys from the Russian River Valley; thence southerly along the top of said mountain to a point on the top of said mountains, one mile east of the eastern boundary line of the Rancho known as the Fitch Rancho, on Russian River; thence in a direct line southerly to the westerly branch of the head waters of the Huichica Creek," etc. [Hit. Gen. Laws, Par. 1162.]

When this line was established, the limits of the Fitch, or Sotoyome Rancho, were undetermined, and the geography of the country was but little known. The distance, "one mile east of the eastern boundary line" of an unlocated Rancho, must of necessity be guess-work; but "the top of said mountains" is fixed and definite. It is a principle of law, well known to Surveyors, and established by numerous decisions in this State and elsewhere, that when given courses and distances do not correspond with fixed monuments, the error is to be regarded as being in courses and distances, and *not* in monuments and natural bounds. This point, therefore, "on the top of said mountains," would fall upon the summit of the ridge, whether the distance be *greater* or *less* than a mile. From Mt. St. Helena, the main ridge runs nearly east for several miles, then turns once more southerly, and forms the eastern boundary of Napa Valley; and the point due east, "on the top of said mountains," would fall upon the summit east of Napa Creek. The Fitch Grant, at this time, was supposed by many to lie entirely east of the summit of the ridge dividing Dry Creek Valley from the valley of the Russian River, so as to include a large portion of Knight's Valley, and strenuous, though unsuccessful, efforts were made by some of the settlers, to have it so located. But this point on the summit east of Napa Creek, is so far east of where the Grant was ever supposed to lie, that it can scarcely be possible that it is the point intended. Furthermore, courses as

well as distances must yield to monuments or natural bounds, and it is a rule of construction, that where different clauses of an act or instrument are incompatible with each other, that construction is to be preferred that gives, as far as possible, force and validity to the whole. These are principles by which courts and surveyors are always governed, in construing deeds and descriptions of lands, which are seldom definite, unless drawn from actual surveys: and applying these principles, Mount St. Helena, lying *nearly east* of the eastern boundary of the Fitch Grant, would be immediately selected by any surveyor familiar with the decisions of Courts, in such cases, as the point most fully complying with all the requirements of the law. This point is as far west as "the top of the mountains," considered with reference to the given course, will suffer it to go, and is nearer the given course, considered with reference to the given distance, than any other point on the summit of the ridge. The propriety of this construction is still more apparent, when we consider that it was the intention of the Legislature to establish the line, and not to leave it dependent upon the fluctuating limits of an unlocated Mexican Grant. For several years the exact location of this line was of little moment; but at length, property began to accumulate in its vicinity. The Fitch, or Sotoyome Rancho was confirmed, and finally located and patented, so as to include no part of Knight's Valley; whereupon Napa claimed, assessed, and collected taxes on territory *six miles west* of Mount St. Helena, or to within one mile of the Fitch, or Sotoyome Rancho, as finally located.

The territory thus claimed by Napa embraced an area of 183 square miles, or 117.120 square acres, nearly all of which is occupied for grazing or agricultural purposes. It includes the whole of McDonalds, Knight's, and Franz' valleys, and a part of the Guillicos Rancho, though it is believed that no portion of the latter was ever assessed by Napa. An attempt was made in 1860 to have this line surveyed, and monuments erected. For reasons, doubtless satisfactory to the Board of Supervisors, they refused to take action in the matter. Judge Ross is supposed to be the person who first brought the subject before them. At all events, he is entitled to the credit of having made the first serious effort to settle the matter. He represented the county in the State Legislature. The Journal of the Assembly shows that he was active. He introduced and carried many important measures; and on the 29th of April, 1861, just before the adjournment of the Legislature, brought before the Assembly the following Bill:

"*An Act to define the boundary line between the Counties of Sonoma and Napa.*"

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The boundary line between the counties of Sonoma and Napa, shall be as follows: Beginning at the northwestern corner of Napa County on the top of the mountains that divide the waters of Clear Lake and Russian River; thence southerly along the top or main summit of said mountains, to a point on said summit one mile east of a line parallel with the most easterly boundary of Fitch's Rancho, on Russian River; thence in a direct line to the westerly branch of the head waters of the Guichica Creek; thence southerly along the present boundary line of Napa County to the corner of said county, at the mouth of Guichica Creek.

SEC. 2. Emsley Elliott, of Mendocino County, T. S. Benoist, and Horace B. Martin, of Sonoma County, are hereby appointed Commissioners, and authorized to take the necessary assistance and proceed within two months after the passage of this Act, to run and distinctly mark and define said boundary line, as defined by this Act

SEC. 3. The Commissioners hereby appointed shall be allowed the sum of six dollars per day, to be paid out of the county treasury of Sonoma County, as other claims against said county are allowed and paid, and their assistants, (not exceeding two,) shall be allowed such sum per day as may be determined by the Board of Supervisors of said county, to be paid in the same manner.

SEC. 4. Said Commissioners shall make out and return a map of said line, as near as practicable, and return the same to the office of the Board of Supervisors of said county, on which map or plat they shall mark and designate such prominent landmarks and points as they may deem necessary, so as to distinctly show the location of said line.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The Supervisors having failed hitherto to order a survey, Section 2 of this Bill relieves them of this responsibility. It names the surveyor and two assistants, called Commissioners, and authorizes them to commence the survey within two months of the passage of the Act.

Had he stopped here, the Supervisors might perhaps have evaded the survey by refusing to make the necessary appropriation. But the author of the Bill is too shrewd, by far, to be check-mated in any such way. Section 3 fixes the compensation of the three men named, and provides for its payment. These men alone, if necessary, could make the survey; but having left the Supervisors *powerless to prevent the survey*, he could well afford to let them fix the compensation of "not exceeding *two*" assistants.

This Bill, however, did not become a law. It passed the Assembly, but the old line being reaffirmed a few days after, in the organization of the County of Lake, a new description became necessary, and before the bill could be amended and passed, the Legislature adjourned; and the attempt to coerce the Supervisors proved a failure, leaving the matter as *ante bellum*, in *statu quo*—and Napa collected another year's taxes.

It will be observed that this bill forms a complete precedent for the Map Bill. From my confidence in the good sense and judgment of the author of this bill, (a confidence which

the fate of the Map Bill has not materially diminished, for I can but think the Court erred in departing from the numerous precedents to be found in such cases,) I was induced to consent to the passage of its counterpart. Note their similarity. Each bill names the Surveyor, fixes his compensation, and provides for its payment. Each Surveyor is to make a map of a character not fully specified in the bill, though the county map is fully described in the petitions, and each are to deliver to the Supervisors a specified number. Each bill enacts a contract in which the Supervisors are allowed no voice. Each was introduced by a Sonoma Assemblyman, and recommended by a Sonoma delegation, although the people petitioned for the Map Bill only.

Shortly after the introduction of this bill, an Act was passed organizing the County of Lake, from the northern part of Napa, and describing the dividing line between Sonoma and Lake as follows: "Commencing at the south-eastern corner of Mendocino County; thence running in an easterly direction along the dividing ridge between Russian River and Knight's Valley on the west, and Clear Lake and Cayote Valley on the east, to the highest point of Mt. St. Helena," etc.,—thus following the rules of construction given on a preceding page, and locating the line precisely where a Surveyor would locate it under the old Act, though describing it in different but synonymous terms.

On the 8th of May, 1861, the Supervisors of Napa ordered a survey (which was soon after made by the Surveyor General) of that part of the line lying south of the head of Huichica Creek. [Book C, page 22, B. S. R. Napa.] On the following day a communication was received by the Supervisors of Sonoma, asking this county to join in the survey. Ordered by the Sonoma Board, that the proposition be entertained, provided Napa will extend co-operation to the whole line. [Book 4, p. 336, B. S. R. Sonoma.] This proposition was declined by Napa, and here the matter rested.

In July and the earlier part of August, of the same year, while making surveys for my map, I found the territory claimed and taxed by Napa to be much larger and more valuable than I had supposed. I was satisfied that the Supervisors could not be aware of the importance of having the line located, and I determined to bring the matter once more before them. So leaving my work, I came home for the express purpose of inducing the Board to order a survey, and at once, so that the work might be done before the rainy season set in, and thus secure the next year's taxes. The entry in my Diary, concerning this matter, is so full and definite that I can do no better than, in part, to transcribe it.

[Extract from Diary.]

PETALUMA, Aug. 14, 1861.

Have just returned from Santa Rosa, whither I went for the purpose of inducing the Supervisors to order a survey of the eastern boundary of the county. * * *

Was told by the Board that Judge Ross had long since called their attention to the matter, but the wording of the Act defining the boundary seemed, in their opinion, to render it probable that Napa would hold all she claimed, and therefore they had declined doing anything about it. A bill had been drawn up to settle the matter, but was introduced so late in the session that it did not become a law. Under these circumstances, they could see no benefit to be derived from a survey. I then made a hasty sketch of the mountain range, and of the line claimed by Napa,—gave them the rules of construction applicable to such cases, and, applying these rules, showed them the line would not deviate from the summit of the ridge before reaching Mt. St. Helena. I then called their attention to the fact that the Legislature itself had so construed the Act in organizing the county of Lake.

One of the Board replied that my construction of the law was new to him, but that it seemed reasonable, and was doubtless correct. He had no previous knowledge of the provisions of the Act organizing the county of Lake, but if it read as I stated—for I had no copy with me—he thought *that* was definite and conclusive. He was under the impression, however, that nearly the entire tract was covered with chaparral, and not worth the expense of a survey. I assured him that this was not so, and immediately called in T. S. Benoist, who chanced to be standing at the door of the court-house, who corroborated my statements in every particular, being even more familiar than myself with the territory. Still, with the exception of one member, the Board seemed unwilling to act. * * * * Finally, rather than that the survey should not be made, I told them that I would make it myself, for nothing, if they would have me deputized for that purpose, and furnish help and provisions. The Board then agreed to order the survey. * * * *

The following order, entered the next day upon the records, shows that they did not see fit to avail themselves of my offer. For this, it can not be doubted that I was thankful.

August 15, 1861. Ordered by the Board, that the chairman of the Board be requested to write to the Surveyor General, in behalf of Sonoma County, to have the line between Sonoma and Napa Counties surveyed and monuments erected thereon, from the most northerly point of connection of the line of Sonoma with the line of Napa County to the head of the most westerly branch of Huichica Creek, and continuing said line to its terminus. [Book 4, page 411, S. R. So. Co.]

A survey was immediately made by a Deputy Surveyor General, and a map and copy of the field-notes returned to the Board of Supervisors. This survey was based upon an altogether different construction of *the first Act*, and one that can easily be shown to be erroneous. It is probable, from the tenor of his report to the Supervisors, that he was unaware of the construction adopted by the Legislature, and ignorant of the law organizing the county of Lake. "The point on the top of said mountain, *one mile* EAST of the *eastern boundary* of the Rancho," he located *in a northwesterly* direction, *more than fifteen miles from any part of said eastern boundary*, and this, too, when the Legislature had just defined it as "*the highest point of Mt. St. Helena.*" This, perhaps, can

hardly be considered the fault of the surveyor. He did not claim to be a lawyer In accordance, doubtless, with his understanding of the Act, he made a correct survey along the top of the mountain range, nearly to Mt. St. Helena, as is shown by the field notes on file in the office of the County Recorder. But, finding the District Attorney of Sonoma had given the Act a different construction, he changed his survey in accordance therewith.

It has been objected to my map, in San Francisco and Sacramento, that I show this line, and not the true boundary. The objection is not well taken. The Surveyor General is authorized to locate the line. His decision is final in all such cases. The line thus established by the Surveyor General leaves a "pan handle" to the north-west corner of Napa, between Sonoma and Lake, varying from one to two and a half miles in width, narrowest near the Napa corner, but widening as you go northerly, then narrowing again, and abruptly terminating in a point fifteen miles northwesterly of the corner previously established by the Legislature. It gives Sonoma all the most valuable land, and something more than two thirds of the disputed territory. This would have done very well for a compromise, had a compromise been necessary; but the Legislature, having just re-defined the boundary in accordance with the claims of this county, it should have been run straight from Mt. St. Helena to the head of Huichica Creek. For this work which I had offered to do for nothing, and would have done in accordance with the law defining the boundary, thereby securing some fifty thousand acres more than this survey gave us—the Surveyor General received $1000. He wrote to the Supervisors, asking for an additional appropiation of $300. I can not learn that he got it.

The central portion of this territory forms the Township of St. Helena; the northern portion forms a part of Washington Township; the southern part forms portions of Russian River, Santa Rosa, and Sonoma Townships. The total amount of taxes, assessed in this county, to St. Helena Township, is given in the following table; that of the rest of this territory is so mixed with other assessments, that I am unable to give it with any accuracy:

TAXES ASSESSED IN ST. HELENA TOWNSHIP.

For	the	year	1862	$ 670 00
"	"	"	1863	732 50
"	"	"	1864	957 69
"	"	"	1865	1002 85
"	"	"	1866	1427 37
"	"	"	1867	1245 41
"	"	"	1868	1162 25
"	"	"	1869	about 1302 00
			Total	$8,500 07

In the year 1862, while engaged upon the map, I discovered, and reported in writing to the Supervisors, a deficit in former assessments of over 43,000 acres of land. This report, filed, at my request, in the archives of the office, was soon followed by the circular of the Assessors, found on pages 24 and 25.

In the spring of 1867, H. B. Martin, of Santa Rosa, made a careful compilation of the assessment of eleven grants, for the eight years previous to the assessment of 1866–7. His statistics, so fully corroborative of my statement, and of the circular of the Assessors, induced me, with the assistance of H. F. Terry, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, to compile the statistics of the assessment of the entire county for the twelve years preceding 1869. These statistics, prepared and tabulated with much care, are the results of over two months labor, and have been checked by a careful comparison with the figures furnished by Mr. Martin, and by going, item by item, three times over the work.

It will be seen, from the following table, that in the year 1858, nearly one third of all the grant land in the county escaped assessment, and that the average deficit in the assessment of grant land for eleven years ending with the assessment of 1867, is 1 acre unassessed to 3 97-100 assessed, while for 1868, in which year the map was used in the assessment of the greater portion of the county, the deficit is only 1 acre unassessed to 20 41-100 acres assessed, giving an increased assessment from the use of the map of 86,591 acres over the assessment of 1866, which is the last, made entirely without the map.

The area of the county, in round numbers, is 992,000 acres. Of this, 392 783 acres are within the limits of Mexican grants, and 599,217 are public and State lands; nearly all, if not all of which, is occupied and claimed by some one, and the property is therefore subject to taxation; not to the full value of the land, unless the occupant has secured title, but to the value of the right of possession. A full assessment of the county for eleven years, including the area covered by "possessory rights," would give 10,913,243 acres.

The actual assessment was, of grant land, in acres	3,537,854
Public and State lands	79,132
Total actual assessment in eleven years, ending with the assessment of 1867–8	3,616,986
Deficit in those eleven years	7,296,257

Or a little over *two thirds* of all the lands in the county.

It must be remembered, however, that some of this land is worthless and unoccupied, and the aggregate of vacant land for those eleven years would reduce this deficit nearly, perhaps quite, 1,000,000 acres.

Until the last year but one, the assessment has been confined entirely to grant land, with the exception, in the aggregate, of 79,382 acres, and has fallen upon less than one third of the land in the county. It is true much of the public land is comparatively worthless, though much of it is very valuable ; but as a whole, it is far less so than the grant land.

To what the taxes upon the claim and possession of this large quantity of unassessed public and State lands would amount in these eleven years, it is difficult even to conjecture ; but we can arrive at a tolerably satisfactory estimate as to the loss upon the aggregate in these eleven years of 889,452 acres of unassesed grant land. About 100,000 acres of this is either waste land or comparatively worthless. Deducting this, we have 789,452 acres ranging in value from $5 to $100 per acre. Giving this an average valuation of $5 per acre, for land and improvements, which would probably be an under estimate, *without* deducting the 100,000 acres of poor land, and we have a valuation of $3,947 250, which at an assessment of two per cent., gives a tax of $78,945 lost in eleven years on the unassessed grant land alone.

The loss upon the unassessed public and State lands is doubtlessly much greater. It seems clear that the total loss from these sources, since the organization of the county, must come close up to $200,000, and perhaps considerably exceed this sum. If this was merely a loss of so much money to the county, even then it would be a matter of some importance ; but when we remember that it has thrown the entire financial burdens of the county, so far as the revenue from real estate is concerned, upon a little less than one third of its territory ; and when, upon further examination, we find that of this one third, some portions have paid only four, five and six years' taxes in eleven years, while other over-assessed portions have paid more than twelve years' taxes within that time, or more than three years over the average of the assessed property, it looms up in proportions that overshadow all other financial questions before the county, not even excepting the appropriation for the railroad, and renders the necessity for reform apparent to intellects of the smallest capacity.

Through this deficiency of assessment, the county has already lost an amount nearly as large as the appropiation for the railroad, while some portions have been over-assessed to an extent fully equal to their share of the railroad donation.

Nor is this large deficit, over-assessment, and great inequality of taxation, justly chargeable to the negligence and incompetency of the Assessors. It will be remembered that as long ago as in 1862, the Assessors and ex-Assessors of this county, issued a circular addressed to the Supervisors and people of this county, urgently setting forth these very facts. Subsequent Assessors have been of the same opinion, with the exception, perhaps, of a single gentleman, who can have given the subject but little thought, and who would not intentionally question, even for a moment, the honesty or competency of his associate Assessors.

The following documents, addressed to the Supervisors of Sonoma County, in 1861, 1868, and 1869, are given in this connection to show that the Assessors understood this matter, and have made repeated efforts to remedy the evil. It is but just to these gentlemen, that the public should know that the fault is not theirs :

To the Supervisors and people of Sonoma County.

[Here follows a copy of the circular found on pages 24 and 25.]

The undersigned Assessors and ex-Assessors of this county, would refer you to the above circular, issued in 1862, (see pages 24 and 25.—A. B. B.), and remind you that *no full and just assessment of the real estate in this county can be made without a map by which to check the work.* We therefore recomend that the Assessors be furnished with copies of BOWERS' MAP, for this purpose.

(Signed)

W. R. MORRIS,
A. J. GORDON,
F. P. THOMPSON,
S. B. LUSK,
G. W. HUIE,
D. O. SHATTUCK, Junior,
CHARLES HUMPHRIES.

To the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County:

GENTLEMEN: We were furnished by Mr. Bowers with maps for the last assessment, [That of 1868.—A. B. B.], from the use of which resulted a great saving of time, and a largely increased assessment of land, *thereby proving its value* for this purpose.

We would therefore *again* call your attention to this matter, and request to be furnished with copies of the map for the coming assessment. .

(Signed)

A. J. GORDON,
CHARLES HUMPHRIES,
D. O. SHATTUCK, Junior,
W. R. MORRIS,
E. A. HOWE.

The following letters need no explanation.

SANTA ROSA, March 1, 1868.

A. J. GORDON, Esq.,
County Assessor.

Dear Sir: I am in possession of a document signed by you and other Assessors, addressed to the Board of Supervisors, and recommending that the Assessors be furnished with copies of my map. Under existing circumstances, I am unwilling that this should be laid before the Board. A recommendation of this character must necessarily have great weight, so great that the Board could not well avoid taking action, while at the same time, they would feel unauthorized to make any proposition which could be regarded as other than insulting to me, and unbecoming the county. I will prepare for yourself, and each of your deputies, sections of the map, embracing those portions of the county each will assess, and forward the same without delay.

Most respectfully, &c.

A. B. BOWERS.

HEALDSBURG, March 21, 1868.

A. B. BOWERS, Esq.

Dear Sir: I received portions of your map, a few days since, for which you will accept my thanks. From what examination I have made of them, I believe they will be of great service in making a thorough assessment of the county.

I notice, by advertisement, that you are preparing works for publication, of this county, and if I can be of any assistance to you, I am at your service.

Yours, respectfully.

WM. R. MORRIS.

SONOMA, March 20th, 1868.

Mr. A. B. BOWERS.

Dear Sir: I have just received your map of Sonoma and Santa Rosa Township. I have examined them, and find them to be very perfect; they will enable me to perform my work in much shorter time, and with more correctness than I could possibly have done without them. I consider them true guides. I honestly believe every man should have one of your maps.

Hoping that you will receive the full compensation that your labors so justly deserve, I am, sir,

Yours, most respectfully,

D. O. SHATTUCK, Junior.

Three other Assessors, to whom maps were furnished, gave verbal acknowledgment of their reception.

PETALUMA, March 21st, 1868.

Dear Sir—I have been using a portion of your map in the assessment of the Petaluma School District, and though some tracts have been subdivided and sold to different parties, I have found no difficulty in checking my work by the map.

By its aid I have saved much time, and assessed *all* the real property in the District, *a large per cent* of which *would otherwise have escaped me.*

I am now, more than ever, satisfied that the county could well afford to pay *the whole expense* of the map, and still be *largely the gainer.* I wish to get one of the second edition as soon as possible. If you can, please bring one with you when you come up from the city.

Respectfully yours,

JACOB PRICE.

To A. B. BOWERS, Cosmopolitan Hotel, San Francisco.

I offered to furnish maps for the assessment of 1867–8, as will be seen from the following letter, but, through some misunderstanding, my offer was accepted only in the assessment of a small portion of the county:

SANTA ROSA, 31st May, 1867.

G. W. HUIE, Esq., Assessor of Sonoma County.

Dear Sir—Mr. Bowers has informed us that one of the Supervisors has spoken to him with reference to the purchase of a sufficient number of his maps for use by yourself and deputies, and he has requested us to say to you that you can have a copy of the map for yourself, and one for each of your deputies, free of charge to any one.

They will be delivered to you in person, or your order, upon application at our office. Yours truly,

LATIMER & MCCULLOUGH.

The following document was given me to hand to the Supervisors, but was withholden from the Board, as well as the two last recommendations of the Assessors, for reasons given in my letter to Gordon on the preceding page.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County:

GENTLEMEN:—In the discharge of my duties as Road Commissioner of this county, I find myself much in want of a map to assist me in laying out Road Districts, and in making myself acquainted with the roads throughout the county, and upon which to mark out the new roads, as they are opened, and the places requiring immediate attention—the roads being too numerous and the county too large to be properly looked after with no guide but my memory Believing that anything so largely conducive to the interests of the county, and to my usefulness as an officer, should be furnished by the county, I hereby ask to be supplied with a copy of the county map.

(Signed) ZADOK JACKSON, Road Commissioner.

ASSESSMENT OF POSSESSORY RIGHTS.

Having learned from the assessment rolls that, contrary to law, this property had hitherto been exempt from assessment, to the great injustice of those who held titles to their lands, and that the county was thereby annually losing a large amount of revenue, rightfully her due, I addressed a note to the *Democrat*, calling attention to this injustice and loss. I was immediately assailed, personally, by letters, and through the press, by those wishing to avoid their share of the expenses of the county, on the one hand, and, on the other, by those claiming that for five years past, they had been obliged to pay their taxes, through my instrumentality, and that I ought, in justice to them, to look after the others also. Soon after this I went to Santa Rosa and filed the following document in the office of the Board of Supervisors :

SANTA ROSA, May 4, 1868.

To the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma :

GENTLEMEN :—In the spring of 1862 I made a verbal contract with the Supervisors of this county concerning my county map, under which I was required to point out in the various parts of the county such taxable property as I knew to have escaped assessment.* That portion of the property thus pointed out, lying within the limits of Mexican Grants, has been assessed in part ever since, as well as a portion of the public land, and from twenty thousand to thirty thousand dollars in taxes have been collected therefrom.† But the large amount of property subsisting in possessory rights, has been entirely overlooked. There are large quantities of valuable public land in this county, some of the occupants of which, it is said, purposely refrain from securing title for the express purpose of evading their share of the financial burdens of the county. I am satisfied that the tax upon this large amount of unassessed property would amount to more than $10,000 per annum; and having looked after the unassessed grant land, the people interested therein claim that it is but fair that I call attention to the occupants of the public land also. Therefore, in behalf of

* NOTE.—This document was written in great haste, and the above is hardly a fair statement of the matter. One of the Supervisors said to me, "The people, papers, and Assessors are making such a fuss that I presume we shall be obliged to accept your offer. *In the meantime* we wish you to furnish such information as you can for the use of the Assessor." The actual deficit in the assessment of grant lands the previous year was 82,456 acres. Of this I was able to locate and point out to the Board only 43,000 and some odd acres, a memorandum of which was furnished them. A copy of this is still in my possession, the original having been filed in the office of the Board. Of this 43,000 acres, only 16,799 were assessed after all, the assessors not being able to locate it on the ground for want of a map. Later in the season, too late for that year's assessment, I pointed out to them some 18,000 acres of unassessed land, not included in the above 43,000. Nearly all of the latter was assessed the next year, it being less difficult to locate. The verbal contract was made at a later period, though I understood the above as an acceptance of my offer, as no objection was made by any of the Board.—A. B. B.

† NOTE.—Having lately examined the assessment rolls with particular reference to this matter, I find the above sums were then much too large. Less than half the land pointed out was ever assessed, though the amount collected on what *has* been assessed seems *now*, to be not far from $29,000.—A. B. B.

those who bear their share of the burdens of the county, all of whom are wronged by this omission, I ask that these possessory rights be no longer exempt from their just share of the same. And, in order that the Board may act understandingly in the matter, I refer them to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of The People *vs.* Shearer, 30 Cal., p. 645, wherein the whole matter is fully discussed.

Respectfully,

A. B. BOWERS.

The Board informed me that it would take legal advice in the matter and act accordingly. I have been told that Judge Thomas was consulted in reference thereto; and in Book 5, p. 321, Sup. Rec., the following entry is found, under date of May 5th, 1868, the day after the filing of the above paper:

"*Ordered*, That the Assessor of Sonoma County be, and is hereby instructed to assess possessory claims at their cash value, in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the People *vs.* Shearer, 30 Cal., p. 645."

Just before the adjournment of the Legislature, I passed through Sacramento, on my way to Yolo County, and left with our delegation the following communication and bill:

To the Hon. J. B. Washfield, S. M. Martin, and Wm. Caldwell, Representatives; and to the Hon. George Pierce, Senator of Sonoma County:

GENTLEMEN: It seems to be the general opinion of the community that Bowers has made a good map, at great expense and personal loss, and that he ought to receive something from the county.

We think it would be well to procure the enactment of the enclosed bill, which simply authorizes the Supervisors to make such an appropriation as they may think proper.

(Signed)

WILLIAM M. ANDERSON, ex-County Clerk.*
THOMAS H. PYATT, ex-County Recorder.
F. G. HAHMAN, ex-County Treasurer.
E. T. FARMER, Treasurer.
C. G. AMES, ex-Superintendent Public Instruction.
O. H. O'NEILL, M. D.
JOHN T. FORTSON, Deputy Clerk.
WM. ROSS, ex-District Attorney, ex-Assemblyman.
BARCLAY HENLEY, Assemblyman.

* Only the signatures in the original.

WM. McCULLOUGH, Attorney.
J. P. CLARKE, ex-Sheriff.
JOHN HENDLEY, ex-Treasurer.
H. A. PEABODY, Editor *Democrat.*
C. TEMPLE & CO. Merchants.
A. HENRY, of Wells, Fargo & Co.
ROBERT FERRAL, Editor *Democrat.*
C. W. LANGDON. County Judge.

An Act to authorize the Supervisors of Sonoma County to appropriate moneg for a Map.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Supervisors of Sonoma County are hereby authorized to make such an appropriation from the General Fund of said County as they in their discretion may think proper, for the relief of, and in payment to A. B. BOWERS, for such copies of his map as may be required for the use of the county.

On my return from Yolo, I found—one of the Assemblymen having objected to this bill—another had been drawn, leaving the Supervisors no discretion, either in the number of maps to be purchased, the amount to be paid, or in the disposition of a single copy, all of which were disposed of in the bill, as follows:

"They shall place one in each of the following places and hotels in Sonoma County, viz: Assessor's Office, County Surveyor's Office, Supervisors' Office, the American Hotel, and the Washington Hotel in Petaluma; the Union Hotel in the town of Sonoma; the Sotoyome Hotel in Healdsburg the Cloverdale Hotel in Cloverdale; in the Hotel at Bodega Corners; also one in each of the following hotels, and places in San Francisco, viz: Occidental Hotel, Russ House, Lick House, Brooklyn Hotel, What Cheer House, American Exchange, International Hotel, Merchants' Exchange, Mechanics' Institute, and the Mercantile Library Association. Also one in the Golden Eagle Hotel and in the Orleans Hotel in Sacramento city. Also, one in each of the following places, viz: In the Clerk's Office for the County of Nevada, in the Clerk's Office for the County of Tuolumne, and in the Clerk's Office for the County of El Dorado."

I had nothing to say in advocacy of the bill asked for; but this substitute was so utterly at variance with the spirit of the original, that in justice to the gentleman who forwarded the latter, no less than to myself, I felt called upon to protest most earnestly against its passage. This protest stopped all further action.

CONCLUSION.

Hereafter, Oh reader, when you feel called upon to charge the author of the map with attempting to swindle this county, do not fail to add, and this is the way he did it :

By a donation of more than	$18,000 00
By expending in cash, for her benefit, over and above all possible receipts from the map, more than	30,000 00
By offering his services, free of charge, for the survey of the eastern boundary of the county.	
By getting the county line established, thereby securing for the county, a tax in St. Helena Township alone, of	8,500 00
By informaton furnished in 1862, of unassessed grant land, resulting since then, in an income to the county, estimated from a careful examination of the assessment rolls, at	16,218 36
And of other unassessed lands	12,501 55
By furnishing maps for the use of the Assessors, from the partial use of which, for the last three years, has resulted an increased assessment, upon which the tax is estimated at	22,394 41
By procuring the assessment of possessory rights, resulting in an estimated annual income of $10,000, but which we will put lower, say, thus far, in all	15,000 00
By furnishing maps from which the county was divided into eighty-five School Districts and twelve Townships. Value of the maps to the county for this purpose, not less than	5,000 00
Total	$127,614 32

To which, add the future income resulting from the use of the map, the information he has furnished, the assessment of "Possessory Rights," etc., which will soon amount to $100,000 more. Then cut the estimates down—one half—*three-fourths* —THROW THEM ENTIRELY AWAY. There still remains

The donation	$18,000
Cash, more than	30,000
Tax from St. Helena Township	8,500
Total	$56,500

And, after thus showing up his rascality, do not forget to add, in an outburst of virtuous indignation and wrath, against such a culprit, that instead of allowing a legal technicality to swindle him out of $5,000, guaranteed him by Act of the Legislature,—in common decency, and in order to retain her own self-respect, and the respect of her cotemporaries, and of posterity,—the county ought immediately to have sentenced the reprobate, to the acceptance of her severest thanks for his donation, and for the information from which she has received and will continue to receive so largely an increased revenue, and further condemned him to the extreme and immediate reception of the rigorous refunding of the $30,000 in cash, which he so meanly, maliciously, and diabolically advanced for her benefit. Then, moderating your wrath, and assuming the Christian virtue of charity, wind up with the malediction—"May God have mercy on his stingy soul."

IN PREPARATION,

A

DICTIONARY

OF

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

SKETCHES.

DESIGNED AS

A MANUAL OF REFERENCE

FOR ALL COMING TIME.

BY

A. B. (HAY–THOMPSON–) BOWERS, C. E.

Author and Publisher of the Topographical Farm Map of Sonoma County, etc.

"For the sake of those who come after."



PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

Sold only by Subscription.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRANK EASTMAN, PRINTER, 509 CLAY STREET.
1870.

PREFACE.

Who were the early settlers of America? Whence came they, and what were their names?

To all such questions as these, we can, for the most part, speak but in general terms. Canada was settled by the French; New England by the Puritans; New York by the Dutch; and so of other States. The individual names of few of these have come down to us. Those of the great mass are buried beyond all hope of a resurrection. Yet many of them were the equals, some, the superiors, of those whose names have become immortal.

We ourselves, though we may not know it, are, many of us, the descendants of heroic men. Few of us know aught of our ancestry; not one in a thousand, can tell with any certainty when his progenitors arrived in America, or whence they came. Family tradition says they were from France, England, Ireland, Germany, but tells little else; and even this is often conjectural. Yet the desire to know something concerning one's ancestry is universal. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended within the last decade for this purpose alone, and scores of men cross the Atlantic every year to search for family annals amid the records of Europe.

It is unwise to ignore a feeling, so deep-seated and universal. If the antecedants of our family are creditable, we are anxious to preserve it free from all stain. If it has no antecedents, our breasts heave and our hearts throb at the thought that we ourselves, or our children, may rescue it from obscurity, and give to it lustre and an honorable name.

In either case the effects are salutary. A Christian, from other and higher motives, will do the best he can; but all men are not Christians, even among those who bear the name; and in the absence of Christianity, it is well that there are other motives, powerful for good, that reach all men. It is true, this feeling of family pride is often carried to excess. So is religious enthusiasm, which, perverted, leads to bigotry, intolerance, and persecution. We should be temperate in all things, using the good things of God, but not abusing them.

Our ancestors left scanty record behind them. Few of us have stirring

memories of the past to spur us on; but, like early settlers elsewhere, we have what is better—memories of our own. We are the founders of a new State, and we have begun well. Energy, perseverance, a dauntless spirit, and an indomitable will, have brought us from distant homes to the shores of the Pacific, carried us through countless vicissitudes, and are now furnishing us with opportunities and advantages never dreamed of in the hum-drum existence of many of those who live and die in the places whence we came. Homes have been established, highways opened, and the rough places made smooth. The absurdly exagerated notions of California lawlessness and violence, formerly so prevalent at the East, are passing away.

In future, little energy or courage will be required to bring men to our shores; but it has been quite otherwise in the past. The descendants of this people, will inhabit these cities, vales, and glens, for ages, and will glory in the remembrance that they are not the sons of effeminate sires, who dare not come till all things had been made pleasant and easy; but that their fathers were they who had the courage and stamina to risk the uncertainties, brave the dangers, endure the hardships, win the victories, and cause the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

This book is written to afford them this pleasure, to furnish them this proof—to do for them, what no one was sufficiently thoughtful to do for us. It claims public favor, not on account of literary excellencies, but because it is a plain statement of facts—a manual of reference, for us, and our children; and, however it may be received by the present generation, it requires no power of devination to foresee the increasing estimation in which it will be held by the descendants of this people as time rolls on.

A. B. (H. T.) B.

Sold by subscription. A thorough canvass of the county will soon be made. It is hoped that it may meet with sufficient encouragement to enable the author to illustrate the work with maps of each School District, and plats of towns and city blocks, so as to show each tract of land, however small, the location of every building in the county, and a general minuteness of detail, impossible except on maps of limited extent. He also hopes to embellish with portraits, and views of private residences and public buildings. The following names, taken at random, will give an idea of the character of the work.:

January 25, 1870.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SKETCHES.

Alsanson, J. M.—Late Pastor of M. E. Church, South, Petaluma. Son of Baltassar and Mary Elsensohu, of Goetzis, Tyrol, Austria, where he was born August 2d, 1828. He was educated at the University of Insbruck; emigrated to America, and landed in New Orleans January 1st, 1849; resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1851; removed thence to Independence, Missouri, and from there to California, in 1852; resided in Stockton till 1855, then went to Mariposa County and engaged in mining; united with the M. E. Church, South, in 1860; in 1864 was licensed to preach the Gospel, and upon entering upon the work of the regular itinerancy, removed to Sonora in 1866; in 1867, removed to Petaluma.

Fritsch, John.—Carriage maker, Petaluma. He was born in Metterschultz, Department du Bas, Rhine, in France, March 28th, 1829. He emigrated with his parents to Warren, Warren County, Pennsylvania, in 1831, and from there in 1840, to Wheeling, near Chicago, in Illinois. He soon after went to Chicago, where he learned his trade, and where he continued to reside until leaving for California in 1850. He was engaged in mining at Carson Hill, not far from Sonora, until July, 1852, when he came to Petaluma, opened a carriage shop and went to work at his trade. In 1853 he married Miss Salome Rapp, of Chicago. In 1862, leaving his family in Petaluma, he went to Washoe, and with others from Petaluma, put up a mill for crushing quartz. After remaining in Washoe about a year, he sold his interest in the quartz mill, returned to Petaluma, and again engaged in the manufacture of carriages. He has accumulated a comfortable property, and is well known as an active, energetic, straight-forward man. His wife was born May 25th, 1834, in Sauntheusen, not far from his own birthplace, in the Department du Bas, Rhine, France, and emigrated with her parents to Wheeling, Cook County, Illinois, in 1844. She went to Chicago in 1846, and there remained until the Spring of 1853, when she came to Petaluma and married.

Lineage.—His father, Frederick Fritsch. and his mother, Mary (Saulsman) Fritsch, were natives of France, and emigrated to America in 1851. His father was a weaver in France; in America, a farmer. His wife's father, Jacob Rapp, was born in Baldenheim, in 1782. He married Mary Omann, who was born in Saunthausen, in 1790. He was a soldier in the French army, and was with Napoleon in Egypt; participated in the memorable battle of Marengo, Austerlitz, Wagram, and Borodino, endured the hardships of the retreat from Moscow, and the humiliation of Waterloo; emigrated in his sixty-second year to America, and died May 27th, 1851.

Hardin, Col. J. A.—Merchant, and Stock Dealer, Petaluma. He was born September 2d, 1830, in Oldham County, Kentucky. Emigrated with his parents to La Fayette County, Missouri, in 1839, where they remained one year. In 1840 they moved to Jackson County, and there lived until 1853. They then emigrated to California, bringing a drove of cattle with them, and arriving in Sonoma County in September. They passed the winter in Vallejo Township, but settled in Anualy Township in 1854. Col. Harding started from San Francisco in December of the same year, to visit his sister, Mrs. Dr. Harris, in Oregon; encountered a terriffic storm and passed Christmas day and night in bailing water. On the night of the 26th, the vessel was wrecked and lost near Cape Flattery, but the passengers and crew succeeded in gaining the shore. Here they remained almost destitute of food for twenty-six days, through a continuous storm of wind, rain, sleet, and snow. The twenty-seventh day after the wreck, they were

taken off by the steamer Major Thompkins, and carried to Olympia. He went from Olympia to Portland on horseback, and endured even greater hardships on land than at sea, exposed as he was to the pelting of the storm, compelled to swim numerous streams of ice-cold water, and wade through snow. Remaining a month with his sister at La Fayette, he returned to Annaly without further accident. In June, 1855, he revisited his birthplace in Kentucky, went thence to Missouri, and October 25th, married Nannie C. Myers, of Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri; moved to his old home, Walnut Grove Farm, in Jackson County, where he remained until May, 1857; then left for California, bringing his family and a drove of cattle, and arriving in Annaly the seventh of September following. He moved, June 1st, 1859 to Petaluma, and in August of the next year, engaged in merchandising. In March, 1866, his wife went by way of the Isthmus, to visit her old home, while he crossed the plains to Montana, in company with Shirley and Taylor, with six hundred horses, the same number of cattle, and a large quantity of merchandise. Disposing of their stock and goods, he went to Missouri to meet his family, with which he left November 14th, for California, returning by way of New York and the Isthmus, and arrived in Petaluma on the fourteenth of December. Here he remained until July 10th, 1867, and then moved to Ukiah, in Mendocino. On the tenth of June, 1868, he again returned to Petaluma.

LINEAGE.—His father, Henry Hardin, was probably born in Oldham County' Kentucky. He was of Welch descent, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He also owned a woolen factory and grist-mill. Was born in 1801, imigrated to Missouri in 1839, to California in 1853, and died in Annaly, October 6th, 1859. His wife's maiden name was Mary Phillips. She was born in 1803, and died in Annaly, January 4th, 1866. Col. Hardin's grandfather, Samuel Phillips, was a farmer, and one of the first settlers in Kentucky. His wife's father, Charles Myers, was of German descent, born in Pennsylvania, emigrated to Tennessee, and from there to Missouri. Her mother, Rebecca (Williams) Myers, was born in Virginia; she herself was born in Tennessee.

Harrington Rev. John F.—Catholic Pastor, Petaluma. Born in Cork, Ireland; came to California in 1853. We find in the *Monitor* of May 11th, 1867, the following account of his labors in this country:—

"We briefly announced last week the appointment of the Rev. John F. Harrington to the parish of Petaluma. We give the following brief notice of the clerical career of one who has devoted himself with untiring energy to the advancement of Catholic education in San Francisco.

"Father Harrington was amongst the first priests ordained in this archdiocese, and we believe was the first who received all the degrees of order in this country since the American conquest. Previous to ordination, he conducted the school connected with St Francis' Church, Vallejo street, which was then the Cathedral. Here, and at the parochial school of St. Patrick's, he labored assiduously for two or three years, and succeeded in establishing in each parish, Catholic education upon firm foundations. He was then appointed Vice President of the diocesan seminary of St. Thomas, with a general supervision of the educational department; and having filled the position for about three years, much to the general satisfaction of all concerned, was transferred by our Most Rev. Archpishop to the Cathedral, and placed in charge of St. Mary's school. Here, from out of very chaos, he succeded in building up one of the best Catholic public schools in San Francisco.

"It was about this time that he, in conjunction with the Very Rev. Father Croke, V. G., projected the establishment of St. Mary's College, and the result of their labors can now be seen in the stately pile of buildings situated on the San Jose road.

"The Catholic youth of San Francisco owe a debt of gratitude to this reverend gentleman for his many exertions in their behalf; for we may venture to say, that out of the many Catholic male children educated in this city, two-thirds have at some time or other passed a portion of their school days under his supervision. Should the heading of this article perchance arrest the attention of one among the many who had received from his lips a portion of that knowledge necessary to fit him for after life, school-boy recollections will come

flitting o'er his soul, and the past come crowding o'er the present; and among the many happy reminiscences recalled, none will present themselves in more pleasing aspect than the remembrauce of the kindness, generosity, and paternal solicitude which his reverend tutor ever manifested towards him.

"After a residence of fourteen years in this city, during which time all his thoughts and energies were devoted to the objects of his holy mission, he left us on Tuesday last, bearing with him the best wishes of those with whom he had so long been associated. We congratulate the parishoners of Petaluma on their good fortune. The zeal and energy of their new pastor will ere long make it one of the most prosperous parishes in the archdiocese. Father Harrington bears with him our best wishes, and thanks for many kindnesses received, both in his religious and literary capacity."

Lippitt, Edward Spalding.

—Petaluma. Son of Rev. Edward and Lois (Spalding) Lippett, was born in Woodstock, Windham County, Connecticut, September 17th, 1824. He had the advantages of a common school education in Connecticut, and at the age of sixteen commenced life for himself. By the aid of his trade, that of a joiner, and other labor, he prepared for College; graduated with honor from Wesleyan University, Middleton, Connecticut, in 1847, and commenced reading law. In 1848 was elected Principal of the Institute at Pembroke, New Hampshire. Here he read for the ministry, under Dr. Dempster and Bishop Baker, then at the head of the Theological School at Concord, New Hampshire. In 1849 was elected Professor of Mathematics in Wesleyan College, Cincinnati. In 1852 was ordained to the ministry by Bishop Scott, upon the vote of the Cincinnati Confereuce. In 1854 was Principal of a preparatory School for young men in Cincinnati. In 1856 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in 1859 was chosen City Solicitor for the City of Cincinnati. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1861, he came to California, and was chosen Professor of Mathematics in the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara. In 1862 he took charge of the Public Schools of Petaluma, which, during the five years they remained under his care, were raised to a most flourishing condition. He also filled at the same time, for the most part, the pulpits—first of the Congregational, and afterwards of the Methodist Churches of that city; designed and built, mostly with his own hands, one of the finest residences of the place; and has taken an active part in the raising of funds, and building of the Methodist Episcopal, new brick, Church, not yet finished. He is again engaged in teaching in Petaluma, and has a second time filled the pulpit of the Congregational Church. The new Institute Buildings, recently designed, erected and owned by him, will, when completed, be excelled in convenience and elegance by none in the State. A short time since, his friends in Petaluma, surprised him with a present of $1,000, to remove an incumbrance on his homestead. He is an easy, graceful, eloquent speaker, took an active part in two Presidential campaigns in Ohio, and was employed by the Union State Central Committee to stump the State of California in 1867.

Lineage.—His ancestors, on his father's side, were from Lippe, in Germany, whence they derive their name; and driven thence, by religious persecution, found an asylum in Warwickshire, England. Thence in about 1635, two younger sons came to this country, and afterwards with others, purchased and settled a large tract of land in the southern part of Providence Plantations, which was called Warwick, from their English home. The younger of these brothers soon after died, and from the elder brother, John Lippitt, sprang the whole family in America. He left two sons, Charles and Christopher. Charles had six sons and a daughter. The next to the youngest son was Moses, who had two sons, Nathaniel and Edward, the latter being Professor Lippitt's father. His grandfather, Charles Lippitt, was in the first battle of the Revolution, and served through the war. His father took part in the war of 1812. His ancestry on his mother's side, was of English origin, and early settled in Connecticut. His wife is the daughter of John and Martha D. (Richardson) Lewis. Mr. Lewis was an

ALSO IN PREPARATION,

THE

History of Sonoma County

ITS GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND PRODUCTIONS, WITH
PERSONAL SKETCHES OF EARLY SETTLERS
AND LEADING MEN.

Illustrated with Maps, Portraits and Engravings.

By A. B. (Hay-Thompson-) Bowers, C. E.

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1870.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Early History is almost always imperfect. The time and attention of Pioneers, are absorbed by efforts to better their condition. In the eager scramble for wealth, influence, position, or power, no one is willing to devote much time to the unremunerative labor of gathering the scattered threads of passing events, and putting them on record for the use of the historian, and when at length one sets down to write a history, he finds the materials widely scattered and scanty. Many leading events are unrecorded, save in the memories of those who participated in them. These evanescent repositories pass away, and the events therein chronicled, are consigned to oblivion. Time passes on; other generations come upon the stage of action, and, looking in vain for the lessons to be learned from the experience of their fathers, grope their way as best they can. Old experiments, and old failures are reduplicated. Old theories, and old inventions thoroughly tested; and old questions solved by the grandsire, are laboriously wrought out by the grandson, simply because he knows nothing of the experience of his fathers. So it is with Cities, Counties, States and Nations. Old methods, which have been found to be unwise, and old projects which have been demonstrated to be infeasible, are tried over and over again; much time lost, much treasure wasted, only to prove and reprove what the unrecorded experience of our fathers long since taught them. General history is confined, in the main, to a record of the trans actions of governments, and of the few great events that shine like beacons in the pathway of nations; touching lightly, if at all, upon manners, habits, customs, schools, churches, literature, and religion, and is wholly silent upon questions of internal improvement, experiments in agriculture, science, art, inventions, and the thousand *little* things that affect the welfare and happiness of mankind, and, therefore, furnishes few lessons of practical utility to the great mass of men. It is the province of the local chronicler to supply these omissions, to go into miner details, to note the little, as well as greater events transpiring around him, carefully discriminating between what is, and what is not, of importance, to those before whom he would bring his work. The field is broad and comprehensive, and will tax the ability of the author in this more than any other part of the work, while the labor to be performed is by no means inconsiderable. Some of the material lies ready at hand. Other data must be sought in the older States and in foreign lands. The geographical portion is less

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

First General Convention

OF THE

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD

OF THE

PACIFIC COAST,

HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

SEPTEMBER, 1864.



SAN FRANCISCO:

PRINTED BY GEORGE W. STEVENS AND COMPANY,

No. 421 Clay Street, below Sansome.

1864.

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No. 421 Clay Street, below Sansome.

1864.

Elective Officers.

STATE CENTRE:

JEREMIAH KAVANAGH, San Francisco.

STATE TREASURER:

WILLIAM O'CONNELL, San Francisco.

STATE SECRETARY:

FRANCIS READY, San Francisco.

The following Minutes, Resolutions and Addresses have been revised by us and are hereby approved as the Official Report of the First General Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of the Pacific Coast.

JEREMIAH KAVANAGH, *S. C.*
JOHN HAMILL,
JEREMIAH O'MAHONY,
GEORGE HAYES,
THOMAS HARE,
FRANCIS READY.

PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY---SEPT. 7TH, 1864.

MORNING SESSION.

The Centres and Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood of the Pacific Coast, summoned by order of the State Centre for California, Jeremiah Kavanagh, to meet in Convention at San Francisco, Sept. 7th, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., assembled at that hour at the armory of the Second (Irish) Regiment.

The State Centre having called the Convention to order, addressed those present in a brief speech, laying before them his reasons for calling the Convention.

Thomas Hare and George Hayes were appointed Secretaries *pro tem.*

It was then moved that a Committee on Credentials, consisting of three, be appointed, before which each Centre and Delegate should submit his credentials and receive authorization to sit in Convention—seconded and carried unanimously.

The State Centre appointed

JOHN HAMILL, Alameda County,
JEREMIAH O'MAHONY, San Francisco,
JOHN FOLEY, Sacramento,
} *Committee on Credentials.*

The Committee on Credentials were instructed to proceed to business immediately, which they did and reported.

One of the Secretaries *pro tem.* then called the roll presented by said committee.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of permanent officers for the Convention, with the following result:

JEREMIAH KAVANAGH, *President.*

THOMAS HARE, } *Secretaries.*
GEORGE HAYES, }

An Auditing Committee was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen:

A. MCWILLIAMS, Sacramento,
J. O'MAHONY, San Francisco,
JOHN HAMILL, Alameda,
J. WALSH, Virginia City, N. T.,
JEREMIAH CALLAHAN, Oakland.

The State Centre then read his financial report, which was referred to the Auditing Committee.

It was then moved that a committee of six be appointed, to take into consideration certain resolutions and addresses, which the welfare of the organization at this time renders necessary —seconded and carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as a Committee on Resolutions and Addresses:

THOMAS HARE, San Francisco,
GEORGE HAYES, San Francisco,
PATRICK FENTON, Santa Clara,
JOHN CAMPBELL, Alcatraz,
WILLIAM O'CONNELL, San Francisco,
JOHN MINEHAN, San Jose.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at 4 o'clock P. M.

One of the Secretaries read the minutes of the preceding session, which, upon motion, were unanimously adopted.

The Auditing Committee then handed in their report, certifying the financial report of the State Centre to be correct.

Upon motion, the report was unanimously adopted and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Resolutions and Addresses then rendered in their report, which, after being read, was, upon motion, unanimously adopted as a progressive report, and further time given them to prepare a full and complete report.

It was then moved that the gentlemen forming the Auditing Committee be added to the Committee on Resolutions and Addresses—seconded and carried unanimously.

It was then moved by J. O'Mahony, of San Francisco, that this Convention deem it inexpedient to take any steps toward sending a delegate to represent the Pacific Coast in the Irish Congress, to be held in Pittsburg, Pa., next November.

An active debate took place over this motion, which occupied the rest of the afternoon.

The motion was at length carried.

Upon motion, the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock next day.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Secretary read the minutes of the preceding session, which, upon motion, were unanimously adopted.

It was moved that a State Treasurer and State Secretary be elected, to assist the State Centre in the discharge of his duties, and that the State Centre and Secretary make monthly reports to the organization throughout the entire coast—seconded and carried unanimously.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following unanimous result:

State Centre—JEREMIAH KAVANAGH, re-elected.

State Treasurer—WILLIAM O'CONNELL.

State Secretary—FRANCIS READY.

Mr. Hamill then read an address from the Convention to the Irishmen of the Pacific Coast, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions and Addresses then submitted their resolutions, which were adopted.

It was then resolved that 1,000 copies of the resolutions and addresses be printed in pamphlet form for distribution throughout the Pacific Coast, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to attend to the revision and printing thereof: Jeremiah Kavanagh, Jeremiah O'Mahony, John Hamill, Thomas Hare, George Hayes, Francis Ready.

It was then resolved that in case the office of State Treasurer or State Secretary should, from any cause, become vacant through the course of the year, the State Centre should have power to appoint a successor until the next general election.

It was then resolved that in case the position of State Centre should become vacant, the State Secretary should call a Convention of the Centres of the different Circles, who should have power to elect a successor until the next general election, and that three should constitute a quorum.

A dispatch from John O'Mahony, the Head Centre, was then read, and is as follows:

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1864.

Greeting to our brothers in California. Appoint a general organization for the Pacific Coast in the Convention, and let your representative in the General Convention be elected. Our prospects bright.

Previous resolutions rendered any action on this telegram unnecessary, and it was so resolved.

A vote of thanks to Col. Smith and the officers of the Irish Regiment for their kindness in allowing the use of their armory free of charge, for the Convention to assemble in, was then passed.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the Brotherhood for their efficiency and zeal during the past year, was passed.

A vote of thanks to Thomas Hare and George Hayes, for their kindness in acting as Secretaries to the Convention, was passed.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the San Francisco Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, for the courteous manner in which they had treated the delegates from the interior.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, to meet at the call of the State Centre.



RESOLUTIONS

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED AT THE

FIRST GENERAL CONVENTION

OF THE

Fenian Brotherhood of the Pacific Coast.

SEPT. 7TH, 1864.

WHEREAS, The continuous stream of emigration from Ireland which, for years, has been steadily depopulating our native land, and which, together with other causes, will, if not soon counteracted, lead to the total extinction of our race; and

WHEREAS, It is the ardent desire of every true Irishman, in whatever part of the world fate may have placed him, to raise the land of his birth to her place among the nations of the earth; be it

I.

Resolved, That we, the Centres and Delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood of the Pacific Coast, do hereby assert our organization to have for its only objects the National Independence of Ireland, and the promotion of harmony of sentiment and unity of action among all Irishmen; and, for those sacred ends, we purpose using all the means which God and nature has placed at our disposal.

II.

Resolved, That we do most earnestly entreat every one who has these objects at heart, to join and assist us in our efforts to organize our countrymen for the regeneration of Ireland, and to prevent the total extinction of our race.

III.

Resolved, That in view of the demoralizing influence of what has been called peaceable agitation, and its failure to accomplish anything except to exalt *national apostates* to place and power, to the ruin of our country and the deeper enslavement of its people, it is the duty of every true Irishman to oppose and denounce the resumption of constitutional "Leagues" and oratorical spouting societies as an insult to the intelligence of his country and a heartless outrage offered to her misery.

IV.

Resolved, That not the freedom of Ireland alone but her very existence depends on the prompt armed intervention of her sons in foreign lands; and that the unparalleled flight of her people and consequent drainage of her very life-blood appeals to all Irishmen, more forcibly than could any words however eloquent, to combine as one man for her deliverance.

V.

Resolved, That with the return of peace—now looked for at no distant day—to this sorely-tried republic, will come the golden opportunity to test the patriotic fidelity of our race, and we therefore call upon all Irishmen on this coast to combine and confederate in their several localities and place themselves in connection with the Fenian Brotherhood, that they may be in a position to render their motherland the material aid they owe her in the hour of her need.

VI.

Resolved, That, as the Fenian Brotherhood on this coast has at present *no accredited organ of the Press,* its principles and policy can only be learned by those outside the organization from communications submitted to the public by its duly authorized officers.

VII.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of each Circle to use its utmost exertions to propagate and establish the principles of this organization throughout the Pacific Coast.

VIII.

Resolved, That in the present executive officers of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, we recognize men of undoubted integrity and unswerving patriotism, and that we have the fullest confidence in their ability to prosecute the present movement to a successful issue.

Jeremiah Kavanagh, *S. C.*	
Patrick Fenton,	Santa Clara.
Charles Quigley,	" "
John Minahan,	San Jose.
Francis McGirr,	" "
A. McWilliams,	Sacramento.
Owen Farrell,	"
George Hayes, (proxy)	Moore's Flat.
Capt. A. Wason, (proxy)	" "
Capt. McCauley,	Copperopolis.
Thomas Hare, (proxy)	Columbia.
William Nelligan,	Placerville.
Capt. M. Higgins, (proxy)	Ruby Valley.
T. J. Ahern,	Presidio.
Sergt. J. Moran,	"
Col. M. C. Smith, (proxy)	Portland.
John Welch,	Virginia City, N. T.
J. O'Mahony, (proxy)	" "
Jeremiah Kavanagh, (proxy)	Camp Douglass.
John Campbell,	Alcatraz.
William O'Connell,	San Francisco.
J. O'Mahony,	" "
Jeremiah Callahan,	Oakland.
John Hamill,	"
John Welch,	Gold Hill, N. T.
John Welch,	Dayton, N. T.
Capt. Jas. O'Callaghan,	San Mateo.
Francis Ready, (proxy)	Eureka South.
J. O. Walsh,	Sawyer's Bar.
Samuel Fitzimmons,	" "
John King,	Los Angeles.

Address

FROM THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD TO IRISHMEN AND THE DESCENDANTS OF IRISHMEN ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN:—The desperate condition of the island of your birth and affections; the ominous gloom of mutual distrust which, like a thunder-cloud, overhangs the nations of Europe, and which may at any hour send forth from its bosom the lightnings of war and revolution; the blessed premonitions of an honorable and speedy close to the disastrous fratricidal conflict now raging on this continent; and, above all, the banded thousands who stand pledged to attempt with armed hand the enfranchisement of Ireland, and who, if there be faith in man, will redeem that pledge; these and kindred considerations impel us to invoke your instant preparation for the fast approaching struggle.

To discuss at this hour the *right* of Ireland to wrest her freedom from the strangling grasp of the oppressor,—a right sealed for centuries with the blood of her bravest sons,—would be dishonor to the dead, and insulting to the intelligence of the living. More important it is to glance briefly at her ability to assert and maintain her independence, since a distrust of this ability even now paralyzes the efforts of her sons, and withholds from earnest exertion many patriotic Irishmen,—but such distrust of the power of Ireland results entirely from the habit of magnifying England's resources, and a strange forgetfulness of the numerical strength and military prestige of the scattered members of the Irish race. Why, just consider,—

in Australia and Canada there are a million of our kindred; in the cradle of our race there remain five millions and a half; the last census of England shows that, within her own shores, in the very citadel of our enemy's stronghold, there are three millions of Irish by birth or blood, whilst in these United States the Irish and their descendants count by millions, in whose souls is indelibly burned the record of their country's wrongs. This last is the element on which Ireland must chiefly rely for the assistance which shall insure success in the coming conflict, and the time seems singularly opportune for concentrating and directing its resources. With the close of this war, now happily foreshadowed, there can be arrayed on this continent a quarter of a million of such soldiers as the world has seldom seen,—thousands of them duly disciplined and tested throughout the three years' campaigning, and who have extorted the eulogy of friends and foes for the unswerving fidelity with which they have defended the flags of their adoption, but who, on the hills of holy Ireland, in redemption of the land which contains their fathers' graves, would scatter the armed mercenaries of Britain as chaff before the wind.

Let no Irishman then shelter himself from the dictates of duty on the plea that the cause of Ireland is hopeless. Our ability is patent—our valor acknowledged, it therefore remains to be proved whether this generation of Irishmen "fight everywhere well but at home." It is charged by our enemies that we lack the capacity for cool, concentrated preparation, and that, while others silently conspire and prepare *to fight* for liberty, we spout about it, toast it, and then resume our money-making until some recurring national holiday again condenses our vapid enthusiasm. Fellow-countrymen, the *onus* is upon us, to acknowledge the justice of these strictures and forever to hang our heads in shame when honor or patriotism are mentioned in our presence; or, if we would disprove them, let us once for all, now or never, band together as one man eager and prepared to seize the Heaven-sent opportunity. It is a truism that God aids only those who aid themselves, and that to the apathetic, the irresolute, and the time-serving, the most golden chances come in vain. If we would not, fellow-countrymen, make ourselves the contemned objects of all brave men's scorn as a race of loud-mouthed declaimers, swallow-swift in promise, snail-slow in performance, we should lose not an hour in combining our

strength that we may be prepared to act worthily our parts in the struggle which must decide for this generation the destinies of our country.

Fellow-countrymen, the "men in the gap" call on you through us, in the name of unfulfilled duty, to combine and form circles of our Brotherhood, that you may be ready in the coming emergency to render that support which they who stake their lives on this cast have a right to demand, for, be assured, the trial day approaches and the issue rests with us. If the pledged cohorts of freedom are worthily supported by us, they will be victors; but, if we basely betray their trust, falsify our pledges, and so disgrace ourselves, the glory of the martyr shall be theirs, while to us shall cling forever the scorn of the present and the curses of unborn generations.

JOHN HAMILL, *Chairman.*
JEREMIAH KAVANAGH, *State Centre.*
JEREMIAH O'MAHONY,
GEORGE HAYES,
THOMAS HARE,
FRANCIS READY,
} *Committee.*

355 · F. de Alameda 75 ✓

REVIEW

OF THE

LATE STATE ENCAMPMENT

AT THE

ENCINAL DE ALAMEDA.



BY AN

OFFICER OF THE CAMP.

SAN FRANCISCO:

PUBLISHED BY J. STRATMAN, NEWS AGENT,

Northeast corner Washington and Sansome Streets.

1863.

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REVIEW

OF THE

LATE STATE ENCAMPMENT

AT THE

ENCINAL DE ALAMEDA.

BY AN

OFFICER OF THE CAMP.

SAN FRANCISCO:
CHARLES F. ROBBINS & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
Nos. 413 to 417 Clay Street.
1863.

FIRST STATE ENCAMPMENT.

Next to the immeasurable benefits derived from the late Encampment of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Militia of our State, on the field at Alameda, is the importance of bringing the entire subject and its beneficial results before the whole mass of the people, that they may be enabled to judge of its value; to weigh the advantages obtained; to pass upon the merits which are claimed to have resulted from the concentration of the military officers of our Commonwealth, for the great object of instruction; and to have a clear and succinct view of the whole proceeding. This is due to the public—the great public—who have cheerfully contributed the cost of the Camp, and who are never to be feared when their servants deal justly, and who seldom err in judgment when opportunity is afforded to arrive at correct understanding of either public men or public affairs. To the people of the great State of California, then, the review of the late STATE ENCAMPMENT AT ALAMEDA is presented, with the hope that the military era that through that Encampment has been inaugurated, may find a hearty approval in all patriotic hearts; may be taken into the patronage of the entire mass of our citizens, and may be fostered and encouraged until our people shall be known and respected as a community, who not only understand their rights, but understand well how to maintain and defend them. Until every man within our borders capable of bearing arms, is capable, also, of *using them skillfully*, and all are so thoroughly instructed that a perfect knowledge shall prevail of those grand combinations in the management and movement of masses of

men so essential to their effectiveness — when only those who are thus instructed shall hold, or be permitted to aspire to superior military position in the service of the State — then will we have an army of citizen soldiery ready — even while slumbering quietly in the bosom of the peaceful pursuits of life — to spring to arms at a moment's notice, form in battle array, with the precision and effectiveness belonging to veterans; and when thus marshaled, fit for the defense of our homes, for the support of the majesty of the law, the purity and sacredness of the Constitution, and for the suppression of commotion within and resistance of oppression from abroad.

THE LAW.

The Law under which the Encampment was held, was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and reads as follows:

SEC. 42. The Commander-in-Chief shall order a Camp of Military Instruction, to continue for ten days, at some central point in this State, in the month of April or May of each year, which shall be attended by all of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and non-commissioned staff of the militia of this State, the same to be commanded by the Major-General, or, in his absence, by the senior Brigadier-General present. The Commander-in-Chief shall also order, annually, an Encampment, to continue not more than ten days, of the organized militia of this State, to be held in the month of September or October of each year, within the limits of the brigade to which such troops respectively belong; the troops attending each Camp of Instruction and State Encampment shall be deemed to be in active service, and shall be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, and in addition to such inspections as may be ordered by the officer in command, shall be inspected by the Inspector-General of the State, on the second and last days of such Camp of Instruction and Encampment.

ORDER OF THE CAMP.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS — STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Adjutant-General's Office,
Sacramento, May 7th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 1.

A Camp of Military Instruction is hereby ordered to be held near the City of Oakland, Alameda County, commencing on the twenty-first day of May, instant, and to be attended by all of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and non-commissioned staff of the Organized Militia of this State.

The uniform required will consist of a dark blue cloth cap, dark colored frock coat, and dark colored pants.

All necessary expenses of transportation and subsistence will be paid by the State. Arms and camp equipage will be furnished at the camp.

General officers are hereby authorized to procure transportation for the officers of their respective staffs; and commanding officers of regiments and battalions, for the field, commissioned staff, and non-commissioned staff of their respective regiments and battalions; captains, or commanding officers of companies, for the detail from their companies, at not above the usual rates of fare, and to give properly certified vouchers in duplicate therefor, which vouchers will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the State for payment.

All officers and non-commissioned officers of the Organized Militia of this State, will report for duty to Major-General Allen, or, in his absence, to the senior Brigadier-General present, at Camp hereby ordered, on the twenty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Commanding officers of companies will appoint Lance Sergeants, to command their companies during their absence.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WM. C. KIBBE, *Adjutant-General.*

In addition to the above order, Brigadier-General Ellis

issued the following, which appeared on the evening previous to the day fixed for going into camp:

Head-Quarters Second Brigade C. M.,
San Francisco, May 20, 1863.

General Orders, No. 2.

I. In compliance with orders from General Head-Quarters, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this Brigade will report for duty to Major-General Allen, at Camp Stanford, Encinal de Alameda, on the 21st instant.

II. The uniform required will consist of a blue fatigue cap, dark colored coat and pants.

Each officer will provide himself with a pair of blankets.

Commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers will wear their swords.

Each officer will provide himself with a copy of U. S. Infantry Tactics.

III. Transportation will be furnished by the State, and the hour of the departure of the boat will be announced in the morning papers.

By command of Brigadier-General,

JOHN S. ELLIS.

John Hewston, Jr., A. A. General.

This additional order was given on the morning of the day for marching to Camp:

Head-Quarters Second Brigade C. M.,
San Francisco, May 21, 1863.

The boat will leave the wharf for Camp Stanford, Encinal de Alameda, at half-past eight o'clock, this morning.

JOHN HEWSTON, Jr., A. A. Gen.

These were the only military orders that were promulgated; and through the absence of further and more explicit ones,

covering much needed detail, many vexatious inconveniences were occasioned. The Major-General, it will be observed, was assigned to the command of the force called out, and was thus specially charged with full authority to carry into execution the intentions of the law. An order issuing from him was thus naturally looked for, and, awaiting this, all military men of the least study or personal experience refrained from making any needful arrangements necessary for camp-life, fearing that their labors might conflict with orders. Up to the eleventh hour it was generally believed that the State would furnish blankets, and only at that late period was it ascertained that these most necessary articles must be brought into camp by a part of those embraced in the call. The consequence was, that nearly all who came from the interior, and a large number belonging to the regiments of San Francisco, went upon the ground with just the clothes they had on.

It would be exceedingly unjust and highly improper to bring up, in a fault-finding spirit, the acts of the superior officers attached to the Camp; but, inasmuch as we purpose giving a clear and candid statement of the whole Camp, from its inception to its close, and to review its proceedings in full, we therefore cannot omit to notice what we consider a marked innovation upon military usage. An order from the Commander assigned to the Camp should have issued, to announce his assumption of command, in obedience to orders from General Head-Quarters, and for the better understanding and government of the troops called into service. Let us here state, however, that the brief period between the time when it was determined to establish the Camp and the day fixed for its commencement, hardly admitted of fulfilling all military requirements, and it is confidently hoped that at the next State Encampment the Major-General may have time to issue his orders, and that these orders will embrace all needful details for the government of the troops, for their comfort, and for the better regulation of personal duties and requirements.

THE CAMP.

The ground chosen for the Camp had been previously selected by Brigadier-General Ellis, who, with that commendable zeal that characterizes his military character, had been most active in finding a spot suitable for the proper convenience of the troops, and having, at the same time, ample room for such evolutions as could be attempted. The choice was an exceedingly happy one, and could, in all the essentials of location, extent, and the necessary surroundings, hardly be equaled, certainly not surpassed. The spot may be generally described as a mile and a half from the landing at the Encinal, in Alameda county. Looking from the front of this location to the east, a county road, leading towards the town of Alameda, skirts the Camp. From this part of the grounds the eye runs over the waters of the Bay, that head up past the town of San Antonio, and then the sight rests upon the bold and strongly marked outlines of the range of foot hills which finally tower up into the mountain ranges of the Southern Mines. The view in this direction at early sunlight, as the great orb of day gilds up the tops of the heights and brings out the rich tints of herbage, casting his dazzling rays along the expanse of water and plains below, enlivening the village and ranch improvments that dot the slopes and set out on the low land, was truly superb, and was, in itself, worth a night in camp to enjoy such an awakening. The north and south sides of the grounds were enclosed by a rich growth of underwood, above which towered up, in stately majesty, immense oaks. To the rear a less luxuriant mass of green surrounded the spot. The plain thus enclosed was in extent full five hundred yards, and something less than a square. The tents, in long double rows, were pitched to the westward, in five ample streets—two distinct rows of tents for officers running above these, and forming two parallel streets to the rear of the others. Thus arranged, officers tents facing east, looked down the streets of those used by the men, while the double rows of tents being placed

back to back, faced north and south. One hundred and thirty tents were pitched in the form we describe, and two tents in addition, down towards the center of the Camp, on the south side, for the Picket Guard.

Immediately in front of the whole camp ground, and resting on the county road alluded to, were two old-fashioned houses, rusty and weather-beaten, but still comfortable and convenient. These were occupied as the GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, and here the Commandant held forth and issued his orders. Two hundred feet from the south side, and rather to the rear of the head of the Camp, the MESS was arranged. Here a boarded house, or shed, well enclosed, except on the south side, had been erected. This was of the most ample dimensions, and was altogether an exceedingly creditable structure—high, roomy, and well ventilated. In this a triple row of tables were arranged, with permanent seats, and good, roomy conveniences for about 750 persons at a sitting. To the front of this mess-shed the Kitchens were placed, convenient for the easy sending forth of materials for the tables. Here, also, were the STORE HOUSES for the varied kinds of provisions, stores, etc. Wells had been sunk at convenient points, and an abundant supply of tolerably good water was of easy access. Away to the rear of the whole Camp, but not sufficiently to the rear, the sinks were placed. The last grand feature of the Camp, and the first in point of honor and importance, was the imposing staff, placed near the entrance of the grounds, above which floated in glory, the majestic folds of the Star Spangled Banner, which

——"Forever shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

This was the arrangement of the Camp, and in honor of the COMMANDER IN CHIEF, it was named CAMP STANFORD.

MAJOR GENERAL LUCIUS H. ALLEN.

This gentleman is the senior officer commanding the Militia of

the State of California, and is, under the GOVERNOR, the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. He is every inch the soldier, of fine commanding appearance, in the very hight and bloom of manhood, with a ripe intellect, and habits of command nursed and developed at the Military Academy, where he graduated with all the honors; his education matured in the service of his country in the eventful war with Mexico. He has enjoyed rare opportunities to store up military information, and perfect himself in the profession he so much adorns. GENERAL ALLEN came early to California, and is now engaged in the active duties of the mercantile profession, at the head of one of the leading houses of San Francisco. It is fortunate for the military interests of the State of California, that such an officer as GENERAL ALLEN is in command of our Militia organization; for nothing so far imparts to the soldiery a proper degree of confidence and spirit of reliable action, as the conviction that their LEADER is up in his profession; that he has the ability to command, the intelligence to plan, the head to conceive, the heart to act, and the nerve to launch his columns, at the proper moment, to strike a decisive blow.

In the Camp of Instruction GENERAL ALLEN exhibited all those grand qualities of the soldier that we claim for him, and by his high intelligence, decisive action, firmness and watchful care of all details connected with the School of Instruction, contributed, in an eminent degree, to the perfect success which attended the Camp.

ADJUTANT GEN. KIBBE.

This officer has occupied the position of Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General of our State almost from its first organization, certainly since the first military spirit was evinced here, or any attempt made to organize a State Militia, and give life and vigor to this all-important arm of State Sovereignty. In the discharge of his high military duties, he has always exhibited much earnestness of purpose, commendable zeal and enthusiasm, and has battled on right manfully to advance the cause of

the volunteers, and to induce the representatives of the people to afford proper encouragement to military concerns. For the establishment of State Camps of Instruction he has been an earnest and consistent advocate, as his yearly reports to the different Governors of our State, who have occupied the Executive Chair during his long term of service, will show; and we may therefore justly accord to Adjutant-General Kbibe whatever of merit there is in the establishment of the Camps of Instruction at Alameda; so may we, also, accord to this officer the full credit of all the various admirable details that have tended to render that Camp so useful and popular. The unpracticed soldier may not reflect that a vast labor was necessarily performed, and multitudinous duties disposed of, in order to place so large a number of men at a given point, arm, equip, and provide for them a location secured; transportation engaged; tents manufactured; arms and accoutrements obtained and forwarded; rations supplied; music procured, and a hundred and one other duties discharged—and properly and well discharged. All these the Adjutant-General mastered and accomplished, and had ready for service in the incredible short period of a few days. That it was done, and so well done, is more than creditable, and we award to the General the high praise that his active and spirited labors deserve.

From the future labors of this officer much is to be expected; and in the name and in behalf of the gallant men who are filling up the ranks of our Volunteer Regiments and Corps, we impress upon him that he must renew and extend his efforts; must call forth all his energies, and cease not to labor until all are armed. Not with altered and inefficient muskets and half condemned equipments, but with approved implements and first class accoutrements. Let our people be placed upon a war footing, and fully provided for against all contingencies, and let their labor for the end only cease when the last man is fit to take the FIELD.

THE MUSTER.

Several days prior to the 21st day of May, the day fixed for the establishment of the Camp, officers were reaching San Francisco from all parts of the State, many of them arriving from over the Eastern slope, and traveling several days to reach this point. From the extreme Northern Counties, and from the lower tier to the South, they came in, all eager for instruction, and counting the fatigues of many days and nights hard travel as nothing compared with the advantages of learning how to discharge their duties and to make themselves ready for the service of the State. The congregation of so many men in military dress, upon the streets of San Francisco; the throngs at the various hotels and public buildings, gave our city the air of a garrison town, and the general topic was soon the Camp of Instruction. Each succeeding steamer and stage line swelled the crowd, until scarcely a place remained for further accomodation, and the military, to all appearance, had possession of our goodly city. Half-past eight o'clock of the morning of the 21st day of May was fixed upon the part of the officers of the Second Brigade, for proceeding to the Camp, and at that hour GENERAL ELLIS and Staff were at the Contra Costa Ferry. Soon the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Second Irish, headed by their Colonel, and preceded by the Drum Corps of the Regiment, marched to the boat, and detachments from various Corps of the State poured in. ADJUTANT-GENERAL ALLEN was also present, with a brilliant Staff, and, in due season, the whole were *en route* as the advance for the Camp. Landing at Alameda, the Second led the way, and in a brief period the Camp was in view—"*Double quick*" rang out, and with the command "*March*" the loyal Irish entered the grounds, and drew up to salute the General as he took possession of the Camp.

By succeeding trips of the steamer *additional* detachments came in, and by noon Colonels MCKENZIE, of the artillery Regiment, and WOOD of the First Infantry, with the splendid

Band of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, had reported. At 2 o'clock P. M. the order to fall in was given, and the following muster made.

TROOPS IN CAMP.

FROM THE FIRST BRIGADE.

Maj. Jacob R. Leese, Maj. W. P. Reynolds,
Sergeant J. W. Tuttle, Sergeant P. C. Yanger.

FROM THE SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General John S. Ellis.

Colonels.	*Lieut. Colonels.*	*Majors.*
Thos. N. Cazneau,	R. P. Lewis,	John Hill,
J. W. McKenzie,	M. C. Smith,	John Hewston, Jr.,
Joseph Wood.	A. J. Jackson.	Henry Hasbach,
		J. Stratman.

Captains.

C. L. Taylor,	N. A. Eliason,	Jas. Brown,
F. Tittel,	W. C. Johnson,	L. J. Ryan,
C. F. Robbins,	Harvey Lake,	Michael Cody,
G. H. Parsons,	J. B. Ludlum,	J. McComb,
W. R. Gorham,	G. H. Hare,	J. J. Owens,
Arch. Wason,	F. S. Vaslitt,	Geo. Allison,
B. Pratt,	M. Coonan,	M. W. Higgins,
S. H. Barbour,	J. B. Stover,	J. W. Wilkinson,
Jerome Porter,	I. Bluxome, Jr.,	C. H. Seymour,
R. F. Ryan,	W. C. Little,	M. M. Richardson.
J. H. Bayliss,	W. P. Taaffe,	

Lieutenants.

M. E. Fitzgibbon,	Geo. Osgood,	J. T. Barney,
C. P. Crittenden,	W. C Burnett,	C. H. Allen,
E. S. Chesboro,	C. H. Simpson,	W. H. Gale,
B. Lafferty,	J. D'Arcy,	D. Hunter,

R. Meaners,
C. O'Neal,
M. Reynolds,
R. W. Thompson,
A. B. Wood,
W. H. Silverthorn,
D. Dennehy,
A. L. Hatheway,
N. D. Sanborn,
W. M. Noyes,
Wm. Burns,
A. Durkin,
M. Carroll,
H. F. Hewitt,
W. Lee,
E. C. Newhoff,
J. Armstrong,
H. Tighe,
H. Hilderbrand,
J. W. Burton,
G. H. Bradshaw,
M. M. Eagan,
Daniel Moore,
J. H. Marston,
N. C. Baldwin,
A. B. Hamilton,
G. W. Birdsill,
W. W. Stillwagon,
A. S. Ewald,
Patrick Creighton,
J. W. Bagley,
J. Cavanaugh,
A. H. Pennoyor,
J. E. Shelbin,
Edw. Lewis,
Abm. Moger,
Rolney Willett,
H. P. Canfield,
Jas. McGrath,
P. H. Redding,
Jno. Obenauer,
H. Barney,
H. W. McKinley,
H. D. Menton,
C. O'Neal,
C. H. Pomeroy,
A. Adolph Son,
C. H. Senter,
W. Wagner,
A. B. Wood,
J. G. Dow,
D. W. Hildreth,
J. E. Hughes,
P. O'Brien,
D. A. Patterson,
G. Wild,
J. J. Watkinson,
Jno. Cahill,
J. Tyrall,
Jno. Hoyt,
J. Browning,
P. B. Quinlan.

Sergeants.

C. B. Towle,
J. Waskell,
W. H. Bennett,
C. A. Bailey,
Jas. Brannan,
J. L. Brown,
Wm. Corr,
W. E. Cowper,
J. F. Fay,
G. W. Granniss,
Edwin Harris,
J. Nelley,
Owen Liddey,
J. F. Meagher,
J. H. Moore,
R. H. McGreary,
Wm. McDonald,
C. Gilbert,
J. P. Hackett,
D. Harrington,
C. O. Hunt,
C. S. Titmore,
P. Eagan,
M. R. Hassett,
P. H. Lawlor,
P. Mitchell,
W. Simpson,
M. Murray,
H. Sinclair,
Jno. Jordan,
L. Brigarts,
E. Barr,
J. C. Donnovan,
M. McGrath,
C. Hanson,
E. Murphy,
M. Murray,
H. H. Bates,
Chas. Smith,
W. J. Sargeant,
A. F. O'Connell,
G. L. Wensel,
Chas. Burns,
C. C. Britton,
J. M. Botsford,
C. D. Chapman,
Pat. Cox,
Michael Cain,
D. Damoral,
W. B. Dow,
W. E. Edwards,

C. H. Stoughtenbor-	J. Quinn,	J. Fitzmorris,
ough,	J. Sheron,	Jacob Hack,
J. Varnum,	John Walsh,	J. O. McKee,
Wm. Wilkins,	E. O. Callahan,	Chas. E. March,
W. T. Garrison,	F. Steinhart,	W. H. Montgomery,
C. D. Morehouse,	F. Kennedy,	J. K. Phillips,
A. Campbell,	A. N. Grant,	Jno. Riley,
J. W. McCollum,	W. Henderson,	D. Spenser,
J. N. Norcross,	J. Malone,	B. C. Seaver,
J. H. Pierce,	A. C. Perkins,	D. N. Sullivan,
D. Owens,	J. Fitzen,	Thos. Smith,
F. J. B. Thompson,	R. L. Robbins,	Chas. Wochaste,
J. D. Butler,	G. W. Baker,	C. C. Dademan,
L. Tasheria,	M. K. Miller,	J. C. Hoag,
P. Meighan,	W. W. Wilson,	W. P. Hall,
H. P. Kresoe,	A. S. Black,	H. G. Carton,
P. T. Gomer,	D. Batteaux,	W. B. Ludlow,
R. Robinett,	A. Bruce,	C. P. McKay,
B. C. Westfall,	J. D. Commers,	J. McCann,
J. Middleton,	T. R. Clark,	N. W. Smith,
T. B. Macondry,	F. Clapp,	James Brown,
T. H. Peck,	J. De Witt,	D. Cronin,
J. Bloomer,	S. H. Dibblee,	J. Clifton,
M. Campbell,	Joshua Rossett,	F. Foy,
J. G. Daws,	E. S. Jenkins,	John Heenan,
Geo. Evans,	F. Harrington,	C. Kessing,
H. Gregory,	J. M. Hurlburt,	R. McCabe.

Corporals.

W. L. Wilson,	George Childs,	E. E. Seymour,
P. Lynch,	J. H. Earle,	J. Barker,
A. Andrews,	J. Killum,	E. Bayles,
M. FOGARTY,	M. Lavelle,	J. Cassidy,
Thos. Connell,	S. H. Smith,	John Casey,
D. J. Piercy,	J. C. Parks,	J. Carmichael,
M. Stoddart,	W. M. Reeves,	M. Cain,
B. Neal,	F. L. Lawrence,	J. J. Dornes,
J. F. Cahill,	P. A. Rounds,	L. Flanigan,
H. Cahill,	A. Wilson,	Patrick Fisher,
John Murphy,	B. V. Upton,	J. Galvin,
W. O'Keath,	S. F. Richart,	P. Gallagher,

James Ogg,
J. Taylor,
D. R. Avery,
H. Blanchard,
B. F. Davidson,
N. Dixon,
J. Edgar,
C. Millory,
J. N. Peterson,
D. C. Summers,
G. W. Miller,
A. G. Brush,
E. F. Joy,
J. W. Johnson,
J. H. Bradley,
J. Linville,
Jerome B. Stanford,
F. S. Mitchell,
G. Mason,
H. Tibbetts,
H. S. Thatcher,
Henry Bertz,
S. T. Hambly,
Samuel Bands,
L. M. Aldrich,
W. M. Carbussier,
Robert Colwell,
George Chase,
T. J. De Woody,
Wm. Fitz,
R. E. Hoaston,
H. Hutton,
John Hobson,
H. Hook,
H. Hemphill,
J. W. Kentzel,
J. G. Norton,
George Pomeroy,
Joseph Pearson,
F. Raney,
Thomas Rogers,
J. H. Stopford,
F. C. Saulsbury,
E. S. Smith,
T. M. Hobson,
H. Harding,
John Hobart,
J. Hardgrove,
E. Hall,
E. Harvard,
J. C. Laymance,
H. D. Seey,
M. Millaney,
J. M. Moore,
R. Morrow,
N. E. Manning,
M. T. O'Neal,
Henry Pflor,
M. C. Remmington,
J. Shields,
J. C. O'Connor,
G. W. Paddock,
E. R. Wilds,
W. H. Whitlock,
A. Ross.

FROM THE THIRD BRIGADE.

Maj. W. Jones, Maj. T. J. Mathewson, Maj. E. A. Sherman,
Maj. D. Jones.

Captains.

J. F. Davis,
P. W. Scribner,
J. Barclay,
Alex. Stair,
Jacob Hess,
A. B. Woodward,
W. W. Traylor,
T. R. Hook,
Stephen Wing,
H. J. Teel,
George Rodden,
L. E. Lyons,
R. M. Bryant.

Lieutenants.

J. B. Douglass,
A. McWha,
J. W. Calder,
G. Stickles,
F. R. Thomas,
A. Young,

E. Scott,
A. T. Bartlett,
C. C. Call,
J. F. Millner,
R. Patterson,
P. B. Smith,
J. B. Sparks,
F. York,
J. B. Lepper,
L. L. Demming,
F. Hahn,
D. H. Pine,
A. P. Jewett,
G. H. Hatch,
C. Gozer,
A. Gwinn,
E. F. Cadle,
B. R. Coon,
P. L. Shoapp,
A. J. Berry,
C. H. Covell,
W. A. Homans,
Merrill Britt,
G. H. Donnell,
M. C. Andross.

Sergeants.

H. Alexander,
B. F. Wilds,
J. M. H. Lord,
S. K. Haponger,
Wm. Hancock,
Henry Hall,
George Lloyd,
E. F. Purdy,
W. R. Savage,
C. E. Pinkham,
George H. Bowen,
A. De Kay,
A. M. Hills,
James Helt,
J. W. Hams,
H. S. Lamprez,
S. A. Moses,
F. F. Mitchell,
W. A. Morrison,
S. D. Naile,
S. Vandusen,
John White,
T. H. Ward,
A. Borden,
M. Bannister,
H. V. Goldthwaite,
O. K. Pyatt,
C. Jones,
C. Wittcapp,
E. R. Bird,
A. B. Bovee,
J. Bunning,
W. W. Knapp,
F. Whitford,
J. Lewis,
E. Zigler,
C. P. Harris,
E. Darling,
C. H. Putney,
L. H. Blaisdell,
J. P. Stockwell.

Corporals.

W. S. Parks,
Edw. Stickler,
J. Anderson,
Wm. Kerskie,
D. H. Parks,
F. Lux,
A. Johnson,
J. M. Hooper,
C. F. Holman,
S. Peterson,
R. Love,
J. B. Provost,
Joseph Rose,
Israel Rolf,
S. Steele,
B. Seeber,
M. O. Smith,
F. Wilson,
P. P. Ward,
A. Copenham,
T. L. Lindsey,
J. McMullin,
D. B. McDonald,
S. S. Boynton,
H. C. Burdick,
J. E. Carey,
W. L. Culley,
Albert Fox,
Peter Gerckins,
James McIntyre,
T. Norman,
G. S. Perry,
S. A. Hunt,
John Finuegan,
L. Fletcher.

FROM THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General James Collins,
Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Brown.

Maj. D. Fagen,	Maj. R. H. Daly,	Maj. R. W. Longley,
Maj. A. Rackliff,	Maj. C. V. D. Hubbard,	Maj. Joshua Howell,
Maj. J. Crawford,		Maj. E. F. Bean.

Captains.

B. Eilerman,	J. A. Morseman,	G. W. Hainor,
C. W. Lewis,	R. Leach,	S. B. Wooden,
E. Bell,	A. Mathews,	W. W. Knowlton,
W. B. McGuire,	L. L. Baker,	C. M. Kopp,
J. Adams,	E. W. Roberts,	E. Peterson.

Lieutenants.

C. D. Wilson,	H. H. Calderwood,	Martin Tubbs,
J. B. Edgar,	M. D. Raum,	J. G. Tubbs,
O. G. Spalding,	J. H. Addison,	D. L. Bowers,
W. E. Prepy,	J. B. Lewis,	Sheldon Burton,
R. C. Patten,	J. Blackburn,	J. M. Belrade,
J. Evans,	A. Gibson,	W. K. Dills,
H. Demott,	Charles Gilbert,	J. J. Doley,
J. Keiser,	C. H. Hunt,	W. E. Emery,
J. H. Wilcox,	J. Joley,	C. C. Leavitt,
J. F. Angell,	C. Mosher,	J. C. Parsons,
Henry Gooding,	E. L. Smith,	Prescott Robinson,
Thomas Cross,	C. D. Stoner,	E. Walsh,
Amos Wood,	Henry Stone,	J. T. Mathison,
J. S. Friend,	Henry Starr,	C. W. Pedler.

Sergeants.

J. Dilts,	R. H. Ferguson,	E. N. Gaylord,
E. G. Hall,	P. M. Worthingham,	R. Gentry,
Joseph Seabert,	J. F. Greely,	C. F. Lucas,
F. Jamison,	S. W. Bowman,	D. W. Lubeck,
A. J. Sansoni,	G. H. Bailey,	E. B. Merrill,
J. D. Garretson,	J. M. Bayles,	Charles E. Miller,

E. B. Moore,
J. H. Page,
A. G. Randall,
M. J. Ripley,
W. H. Rattenburg,
J. P. Tierney,
W. R. Teagarden,
L. C. Wicks,
W. Bidwell,
E. N. Nash,
E. R. Holton,
J. D. Hilton,
J. B. Eiker,
J. Killum,
J. D. Meck,
N. M. Nutt,
W. F. Spencer,
A. Crittenden,
D. Poormeur,
F. Avery,
G. Q. Allen,
W. W. Burroughs,
N. Boke,
S. Carpenter,
W. L. Coffin,
W. H. Wans,
C. Follansly,
J. Fredericks,
W. W. Davis.
W. J. Hurst,
Herman Hanks,
H. Hazel,
C. D. Wright,
H. D. Keller,
S. B. Miner,
J. Rettinger,
L. R. Coleman,
J. F. Staples,
J. D. Young,
S. Spencer,
A. E. Reynolds,
H. Emory,
Wm. Keyes,
A. Steiner,
J. R. Clark,
F. A. Prentice,
F. J. Upham,
T. Van Tassell,
E. E. Skaats,
W. L. Knight,
S. J. Murphy,
J. Hillby,
J. M. Days,
Wm. Millam,
Wm. Crouse.

Corporals.

D. M. Burns,
James Crosette,
John Collins,
Samuel Fisher,
R. J. Farrell,
F. A. Grass,
A. Littlefield,
Charles E. Land,
John McGuire,
F. Myers,
H. R. Perry,
S. R. Stevenson,
E. M. Thomas,
John Vaughn,
S. R. Bradley,
A. L. Parker,
J. R. Cook,
C. A. Cram,
J. F. Calderwood,
A. Ernst,
G. H. Halsey,
Thomas Hemming,
Aug. Klenault,
B. H. McClure,
H. Spaulding,
C. N. Staples,
C. J. Tedford,
I. Babson,
H. W. Haile,
M. Webber,
O. Torson,
J. Burns,
M. Dexter,
E. D. Holdridge,
H. Prindle,
H. Wisler,
H. Mund,
C. Smilley,
C. Washburn,
H. Burke,
W. Farrier,
M. D. Cook,
J. R. Robbins,
S. M. Webber,
F. Gotchel,
N. Locklin,
D. A. Hiller,
D. D. Hunt,
N. Rule.

FROM THE FIFTH BRIGADE.

Brigadier.General T. J. Butler.

Major J. Charlton, Major H. A. Conley.
Captain H. B. Hunt, Captain L. W. Elliott.

Lieutenants.

L. C. Kelley, J. Ayres, J. F. Fordham,
A. Lantand, W. Wilburn, B. F. Flynn,
J. H. Simmons, D. C. Burlingame, C. McGowan.
E. D. Swift, John Hawk,

Sergeants.

J. J. Smith, P. H. Scott, J. H. Prickett,
C. Hurlburt, D. M. Bishop, S. A. Fogg,
G. F. Holt, Ira Proctor, J. V. Parks,
H. B. Lathrop, A. Taylor, N. C. Whetstone.
R. H. Bieree,

Corporals.

John Safford, M. G. Birdan, Wm. Munroe,
A. R. Earle, M. Glenn, H. P. Downer,
J. P. Prisck, J. W. Jones, N. Goldstein,
L. D. Freer, T. Norman,

RECAPITULATION.

Major-General and Staff	8
First Brigade	4
Second Brigade	348
Third Brigade	124
Fourth Brigade	189
Fifth Brigade	40
Band	18
Drum Corps	9
Grand total in Camp	740

FORMATION OF THE TROOPS.

The whole body in Camp were drawn up in line, according to rank. First, Brigadier-Generals, and then Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, Sergeants, and Corporals. A single regiment of eight companies was to be organized as a School of Elementary Instruction, and Assistant-Adjutant-General Samuel Claudius Ellis announced the following General Order:

Head-Quarters Major-General C. M.,
May 21, 1863.

General Orders, No. 1.

1st. In all orders and official documents this Encampment will be designated as "Camp Stanford."

2d. Brigadier-General John S. Ellis is hereby assigned to duty as the officer in charge, and all official communications will be addressed to his Chief of Staff, Major John Hewston, Jr., who will transmit to the Head-Quarters of the Major-General whatever may require his action. All others belonging to this command will be officially recognized and habitually addressed while in this Camp, as having only the rank incident to the duties to which they may be temporarily assigned.

3d. The command will be organized as a Regiment of Infantry; but to facilitate instruction, it may be divided into battalions for field exercises; for which purpose Brigadier-General Ellis will assign officers and non-commissioned officers to their proper commands, and direct the details necessary to the execution of these orders.

4th. The daily duties will be divided as follows: Reveille at sunrise; Police call fifteen minutes later, and Surgeon's call thirty minutes after reveille; Drill three-quarters of an hour after reveille—also at ten A. M. and at half-past three o'clock P. M.; dress parade at eight o'clock A. M., and Guard mounting immediately thereafter; retreat and dress parade at sunset; Tattoo at nine o'clock A. M., and Taps—the signal

to extinguish lights — at half-past nine; Recitations in Tactics daily, from two to three o'clock P. M.

5th. The Commanding General takes this early occasion to impress upon the minds of all the importance of prompt, cheerful, and willing obedience to every lawful order and regulation of the Camp, and it is expected that all intercourse, whether on duty or not, will be characterized by the temper, language, and manner which military etiquette requires of the gentleman and the soldier.

By command of Major-General,

LUCIUS H. ALLEN.

SAMUEL CLAUDIUS ELLIS,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

Colonel.....JOHN S. ELLIS.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....JAMES COLLINS.
Major.....T. J. BUTLER.
Adjutant.....JOHN HEWSTON, JR.
Sergeant-Major.....JOHN HILL.

Company A.

Captain.....Davis,
1st Lieutenant.....Brown,
2d Lieutenant.....Scribner,
1st Sergeant.....Morsman,
2d Sergeant.....Hunt,
3d Sergeant.....Radcliff,
4th Sargent.....Simpson.

Company B.

Captain.....Jackson,
1st Lieutenant.....Ludlum,
2d Lieutenant.....Hare,
1st Sergeant.....Vaslitt,
2d Sergeant.....Woodward,
3d Sergeant.....Lewis,
4th Sergeant.....Moyer.

Company C.

Captain.....Smith,
1st Lieutenant.....Ryan,
2d Lieutenant.....Bryant,
1st Sergeant.....Elliott,
2d Sergeant.....Bell,
3d Sergeant.....Burnett,
4th Sergeant.....Baldwin.

Company D.

Captain.....Howell,
1st Lieutenant.....Storer,
2d Lieutenant.....Baker,
1st Sergeant.....Roberts,
2d Sergeant.....Hainer,
3d Sergeant.....Odenauer,
4th Sergeant.....Keene.

Company E.

Captain.....Tittel,
1st Lieutenant.....Teel,
2d Lieutenant.....Rodden,
1st Sergeant.....Robbins,
2d Sergeant.....Parsons,
3d Sergeant.....Ewalt,
4th Sergeant.....Creighton.

Company F.

Captain.....Gorham,
1st Lieutenant.....Wason,
2d Lieutenant.....Eileman,
1st Sergeant.....Pratt,
2d Sergeant.....Lewis,
3d Sergeant.....Barbour,
4th Sargeant.....Birdsall.

Company G.

Captain.....Brown,
1st Lieutenant.....McGuire,
2d Lieutenant.....Adams,
1st Sergeant.....Wing,
2d Sergeant.....Neal,
3d Sergeant.....Ryan,
4th Sergeant.....Thrall.

Company H.

Captain.....McComb,
1st Lieutenant...J. J. Owen,
2d Lieutenant.....Allison,
1st Sergeant.....Traylor,
2d Sergeant.....Knowlton,
3d Sergeant.....Higgins,
4th Sergeant.....Pennoyer.

The regiment thus constituted was drawn up in line, the force regularly formed, arms presented, and Col. Ellis took command. A few brief exercises having been gone through with, Adjutant Hewston read the following regimental Order:

Camp Stanford, May 21st, 1863.

General Orders, No. 1.

The following is the detail for Instructors of Tactics:

JOSEPH WOOD, THOS. N. CAZNEAU, J. W MCKENZIE.

The detail of officers as announced will attend recitations as prescribed in orders from general head-quarters, commencing at two o'clock P. M., to-morrow, the 22d.

The signal to turn out will be a short roll and three taps of a drum at the guard tent.

Squads will assemble in front of the color line under the direction of the officer of the day, who will cause the rolls to be called by each Squad Marcher, and report absentees to head-quarters. The Instructors will previously inform the Squad Marchers where to march their squads for recitations in the School of the Soldier as far as Fix Bayonet.

By command of Colonel, JOHN S. ELLIS,

JOHN HEWSTON, JR., Adjutant.

Friday, June 22d, the labor of instruction commenced in good earnest, different commands under their company officers coming up to the requirements of general and regimental orders with zeal and cheerfulness, so that at the dress parade of this day, at half-past eight o'clock, there was at once a marked and decided improvement. The different distinct corps began to feel the benefit of the exertion of such officers as Capts. M. C. Smith, Gorham, Jackson and others, who soon infused their fine military abilities into the men under their orders. Emulation was awakened, and old officers saw thus early that, in a military point of view, the Camp would be a success. The following order was read at parade:

Camp Stanford, June 22, 1863.

General Orders, No 2.

Captains of Companies will drill their commands in the School of the Company as far as the firings.

By Order of Colonel,

JOHN S. ELLIS.

John Hewston, Jr., Adjutant.

At the parade of the evening a still further improvement was visible, enthusiasm was awakened, instruction was the order of the day, and all hearts and minds were bent upon perfection. Not a moment seemed to be lost, and at the close of this day's labor, while there was many a weary soldier and instructor, a general cheerfulness prevailed in the Camp. The valuable and practical information acquired was freely talked over, animated discussions were going on, tactics referred to, and from the active duties of the drill, all seemed bent upon debating the merits of the lessons which had been inculcated.

Saturday, the 23d, saw the good labor of instruction recommenced with the same vigor and earnestness, and with an increased improvement, which elicited the heartiest approval from all present at the morning parade, at which the following orders were read:

Camp Stanford, May 23, 1863.

General Orders, No. 3.

In compliance with special orders from General Headquarters, it is hereby ordered that Captains of Companies drill their commands at 10 o'clock A. M., in the School of the Company, up to the Fourth Lesson.

The drill for 3 o'clock P. M. will include all the remaining portion of the School of the Company, except that for skirmishers.

Inasmuch as the form for *Parade Rest*, laid down in Casey's Tactics, is of later date than the Army Regulations, it is hereby ordered that it shall be adopted.

The following will be the assignment of Instructors to companies:

Colonel Wood to Companies A and E;
Colonel Cazneau to Companies D and H;
Colonel McKenzie to Companies C and G;
Lt. Colonel Lewis to Companies F and B;
Major Sherman to Cavalry Companies.

By Command of Colonel, JOHN S. ELLIS.
JOHN HEWSTON, JR., Adjutant.

At the evening parade the following further order was promulgated.

Head-Quarters Major-General California Militia,
Camp Stanford, May 23, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 4.

Instead of the morning parade at 8 o'clock, and evening parade at sunset, on Sunday, May 24th, 1863, there will be one at 11. All drill will be dispensed with.

By Command of Major General
LUCIUS H. ALLEN.
SAMUEL CLAUDIUS ELLIS, Adj't Gen.

Sunday, the 24th of May, was a splendid day; and in honor of the great institution of the Sabbath, the camp and grounds

were early cleared, tents put in admirable order, and a general brushing up made. In the absence of copies of the Sacred Writings, that full testament of the soldier, the Tactics, were in vogue, and *Camp Stanford*, for the day, might not inaptly have been termed, *Camp Literature*, for a universal study of Casey was going on. Some of the more eager, bent upon devoting every moment to improvement, went outside the lines, and, passing to a secure and secluded retreat, took up the early lessons of the skirmish drill; others, less mindful of special orders, commenced the same drill in the immediate vicinity of the lines, and shortly found themselves surrounded by the guard, and were conducted, at the double-quick, to the guard-tent, and snugly accommodated within its not over agreeable folds.

The first boat from San Francisco brought over hundreds of citizens, and each succeeding boat swelled the throng, until several thousands were in Camp, and upon the adjacent grounds. Pic-nic parties, amply provided with a world of good fare, spread out their cheer, and invited the soldiers to join in their social enjoyments. Captain Michael Cody, of the Meagher Guard, of the Second Regiment, with that portion of his command not in service at Camp, came over in full uniform, with a splendid assortment of the most tempting edibles, and with a selection of liquids of the most approved qualities, all of which were not entirely composed of water. At this sumptuous entertainment a perfect throng was collected, and at the close enough remained to entertain yet another party. The parade ordered for the day was postponed to a later hour, in order that the increasing number of citizens might witness it, and when the band took its station, and sounded the *Adjutant's call*, full a fourth of the citizens of San Francisco drew up to witness the ceremonies. The parade was magnificent; and, as the crowd turned to leave for the city, the Camp of Instruction had fully secured public approbation. Up to a late hour in the night the steamers were conveying citizens home; and, finally, so great was the mass of men, women and children, that several

hundred were left behind. Not a single incident of an unpleasant character transpired during this day, which closed to the credit of all in camp.

At the parade the following order was announced:

Head-Quarters Major General California Militia,
Camp Stanford, May 24, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 5.

The company drills for Monday, May 25, will consist exclusively of the instruction for skirmishers.

Captains of companies are expected to be prepared accordingly.

The lessons for recitation will consist of the entire school of the company up to the instruction for skirmishers.

By command of Major-General,

LUCIUS H. ALLEN.

Samuel Claudius Ellis, Assist. Adjt. General.

The 25th of May found the skirmish drill going on, and it may be said to have carried all hearts by storm. The entire camp rushed into its excitements with a vim that seemed to know no bounds. In the incredible short period of two hours the principles of the drill had been inculcated. The unity of the fours had been fully comprehended, and away went the *boys* at a killing double-quick (run). The rally by fours, by platoon, and upon the reserve, was grandly performed, and the advance and retreat, with all the various firings, was executed splendidly.

The morning parade was formed at the double-quick; for, after the grand skirmishing of the early hours of this day, *quick* time was too slow for the eager and flushed men of Camp Stanford. The sight, as the different commands came accurately into line at the enchanting pace intonated by the band, as the bugles merrily rang out "*Pop goes the weazel*," was truly exciting, and the lookers-on could not restrain a hearty burst of applause. Double-quick was now the rage, and the skirmishing the glory of the camp. At this parade the following order was announced:

Camp Stanford, May 25, 1863.

General Order, No. 4.

In accordance with General Order No. 1, from General Head-Quarters, this regiment will be temporarily organized into three battalions of eight companies each, for the object of drilling in the school of the battalion.

The following are the appointments made of officers and non-commissioned officers to command the said battalions:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel...Wood. Lieut.-Col..Lowes. Major....Langley.

1st Co...	Captain, Tittel,	5th Co...	Captain, Davis,
	1st Lieut., Allison,		1st Lieut., Roberts,
	1st Sgt., Baldwin,		1st Sgt., Willett,
	2d do., Burlingame.		2d do., Marston.
2d Co...	Captain, Eliason,	6th Co..	Captain, Ludlum,
	1st Lt., Morsman,		1st Lieut., Robbins,
	1st Sgt., Creighton,		1st Sgt., Hamilton,
	2d do., Woods.		2d do., Pressy.
3d Co...	Captain, Brown,	7th Co..	Captain, Ryan,
	1st Lieut., Vaslit,		1st Lieut., Higgins,
	1st Sgt., Simmons,		1st Sgt., Yates,
	2d do., Rahn.		2d do., Noyes.
4th Co..	Captain, McComb,	8th Co..	Captain, Storer,
	1st Lieut., Elliot,		1st Lieut., Lyon,
	1st Sgt., Birdsall,		1st Sgt., Bagley,
	2d do., Ayres.		2d do., Walter.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel..Cazneau. Lieut.-Col..Smith. Major....Radcliff.

1st Co...	Captain, Teel,	5th Co..	Captain, Lake,
	1st Lieut., Wing,		1st Lieut., Bell,
	1st Sgt., Stillwagon,		1st Sgt., Coon,
	2d do., Bradshaw.		2d do., Thompson.
2d Co...	Captain, McGuire,	6th Co..	Captain, Owen,
	1st Lieut., Trailor,		1st Lieut., Hainer,
	1st Sgt., Andros,		1st Sgt., Berry,
	2d do., Son.		2d do., Wood.
3d Co...	Captain, Wason,	7th Co..	Captain, Little,
	1st Lieut., Hunt,		1st Lieut., Parsons,
	1st Sgt., Fisher,		1st Sgt., Britt,
	2d do., Gozer.		2d do., Reynolds.

4th Co..	Captain, Baylis,	8th Co..	Captain, Scribener,
	1st Lt., Woodward,		1st Lieut., Lewis,
	1st Sgt., Young,		1st Sgt., Homans,
	2d do., Wagner.		2d do., McKinley.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colon'l..McKenzie. Lt.-Col...Jackson. Major.....Howell.

1st Co...	Captain, Leech,	5th Co..	Captain, Baker,
	1st Lieut., Neel,		1st Lt., Obernaur,
	1st Sgt., Cross,		1st Sgt., Wilson,
	2d do., O'Neal.		2d do., Quinlan.
2d Co...	Captain, Hare,	6th Co..	Captain, Rodden,
	1st Lieut., Lewis,		1st Lieut., Simpson,
	1st Sgt., Calderwood,		1st Sgt., Evans,
	2d do., Thomas.		2d do., Barry.
3d Co...	Captain, Gorham,	7th Co..	Captain, Eileman,
	1st Lieut., Burnett,		1st Lieut., Ewald,
	1st Sgt., Spaulding,		1st Sgt., Wilburn,
	2d do., O'Neal.		2d do., Hunter.
4th Co..	Captain, Pratt,	8th Co..	Captain Adams,
	1st Lt., Macondray,		1st Lieut., Moger,
	1st Sgt., Lafferty,		1st Sgt., Wilcox,
	2d do., Tyrell.		2d do. Morris.

The Colonels will appoint the Adjutant, Sergeant Major, and right and left general guides, for the respective battalions.

The first lesson will comprehend Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the school of the battalion, or as far as closing the column to half distance or in mass.

The first drill will take place to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By command of JOHN S. ELLIS,

Colonel Commanding.

JOHN HEWSTON, Jr., Adjutant.

At the evening parade of this day, the following further order was read:

Camp Stanford, May 25th, 1863.

General Order, No. 5.

At drill-call, to-morrow at 10 o'clock, each company will be marched on the color-line by its First Sergeant, who will then fall out. Those officers, sergeants and general guides appointed

for battalion drills, will not form with the companies, but take position after the line is equalized by the Adjutant of this regiment.

By command of COL. JOHN S. ELLIS.

JOHN HEWSTON, Jr., Adjutant.

The early part of the 26th of May (Tuesday) was spent in skirmishing, and, after the morning parade, preparations were made for the battalion drills. At the appointed hour, something less than two hundred men to a battalion were told off, the officers and non-commissioned officers took their posts, and the lessons commenced. These were correctly impressed, the principles clearly explained, executed from a halt, company by company, division by division, and then repeated, until the entire number of evolutions directed to be practiced had been well understood and well executed. The drill of the afternoon was thorough and complete, and, upon the part of the larger portion of the officers assigned, more than creditable to them. Many officers were in the ranks that should have been in line, and, need we add, many in the line that could have been most profitably employed in the ranks.

The labors of the 27th and 28th of May were in keeping with those of the day preceding, except that skirmishing was evidently falling off, and the number of men with sore feet increasing. The fact was, that the over-zealous lads had run skirmishing into the ground, and it was found that the old adage applied to this interesting and exciting subject, as well as to others—*too much of a good thing, etc.* The battalion-drills were fast attaining a degree of perfection, and many officers assuming positions of excellence, who, at the commencement, were largely wanting in tone of command, in carriage, and in confidence. The firings were executed almost to perfection, scarcely less than the sound of a single click being observable. The advance in line of battle was admirable, and the retreat the same; while the charge and the rally were electrifying, and woke the Camp and surrounding hills and groves with their accompanying shouts and wild cheers.

At the evening parade of the latter day, the following order was announced:

Head Quarters Major-General California Militia,
Camp Stanford, May 28th, 1863.

General Order No. 2.

This command will be reviewed by Brigadier General Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, at 2 o'clock P. M., (to-morrow,) 29th inst. The line will be formed in the same order as for dress-parade. None will be excused except those who are on the sick report, and the guards on duty for the day.

By order of MAJ.-GEN. LUCIUS H. ALLEN,
JOHN W. BRUMAGIM, Acting Assist. Adjt. Gen'l.

By order of COL. JOHN S. ELLIS,
JOHN HEWSTON, Jr., Adjutant.

The parade dismissed, as if by instinct, the soldiers of the camp set to work to arrange all things. The grounds were cleared up, the litter of straw removed, tent-poles straightened, lines adjusted, camp equipage put in order, arms and accoutrements burnished up, and a new face given to everything within the lines. *A real soldier was to be received, a hero was to honor the camp with his presence.* How plainly all this bustle and generous preparation told the homage which worth commanded from the men in Camp Stanford.

The 29th, the day appointed for the review, found the Camp still alive with preparation, and all essentials being in admirable order, the generous men commenced to add the beautiful to the substantial; garlands and wreaths were woven, and decoration took the place of former efforts for order and admirable clearness. Soon the whole Camp had a holiday appearance, and the Commonding General, who had at first sight interdicted these innovations upon military usage, as he more closely viewed the admirable good taste displayed, and saw the noble sentiment that it bespoke, granted permission to continue the delicate compliment intended for his former companion and commander, the glorious old hero, GENERAL GEORGE T. WRIGHT.

The hour appointed for the review came and passed, and the different commands stood ready to fall into line. The sun shed forth his burning rays with intensity—scarcely a breath of air was astir; and, in the painful anxiety of waiting—waiting—waiting—the men were actually suffering. Were those who should never forget the soldier, his privations, his exposures, his sufferings, thinking of this? We hope so; for, over and above all things in the mind of the commander, should be a ceaseless thought of the men. Let all officers, then, remember the season, the condition of a place, the carriage of arms, the heavily-packed knapsacks, and the crushing labors and fatigues which ever attend the faithful soldiers who make up the ranks. With what cheerful alacrity men spring to duty when the commanding tones of order comes from a familiar voice, that oft whispers a word of cheerful encouragement. With what spirit and dash men rush to action when the hand that generously opens for the care and comfort of the soldiery, is the same that waves the way. Think of this, all ye high in office, and tarry not too long with personal comforts and pleasures, while good men and true await painfully your presence. The line was formed, the review was given; the gallant old man, around whose generous countenance waved locks silvered in the service of his country, doffed his beaver, and saluted the good citizens of California, who, in Camp Stanford, were making ready to rally at his call for the defense of our State. How brilliantly the array of officers that surrounded the CHIEF looked—Governor, Generals, Colonels, and all; but yet how lofty, above them all, towered the man of service—looked the tried and true soldier, who had spent a life-time with his armor on. The marching in review was admirable, and the drill that succeeded would have been honorable to veteran soldiery. The formations, deployments, squares, firings—the entire school of the battalion, as far as the lessons attempted had been taught, was more than admirable, and elicited the unqualified approbation of the General, Governor, and commanding officer, an approbation which was freely

expressed at the conclusion of the drill. The grand cortege rode through the Camp, and then proceeded to enjoy the attentions of General Allen. The Camp was now to be considered at a close; for, on the morrow, the 30th, tents were to be struck, baggage packed, and to the tune of the "*Girl I left behind me*," the gallant boys were to march away.

At night the pleasure-seekers, the merry, jolly boys of the Camp, held high carnival, of which we shall discourse in the incidents of camp-life; and when the *taps* put all lights out, few, if any, were not prepared for rest. After midnight all were startled by the discharge of a gun, the long-roll was beaten, and, as if by magic, the whole Camp was astir. Companies were marched out, regimental line formed, and firing was going on in a few brief instants after the alarm was sounded, showing how thorough the instruction given in the last nine days had been. After a brief interval the command was dismissed, and broken slumbers compensated for by a few hours more of undisturbed quiet.

Saturday, May 30th, the troops marched out of Camp, with bag and baggage, and wended their way down the road to the town of San Antonio, where special conveyance awaited them. The right wing, with the Head-Quarters and Band, took the steamer "Oakland," and the left wing, the "San Antonio," and soon were at the San Francisco side, where Col. Burke, Chief of Police, with his Reserve Corps and band, awaited to escort the column. With this complimentary turn out were thousands of citizens, who lined the sidewalks and fairly choked up the streets, testifying their approval of the Camp and interest in the soldiery, by frequent demonstrations of applause. The column passed through the principal streets, was reviewed upon Washington Square, and then proceeded to Platt's Hall, where arms were stacked, and the force mustered out of service. Thus ended the First State Encampment for the Instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Militia of the State of California; and with its ending there commenced a new era in the history and the military usefulness of her citi-

zen soldiery. Seven hundred and fifty citizens had drunk up the good lessons of the Tactics, and had practically acquired a knowledge of their beauties; and away to the hills and mountains, the valleys and gulches, these willing students wended their way, to teach thousands what they themselves had learned. The benefits of this Camp will be lasting, and, cost what it may, the people have full value received for each and every dollar expended. We do not claim that all was well done; for Gen. Allen and Col. Ellis are human; but we do claim, that a vast deal was accomplished; and, having written so much, we will not withhold that which we consider otherwise, for it is to be hoped the second State Camp may be an improvement upon the first, and so lead on to perfection. The grave error of the whole organization was, that the rule apparently adopted in the selection of officers for the regiment, was that of rank or commission, rather than that higher rank and more elevated date, *ability* — ability to discharge the duties of an appointment. The Camp was one of instruction—that was the prime object of the concentration, and to this object — this paramount object — all personal considerations should have given place.

With the officer nominated as Colonel, and with several of the Line, no exception could be taken; they were eminently proper, and no change for the better could have been made; but more generally the selections were a failure. To our mind, the General Commanding should have selected the different officers of the field and line with special reference to their usefulness, and with special reference to that quality alone. Of what earthly consequence was it, that the date of officers' commissions were quite venerable, if the long years in which they had held them had not been devoted to study, and what is more valuable, to practice. How could such gentlemen complain? Was it the fault of the Commanding General that they had held on to an empty honor? To these there should have been but one reply — To the ranks, gentlemen, and commence the study of that which will make your commissions and your rank an honor *de facto*. A few brief questions from such an officer

as General Allen, would speedily have determined how useful some of these commanders would be able to render themselves, and would have speedily brought out all those worthy of office, and marched off, to the handling of a musket, those who long since should have commenced service with it. This course would have been wise and proper, and the instruction of the regiment greatly advanced. As it was, the great object of acquiring military information from those competent to impart it, was sacrificed to the vanity of many useless men.

A single illustration will suffice : Company A, the command placed upon the right of the regiment, and consequently of paramount importance, was assigned to an officer of *rank*, not of *merit*, and as fine a body of men as ever stepped out to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*, were thus, from the first, being virtually sacrificed, so far as instruction and military information were concerned. And yet in the *ranks* of this company were several eminent officers — instructors, in fact; gentlemen every way, and immeasurably the superiors of the officer commanding. As a consequence, this company daily ran down, both in point of numbers and in proficiency. Orders were disregarded, and all military propriety lost sight of, until it was apparent that the command was fast becoming demoralized, and then, to save it from utter loss, a junior officer of merit — Captain Lake — was assigned to its command. We might go further with our examples, but it must suffice to show, by the condition of the command we cite, what the effect of the appointment of incompetent officers was. This must not be lost sight of at the next Camp of Instruction. A lesson has always to be taught. It is now learned — and let it be a lesson of usefulness.

The selection of officers for the regiment, with reference to the fact of location, was, perhaps, most fortunate. Of the Field the majority were from the interior of the State. The commanders of companies were equally divided, until Company A was assigned its second commandant. The lieutenants were in majority from the interior, while the all-important and most honorary position of First Sergeant in the different companies,

was almost entirely named from the interior commands of the State. Thus it is seen that the paltry jealousies which creep in with reference to large cities, as well in military matters, in conventions, in the Legislature, and in all bodies where the City and State are represented, was, in the organization of this regiment, fortunately avoided.

THE CAVALRY.

The Cavalry (dismounted) occupied the western part of the encampment, and from first to last remained entirely isolated, so much so that it seemed that no intercourse was held between this branch and the others in Camp. Major Sherman was assigned as Instructor, but the general good qualities possessed by this gentleman, it was evident, were not those that went to make up the soldier, and his instruction could amount to nothing. Captain C. L. Taylor, an officer of high ability, a tactician and soldier of rare good points, went under the ban of that rule of rank which left merit out in the cold. And here, again, we have a practical illustration of the working of this blind system. Capt. Taylor had been connected with the cavalry service of our State from the day it was first organized, and had been in commission for many years; but, having resigned, and remained out of service for a *few months only*, the date of his new commission left him junior, and thus the services of a truly valuable officer were lost to the cavalry students in Camp. The horse pudged along, literally doing nothing, until Taylor, chafing to accomplish something really beneficial, finally succeeded in procuring animals, and his First Sergeant, a capital soldier, commenced to elucidate the early lessons. Men were instructed how to lead their horses, how to mount and dismount, and something useful was done, and splendidly done. The gentlemen composing the Cavalry representation in Camp were a superior body of men, and had Captain Taylor been assigned to their instruction upon his *rank of merit*, would have galloped out of Camp with a fund of information as valuable to them as that acquired by the Infantry.

THE ARTILLERY.

The Artillery were on the ground; that is, several pieces were there, with their proper accompaniments, and powder and fuse. Captain Bluxome and one or two other officers were there, and that was all, consequently nothing could be effected. A small detachment from the Infantry was assigned to fire the morning and evening gun, and it was truly refreshing to see how rapidly these men—mere boys—from Captain Lake's devil-may-care youngsters, picked up the drill under the instruction of Captain Bluxome. No arm of the service was as important at Camp Stanford as the Artillery, and it is exceedingly to be regretted that a good study was not had by a full command.

STAFF OFFICERS.

The numerous officers having staff appointments who were present in Camp, and who, doubtless, required instruction more than any other class, could hardly have done better, or made a more useful attempt to acquire instruction, than by accepting service in the ranks, where, alone, a substantial estimate, and real knowledge of the duties of the soldier is to be attained. This is the understanding of the Government; for it requires its youth, when seeking to enter the regular service, to commence at the Military Academy in the ranks; to stand guard, and learn personally and practically, the duties of the private soldier. As a general rule the gentlemen of the staff withhold themselves from all service of a really useful military character. This may be said of this class of officers, in part, in Camp Stanford. These highly ornamental personages, apparently, had no other employment than that of looking on — no other duty, with one or two honorable exceptions, than that of gently airing themselves through the Camp. Far better would it have been for them, for their chiefs, and for the service, had they been placed in the ranks to receive instruction. Heaven knows, no class need it more. Of what earthly service, we would ask, will these officers ever become, so long as it seems to be con-

ceded that a fine horse, fine trappings, and much personal adornment, is all that they shall require? Is it not, upon the contrary, necessarily essential that the staff-officer should have such a knowledge of the movements of troops—such a personal comprehension of the formations, the changes, the relative reliance and bearing of the different arms of the service—of their positions on the field, and of the multifarious connection of one body with another; that these officers can comprehend their own personal duties, their own usefulness—can be enabled to judge of the changes which a rapid movement may create in a moment, and its relation to the *duty* which their chief had *dispatched them upon.* Surely it is, and it is to be regretted that they do not more highly appreciate the importance of their positions, and the great usefulness of them, when intelligibly filled. Let them labor then to elevate their military education, and thus elevate their standing before the troops. These gentlemen should have profound study and ample practice, and they could have been usefully employed in its commencement at Camp Stanford. In addition to such practice, it would have been productive of much benefit, had the commanding officer established an elementary school of practice for their especial benefit, and, we may add, of that of many others. In this school a careful reading of the Tactics could have been had, with explanations and illustrations upon a black board; and here, also, the peculiar and responsible duties of the staff-officer could have been elucidated and usefully dwelt upon.

Of the staff, it is remarked—"Upon the field of battle they watch the movements of the enemy—not only grand manœuvers, but special *tactics* should be familiar to them. It is necessary that their knowledge should be sufficiently comprehensive to understand the object and purposes of all orders, and also to judge in the varying circumstances of a battle-field, whether it is not necessary to modify an order which is carried in person, or if there be time to return for new instructions." Again: "But, above all, they should possess a complete knowledge of *tactics*, and be able to judge skillfully of military positions."

None but officers whose experience has been gained by service with the troops, can do these things with promptitude and effect. Service with troops is, therefore, the true criterion of merit in staff-officers.

INSTRUCTORS.

The position of Instructor was assigned to officers exclusively from San Francisco, owing to the fact that these gentlemen were commanding the only organized Regiments in the State, and thus had enjoyed active practice in the details of regimental drill, which would enable them to render themselves useful in inculcating the principles connected with the different manœuvers to be practiced by the regiment. Of all the positions held in Camp, that of Instructor was, by far, the most irksome and most thankless. The labor was incessant, and, when performed, left with it no adequate personal reward, while the necessity of correcting errors, and of imparting information to those who had actual position, not unfrequently brought these gentlemen in contact with the vanity of some, the self-sufficiency of others, and with that little spleen that will have place with those who in their military study, have omitted to learn the useful military lesson of commanding themselves.

PROMINENT OFFICERS.

Of the prominent and distinguished officers in Camp we have already alluded to the General-in-Chief commanding, and to the Adjutant-General of the State. Colonel (Brigadier Gen.) ELLIS has already acquired a most favorable reputation by his devotion to the interests of the State militia; by his active and valuable labors in connection with the Second Brigade, now under his command, and by his strict application to his duties and studious habits of discipline. This officer was originally a private in the First California Guard, at a time when that corps was the only military organization in our State. At a later period, when the guard was changed from an infantry company to the artillery arm, he was chosen commander, and then gave

evidence of those excellent military qualities that have since so much distinguished him. When the First Regiment of infantry was formed—being the first regimental organization in our State—he was unanimously chosen Colonel, and, upon the reorganization of the State Militia under the Acts of the Legislature of 1862, was appointed Brigadier General. His habits are essentially military, and his nature strong for military affairs; for his connections are all of that stamp—his father, a graduate of West Point, and an army officer; his older brother, Colonel of the 124th New York State Volunteers, now in service of the Government; a second brother in the regular army, with the rank of Captain; a third numbered with the glorious dead, who sleep the sleep of the brave that have fallen in the service of their country; his younger brother, Assistant Adjutant General upon the Staff of the commanding General of our State, a young officer of rare merit and high promise. Brigadier General JOHN S. ELLIS is a commander to be proud of, and as Colonel of the Elementary Regiment, in the Camp of Instruction, won universal admiration.

Lieut.-Colonel (Brigadier-General) JAMES COLLINS served with distinction in the late Mexican War, and was complimented by the State of Illinois with a sword of honor. This officer was a member of the last Legislature, and, as Chairman of the Military Committee, gave his undivided efforts to the passage of laws for the advancement of the militia, and for their support and instruction. To his labors the volunteers are mainly indebted for the benefit of having a Camp of Instruction.

Major (Brigadier-General) T. J. BUTLER is a genial warm-hearted gentleman—has little military knowledge, and is too modest to learn.

Adjutant (Assistant-Adjutant Gen.) JOHN HEWSTON, JR., was the right man in the right place, a natural soldier, and *knew it not* until he was urged into commission, when all the necessary qualities for the high and arduous position he held shone out, and stamped him the proper man for all he had been called upon to perform.

Instructor (Colonel) Jos. Wood is an able and most efficient commanding officer; zealous and pains-taking, devoted to the great object of disciplining his command, and aiding to give character and efficiency to our State militia. His regiment is in a high state of perfection, which, after all, is the highest compliment that can be bestowed upon an officer.

Instructor (Colonel) McKenzie is a thorough soldier, has studied largely, and having served with distinction in the regular army during the Mexican war, and enjoyed much active practice, is more thoroughly informed than his associates upon points of military detail and excellence of understanding in the endless range of military information. We consider this officer as second to no other in the State service, entertaining for his military character the highest respect.

Instructor (Colonel) Cazneau—Modesty prevents our specially alluding to this officer. We may say of him, however, that we are satisfied no soldier has the best interests of our State Militia more at heart; and we may also add that the highest military compliment that could possibly be extended to an officer has been bestowed upon him, for he was unanimously elected to command the gallant Irish Regiment—the best fighting stock in the State. Honor enough, surely, for any one man.

Captain (Lieut.-Colonel) Jackson of Santa Clara, is a splendid specimen of the real dashing, off-hand cavalier—a man to lead a column or drain a bowl, enliven a mess, and to carry all hearts with him.

Captain (Lieut.-Colonel) C. M. Smith is a positive, straightforward, whole-souled, splendid soldier. He is an Irish gentleman in the true sense of the word—a man to count upon in all emergencies. He is a student and a tactician—blunt and square, but true as steel—a man of no soft words, but of a noble heart. Whenever our State shall need the military services of her sons, Lieut.-Colonel Smith will make his mark.

Captain (Ex Brigadier-General) Gorham—A tried and true soldier—one that has seen twenty-five years' service, and, after

having passed through all the grades, from private up to Brigadier-General, and fairly grown gray in experience, is now at the head of his command, as young, vigorous, and full of life and vim, as the youngest soldier in his line.

Captains Wason, Wing, Teal, Baylis, Taylor (of the Dragoons), Little, Lake, Bluxome, Vaslit, and Pratt were most prominent and excellent officers.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMP—OH! FOGARTY!!

The incidents of the Camp, rich, rare and spicy, were more numerous than the proper limits of this review will admit of narrating, where so many persons were congregated who, by the wonderful proficiency they attained in the great science of arms, in the incredible short space of a few days only, must have possessed, also, other brilliant qualities—and among these, a racy humor was conspicuous. These fun-loving qualities were not wanting in opportunities to display themselves to telling advantage, and thus we had them—amusing, instructive, grave and gay, solemn and laughable. The lads invented a thousand and one—twenty thousand and other ways and means of having their jokes and enjoying their fun. Nothing, ever so small, escaped their eagerness for a joke, or their appetite for a good time. The good Lord help the poor wight who made the least slip up in orders, in execution, or in the least detail, for down came the fun-loving crowd, and up went a victim. At night, after supper, and the end of all work, the carnival commenced, and the most perfect abandon, consistent with regulations, set in. Dancing, singing, mock parades, comic military illustrations, torch-light processions, triumphal reception of some poor chap who had been selected to be *honored*, grand entry of wild animals, political speeches, etc., etc., without extent or limit. The band was stationed at regimental head-quarters at 8 o'clock P. M., and discoursed the most enchanting music, while the drum-corps of the Second Irish ran a dashing opposition, the master-pieces of the most celebrated composers being offset by "St. Patrick's Day," "Garryowen,"

"The Girl I left behind me," and "The Sprig of Shilelah and Shamrock so Green." Mirth, fun and joy reigned supreme. Several candidates for high positions were selected, and finally regular nominations for Governor were made, the contest being narrowed down between BULL RUN JOE, a regular specimen of the *genus Pike*, and FOGARTY, of the Second Irish. Fogarty was the People's candidate, and each evening was regularly chaired up and down the Camp, halting to receive the congratulations and cheers of his adherents, and to address his constituents on the leading topics of the day. He was sound on the "goose," and upon the "woolly horse;" believed in the Pacific Railroad; justly appreciated the efforts of Governor Stanford to make the most of his plankway; believed a negro better than a white man; did not doubt but that the rebellion would be crushed out in ninety days, and would rather have a greenback note than a gold piece.

BULL RUN JOE went in on shape, butter-nut pants, and his general qualifications, as a citizen of Pike County, and upon his commission, as corporal of a company in Humboldt County. FOGARTY was an immense favorite, for, mixed up with that natural native genius of his race, he had a capital knack of helping out all jokes, without once losing his self-respect, or allowing vulgarity to take the place of genuine humor. His points were telling, and, as question after question fairly rattled against his intellect, true Irishman-like, FOGARTY had a ready and telling reply. In answer to a call for his sentiments on the Pacific Railroad, he remarked that he was for the road; he was well aware that a thousand knaves would get rich from the enterprise, but then ten thousand hard-working, *honest men would make a living*, and hence he went in for it. True, again, to his national origin, FOGARTY never forgot the land of his birth, and when he went up, in some of his lofty flights, wrapped in the folds of the glorious old Star Spangled Banner, he was sure to come down entwined with the flag of green and harp of ancient glory. Ireland and America were his devotion, and it was difficult to determine if the cheers of the Americans, or the

wild demonstrations of the Celts, made the welkin ring the loudest. FOGARTY was elected, and "Oh, Fogarty!" will live as long in the memories of the officers at Camp Stanford, as the Camp itself, with all its benefits and glories.

WILD ANIMALS.

The processions of wild animals were truly amusing. Imagine two men, bending forward, united by one holding the other at the waist, a grey blanket thrown over both; two sword scabbards answered for tusks; a huge roll of cloth made a proboscis, and as natural an elephant as can well be conceived waddled about the Camp; masks of tiger heads, with a buggy robe of tiger skin, made up a regular royal Bengal; while the masks of other animals were as adroitly dressed out in bodies; Indians of every tribe, from Tecumseh, Osceola, Black Hawk and Billy Bowlegs, down to the most contemptible Digger that ever fed upon snails or luxuriated upon grasshoppers. Colonel Pluck, Bombastes Furioso, and Munchausen were all in line, and not a poor, spavined, or broken down nag that humanity had turned loose to eat and die near the camp ground, but was trotted into Camp to answer the purpose of some renowned soldier of the Curiasseurs, who, with a wooden sword ten feet long, mounted these *fierce chargers*.

MOCK PARADES.

The mock parades were a perfect fund of merriment. Here the peculiarity of every prominent officer was hit off, from the Colonel down. No one escaped, and no matter how severe and hitting the jokes, the only safety for the victim was to laugh loud and join heartily in the fun. The grand master of ceremonies upon these occasions was a jolly wight, known as the orator of the Montgomery Guard, a young gentleman of fine natural abilities, of genial wit, and, as a satirist of the most approved character, his sallies and imitations provoking endless mirth and laughter.

GUARD MOUNTING.

This all important and most necessary military duty was regularly performed each day, with all its imposing ceremonies, but not with that accuracy that was to be desired, for there is no part of a soldier's duty that requires more strict attention, and there was no study more worthy of special care in its instruction. It was once accurately executed by Captain (Lieutenant) Wason, the most promising young officer in Camp, he being then officer of the guard. It should have been perfectly executed at all times, and the forms gone over each day a dozen times, if necessary, until upon all occasions it was completely done. Sentinels never seemed to know fully their duty—who to pass, who to salute, or which way to look when saluting. The Guards were certainly watchful, and paced their weary rounds, night by night, as fully and completely as though an enemy were within gun-shot; but still the guard-mounting, in all its details, was not as perfect, day by day, as it should have been.

FIRE!

During mess, one of the tents was found in a blaze. By the active exertions of a few spirited officers and men, the tent was struck, the danger confined to the single locality of its commencement, and then finally extinguished. The men belonging to this tent were at dinner, and their personal articles, and such little comforts and conveniences as they had gathered together, were being spirited away; for in Camp it is not stealing to help yourself to all the good things within reach. Men who would not take a pin's head at home, would freely gather up things in Camp. Some called the Sergeant of the Guard, and two superior officers reprimanded the cry. If we have any idea of the propriety of this matter, it is always proper to *call the Sergeant of the Guard in time of distress*, and it was certainly a season of distress then. However, to our mind, all the Camp had reason to feel thankful for a happy deliverance from a calamity that, if general, would have entailed lasting humiliation.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

The general head-quarters, as we have described them, were in buildings to the front and entrance of the Camp. These sacred precincts were as a sealed book to the whole Camp, save and except a chosen few. The regimental commander was seen but seldom in this locality, and then, doubtless, upon some errand of military inquiry, for orders or other speciality. The Commanding General, surrounded by his Staff, held close communion here. No generous courtesies were extended to officers of the Camp; no friendly invitations sent abroad; no assemblages where, for the moment, amidst the socialities of such occasions the grades of rank are lost sight of in the presence of that lofty and more general rank which the high title of *gentleman* confers upon all those who wear the honor, by divine right, of a manly bearing, which with a noble heart and cultivated mind, stamp all who have the full degree. These needful and proper courtesies of a Commander-in-Chief, at his quarters, seem to have been entirely overlooked, and as trifling as such attentions in themselves would have been, their omission was a marked innovation upon that cheerful interchange of civilities which should exist between superiors.

THE RATIONS.

We have described the Mess and Kitchens. The rations were really good; good meat, good bread, and a good quality of everything; but it is said, that the good Lord furnishes provisions, and the Devil cooks. This was practically illustrated at our Camp; however, in the main, the catering department was a success. Upon such occasions too much is generally expected, and that was the error more than any fact of lack of really good fare. It was a noticeable truth that no man suffered from hunger; and so was it a truth, that no one became poor upon what was spread before him at the mess. Our sole wish is, that every man who for ten days lived upon the

good provender provided at Camp Stanford, may have as good for the balance of his life.

SAN FRANCISCO PARADE.

The parade through the streets of San Francisco was excessive; excessive in length and in the time consumed to conduct it. It was perfectly natural that the officers high in command, should desire to show off such a splendid body as that which marched out of Camp upon the morning of the 30th May. There was a commendable degree of pride in the show, and we much doubt, very much doubt, if we could have restrained ourself from its enjoyment, if rightfully at the head of the column. But then the tramp through the dusty, crowded streets, was severe. The men had been roused to action just after midnight by an alarm in Camp; had gone through with an inspection and review; marched from the Camp to the steamers at San Antonio, and then to be dragged through an interminable length of narrow, choked up streets, with omnibuses and carts pressing upon the flanks, and dust and dirt overhanging the line, was somewhat fatiguing. It was a heavy march; but those who performed it, have at least the satisfaction of knowing that they were largely admired.

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ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

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TO THE

Board of Marine Underwriters of San Francisco.

BY

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President of the California Insurance Company, Secretary of the Board of Marine Underwriters, and of the Chamber of Commerce;

AND

JOSEPH RINGOT,

Surveyor to the Board of Marine Underwriters of San Francisco.

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SHIP BUILDING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

To the Board of Marine Underwriters of San Francisco:

Report of Committee appointed at the regular meeting of the Board of Marine Underwriters of San Francisco, holden Sept. 2d, 1867, on the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the chair, to act together with the Surveyor of the Board, for the purpose of investigation and report on the following questions—

1st. Whether it be practicable to inaugurate a large ship-building business at Puget Sound, and other lumber ports to the northward of San Francisco, with a view to the construction of vessels of size and strength sufficient ultimately to control the foreign as well as the coasting trade of San Francisco?

2d. Whether any safe method can be devised whereby the Insurance Companies can advance a portion of the capital, on mortgage or otherwise, necessary to facilitate the inauguration of ship-building, and to what extent it may be advisable to make such advances?

C. T. Hopkins and C. L. Taylor were appointed on the committee, together with Joseph Ringot, the Surveyor of the Board. Mr. Taylor, having been absent from the State, has been unable to attend to the duties of the commission.

Your committee respectfully report as follows:

That from the records of the Harbor Commissioners' Office, and the reports of surveys of vessels made at this city during the past year, they have computed the number, rate, age and value of all the ships, barks and brigs owned at San Francisco at this date. The following table gives the particulars of each vessel—

List of Ships, Barks and Brigs owned at San Francisco.

Ships.

Name.	*Age.*	*Rate.*	*Tons.*	*Name.*	*Age.*	*Rate.*	*Tons.*
A. M. Lawrance	17		606	Elizabeth Kimball	14	A2	944
Alaska	21	A1½—	798	Florida	47	A2	470
Atalanta	17	A2	700	Helios	13	A2	699
Amethyst	44	A2	356	Isaac Jeanes	13	A1½	813
B. L. Harriman	15	A2—	576	John Jay	40	A2	541
Black Hawk	10	A1	1126	Mary Glover	18	A2—	737
Coquimbo	26	A2½—	824	Nightingale	16	A1½—	722
Caroline Reed	19	A2½	686	Revere	16	A2	829
David Hoadley	13	A1½	1068	Silas Greenman	19	A2½	733
Derby	12	A1½	1093	Vortigern	11		910
Dublin	27	A2	706				

21 Ships. Value, $365,000. Tons, 15,937, Average age, 20 years.

Barks.

Name.	*Age.*	*Rate.*	*Tons.*	*Name.*	*Age.*	*Rate.*	*Tons.*
Almatia	10	A2	386	Jenny Pitts	15	A1½—	552
Anglo Saxon	5	A1½	656	Jeannette	18	A2	205
Architect	11	A2	279	Jane A. Falkinburg	13	A1½	299
Adelaide Cooper	14	A2	297	Keoka	19	A2	190
Ava	6	A2	454	Kutusoff	33	A2	450
Buena Vista	19	A2	736	Legal Tender	29	A2½—	210
Brontes	32	A2—	397	Leonore	32		300
Bernice	15	A2	303	Live Yankee	13	A1½—	338
Comet	15	A2	361	Lucy Ann	19	A3	199
Camden	20	A2	527	Mameluke	13	A1½—	497
Carib	27	A2—	153	Massachusetts	26	A2	351
Catalina	9	A1½	259	Metropolis	20	A2½	170
Clara R. Sutil	11	A2	257	Moneynick	13	A2	336
Carlotta	11		483	Monitor	5	A2	235
Charles Devans	20		231	Mary	36	A2½	334
Chris. Mitchell	29	A2	363	Milan	20	A2	772
Cambridge	12	A2	297	Narramissic	15	A2	289
Clara Bell	16	A2	295	N. S. Perkins	15	A2	216
Constitution	16	A2	362	Onward	12	A1½	303
D. M. Hall	16	A2½	231	Ocean	28	A2½	662
D. C. Murray	7	A1—	454	Oakland	2	A1—	534
Delaware	19	A1½—	246	Occident	2	A2	297
Dominga	18	A2½	179	Palmetto	21	A2	229
Emily Banning	16	A2	236	Rival	8	A2	303
Emma Augusta	1	A2	284	Rainier	2	A1½	250
Frances Palmer	15	A2½	225	Swallow	11	A1½	499
Florence	27	A2—	430	Samuel Merritt	13	A2	263
Fremont	17		477	Scotland	18	A2½	440
Gem of the Ocean	15	A1½—	624	Sampson	4	A1½	752
Gold Hunter	18	A2½	239	Sarita	11	A1½—	294
Glimpse	11	A2—	421	Torrent	16	A2	675
Gen. Cobb	13	A1½	648	Vidette	2	A1—	616
Harrison	27	A2	327	Vernon	28		363
Harvest Queen	7	A1½	269	Victor	7	A2	646
H. L. Rutgers	12	A2	491	Walter	27	A2	320
Huntsville	36	A2	530	Whistler	5	A1	518
Helen W. Almy	8	A1½	314	W. H. Gawley	10	A2	483
Iconium	19	A2—	659	W. A. Banks	13	A2	323

76 Barks. Value, $935,000. Tons, 29,093. Average age, 15 7-10 years.

Brigs.

Name.	Age.	Rate.	Tons.	Name.	Age.	Rate.	Tons.
Admiral	5	A1½	261	Ida D. Rogers	11	A1½	199
Augenette	14	A2	173	I. B. Lunt	19		143
Ann Sanderson	15	A2	250	Josephine	6	A2	218
Arago	8	A2	186	J. B. Ford	7	A1½—	196
Advance	5	A1½—	210	Kentucky	12	A1½—	253
Brewster	4	A1½	350	Koloa	14	A2½	174
Commodore	3	A1	309	L. P. Foster	15	A2—	156
Colombia	11	A1½—	218	Laura	9	A2	163
Curlew	8	A2	176	Lopud	11	A2	268
Crimea	13	A2	221	Manuella	15	A2½	128
Deacon	4	A1½	423	Merchantman	18	A2	176
Franklin Adams	21	A2	185	Orient	2	A2	312
Francisco	20	A2½	164	Percy Edwards	1	A1	200
Glencoe	19	A2½	178	Sheet Anchor	13	A2	211
Geo. Emery	22		139	Timandra	10	A1½—	119
Hermine	14	A2½	191	T. W. Lucas	10	A2	306
Hesperian	2	A1½—	241	Tanner	13	A2	254
Hallie Jackson	7	A1½	85	Willimantic	19		176
Hugh Barclay	14	A2	302	W. D. Rice	10	A2	194
Hidalgo	12		174				

39 Brigs. Value, $379,000. Tons, 8,282. Average age, 11 1-5 years.

RECAPITULATION.

21 Ships, market value	$365,000
76 Barks, market value	935,000
39 Brigs, market value	379,000
136 Vessels, worth	$1,679,000
Total tonnage	53,312

These vessels have been rated as follows:

	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Tot's		Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Tot's
A1	1	1	2	4	A2—	2	5	1	8
A1—	–	3	–	3	A2½	2	8	5	15
A1½	3	9	5	17	A2½—	1	1	–	2
A1½—	2	7	6	15	A3	–	1	–	1
A2	8	36	16	60	No Rate	2	5	4	11
Totals						21	76	39	136

Whole number of hulls rating A2 and upwards is ninety-nine. Of these the ages are as follows:

Years.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Totals.	Years.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Totals.
1	–	1	1	2	17	2	1	–	3
2	–	4	2	6	18	1	4	1	6
3	–	1	1	2	19	2	5	3	10
4	–	–	2	2	20	–	4	1	5
5	–	3	2	5	21	1	1	1	3
6	–	1	1	2	22	–	–	1	1
7	–	3	2	5	26	1	1	–	2
8	–	2	2	4	27	1	4	–	5
9	–	1	1	2	28	–	2	–	2
10	1	2	3	6	29	–	2	–	2
11	1	6	3	10	32	–	2	–	2
12	1	3	2	6	33	–	1	–	1
13	3	7	3	13	36	–	2	–	2
14	1	1	4	6	40	1	–	–	1
15	1	7	3	11	44	1	–	–	1
16	2	5	–	7	47	1	–	–	1
Totals						21	76	39	136

The average age of all the foregoing vessels is 15 1-8 years. Steamers and schooners have not been included in these tables, because all the ocean steamers frequenting San Francisco, except a few tugs, are owned elsewhere; and for reasons which will appear hereafter, the condition of our schooner fleet does not concern the present inquiry.

It is needless to refer to the history of this fleet; nor to do more than remind the reader that its condition is the necessary result of the time honored practice of this port in purchasing only the condemned, or, at best, the second hand vessels of foreign and Eastern build, because they have cost less to commence with than to build new vessels. But it is on the above described fleet, whose market value is only $1,679,000, of which only ninety-nine are insurable under our rules, whose average age is 15⅛ years, and of which only 7 rate A1 or A1— that our eight marine insurance companies with $4,336,000 of gold capital depend for the bulk of their risks on hulls and on the coast. Showing more than three dollars of insurance capital for each one dollar invested in sea going vessels!

This is a state of things as grossly in violation of all the laws of supply and demand as any, even the most remarkable, of the other anomalies of Californian political economy. Where is there any other port, having 130,000 inhabitants, possessed of $4,336,000 of Marine Insurance capital, having so magnificent a harbor, so large and growing a commerce, and a monopoly of so vast and certain a field for commercial operations, which depends wholly on foreign vessels for its carrying trade, or on so small, old and worthless a fleet of domestic vessels for its long coasting voyages?

We, of the underwriting fraternity, have seen fit to invest about $5,000,000 of capital in insurance stocks, in order that $2,000,000 of fire and marine premiums shall be retained within our State, instead of contributing their small profits to the benefit of non-resident stockholders. But we have not stopped to calculate that San Francisco is paying annually in freights to sailing vessels owned elsewhere not less than $6,000,000. The following is an accurate state-

ment of the freights so paid on our imports during eight and three-quarter years ending September 30th, 1867, exclusive of all steamers and coasters, nearly the whole of which has been paid to vessels not owned in San Francisco. From 1859 to 1864, vessels arriving from Australia, Honolulu, Tahiti, Mexican Ports, British Columbia and Panama, were not included, but since that time they are included in "other foreign ports:"

1859—From Domestic Atlantic ports and principal foreign ports			$4,017,758
1860	"	"	3,214,081
1861	"	"	3,479,000
1862	"	"	3,500,000
1863	"	"	4,020,842
1864—From Domestic Atlantic ports	$3,747,672		
Principal foreign "	1,491,595		
			5,239,267
1865—From Domestic Atlantic "	3,266,534		
Principal foreign "	1,228,355		
Other foreign "	392,357		
			4,887,246
1866—From Domestic Atlantic "	2,537,450		
Principal foreign "	1,327,418		
Other foreign "	602,541		
			4,467,409
1867—From Domestic Atlantic " (9 months)	2,337,603		
Principal foreign " "	1,059,696		
Other foreign " "	349,287		
			3,736,586
Average inward freights per annum			$4,178,536
Deduct for estimated difference between gold and currency on freights from domestic Atlantic ports			1,000,000
			$3,178,536
Now, if the outward freights amount to as much as the inward, which, in the absence of statistics, we must presume to be a fair estimate, it is easy to see that our carrying trade earns a gross freight in gold of more than			$6,000,000
Deduct three-quarters of the gross freights for wages, provisions, wear and tear, depreciation and insurance of vessels			4,500,000
Balance to credit of profit and loss			$1,500,000

Now, $1,500,000 may safely be taken as the profit earned on an average, year by year, on the whole foreign and Eastern freights of San Francisco, exclusive of steamers. Suppose that one-half the tonnage employed in that trade were owned on this coast, then there would be $750,000 of profit to be divided among our citizens, equal to 20 per cent. per annum on $3,750,000 of capital; and this sum would build

NOTE.—For the above figures we are indebted to the kindness of Messrs. J. H. Carmany & Co., of the *Commercial Herald.*

and equip from our own timber, and on our own coast, not less than 40,000 tons of shipping, or forty vessels of 1,000 tons each, provided the expense of construction did not exceed $90 per ton; or it would construct 75 vessels of 500 tons each. In any event, that amount of capital would sensibly affect the distribution of the profits derived from our carrying trade in favor of our citizens, especially in view of the fact that the average number of arrivals at our port of sail vessels in our foreign trades is less than 300 per annum.

Of course this method of calculating is only approximate. But we respectfully submit, that if vessels owned in New York can be made to pay on the route between New York and San Francisco, the same profit would result, other things being equal, if the vessels were owned at this end of the voyage. We submit that new vessels, under these circumstances, will pay as well if owned by us as they will pay any other owners; and that in view of the present accumulation of capital seeking investment in San Francisco, accompanied as it is by what seems to be a permanent decline in the rate of interest, there is sufficient inducement to our moneyed men to undertake the business of ship owning on a large scale, provided they can obtain vessels of as good quality and at no greater expense than at New York.

We are now to consider whether vessels suitable for the foreign trade of San Francisco can be constructed on this coast at all; and if so, whether they can be built as cheaply as on the Eastern coasts of the United States. We append a list of 28 vessels built at various points from San Francisco to Puget Sound, with their cost in gold as stated by the owners, their tonnage, builders, place of building, age, material and fastening, cost per ton register in gold, and rate of classification. All but five of these vessels are schooners, the remainder being brigs and barks. We quote these vessels merely as samples—there having been about 300 small sailing vessels heretofore constructed on this coast for inland service and short sea voyages, to say nothing of more than one hundred river steamers.

Vessels Built on the Coasts of California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

Name.	*Tons.*	*Cost, without Copper.*	*Builder.*	*Where Built.*	*When.*	*Material.*	*Fastenings.*	*Cost per Ton.*	*Rate.*
Sarah	147	$14,000	Crowell	Utsalady	1861	Pine	Iron	$ 95	A2
Dreadnought	183	21,600		Puget Sound	1866	Pine	Comp. and Iron, Tree-nails	118	A1½—
Tolo	123	14,300	Thompson	Port Ludlow	1861	Pine	Iron and Comp. Tree-nails.	116	A2
Good Templar	126	11,800	Williamson	Steilacoom	1867	Pine	Iron and Pine Tree-nails.	94	A2½
Advance	205	20,000	Howlett	Coos Bay	1862	Pine	Iron, Cop. and P. Tree-n'ls.	97	A1½—
Mendocino	92	9,000	Stephenson	Coos Bay	1860	Pine		98	A2
Juventa	191	18,000	Howlett	Coos Bay	1865	Pine	Iron, Cop. and P. Tree-n'ls.	94	A1½—
Occident	297	23,000	Simpson	Coos Bay	1865	Pine and Laurel		77	A2
Arago	186	13,000	Simpson	Coos Bay	1859	Pine	Composition and Iron	70	A2
Enterprise	189	18,000	Howlett	Coos Bay	1863	Pine	Comp. and Pine Tree-nails.	95	A2
Hannah Louise	83	11,000	Howlett	Coos Bay	1863	Pine	Galv'd Iron and Tree-nails.	132	A2
Melancthon	298	25,000	Simpson	Coos Bay	1867	Cedar and Pine.	Iron	84	A2
Blanco	200	15,000	Simpson	Coos Bay	1861	Pine		75	A2
Fanny	167	13,000	Mingo	San Francisco.	1861	Pine and Oak	Iron and Copper	78	A1½
Fanny Hare	163	22,000	John Daly	San Francisco.	1866	Teak and Oak	Iron and Copper	129	A1—
Thomas Starr King	99	18,000		San Francisco.	1867	Pine	Iron and Oak Tree-nails.	181	A2
Ada May	84	19,000	Damon	San Francisco.	1866	Pine	Galv'd Iron and Tree-nails.	226	A2
H. L Tiernan	143	18,000	Tiernan	San Francisco.	1867			126	A1½—
Monitor	276	22,000	Mingo & Garrison	San Francisco.	1861	Pine	Copper and Iron	80	A2
Ocean Spray	83	10,000		Novarra River.	1865		Galv. Iron and P. Tree-n'ls.	121	A2
Maggie Johnson	141	16,000	Bryant & Cummings.	Novarra River.	1866	Pine	Iron and Pine Tree-nails.	114	A2
Ino	97	16,000	W. Bryant	Novarra River.	1867	Pine	Cop'r B. B. and Tree-nails.	165	A1½—
Hesperian	241	22,500	Cousins	Humboldt	1865	Pine	Iron and Copper	93	A1½—
Sue Merrill	148	19,000	Lebalister	Noyo	1866	Pine	Galv. Iron, Locust Tree-n'ls	128	A2
Pacific	148	18,000	John Kruse	Umpqua	1865	Pine	Galvanized Iron	122	A2
Mary Cleveland	122	12,000	John Kruso	Umpqua	1861	Pine	Galvanized Iron	98	A2
W. F. Bowne	147	16,000	John Kruse	Umpqua	1864	Pine	Galvanized Iron	109	A2
Montana	92	12,000	Birdsall	Oakland	1866	Pine and Oak	Spikes and Pine Tree-nails.	130	A2½

It is evident, from an inspection of this table, that small vessels have been and are being built on our coast good enough to rate as well as the average of similar Eastern built vessels; and furthermore, that they can be constructed here at a cost in gold *no greater than the present gold cost in New York.* This may seem to be a startling statement, but it will be seen from the letter of Henry Steers (hereinafter quoted at length), that the present cost of building vessels of 100 tons in New York is $115 currency, or $82.80 in gold; and of vessels of 200 tons $112 currency, or $80.64 gold. Now the four vessels, "Occident," "Arago," "Melancthon," and "Blanco," cost respectively only $77, $70, $84 and $75 in gold per ton. In the case of the Messrs. Simpson, who built these four vessels, it has been proven that *where vessel-building has been undertaken as a business,* experience will assert its usual advantages, as compared with the efforts of parties *building experimentally and at retail.*

In regard to the other vessels quoted, the variation in their cost is to be attributed to various circumstances. Those built in San Francisco have had to pay San Francisco prices for lumber. Those built at Puget Sound, Humboldt and Umpqua, have been put to great inconvenience and expense on account of the necessity of ordering all iron work, sails, rigging, oakum and material, except the lumber, from this city. In nearly all cases, each vessel has been the first one built by the party constructing her, whereby each builder has been laboring under the disadvantages always attendant on a first attempt. In consequence of these difficulties many of our coast-built vessels have cost much more than they ought, while they do not rate as high as they should, on account of defective fastening; and a good many jobs of refastening have been rendered necessary on that account. Further allowance must be made for the fact that want of funds has been a great obstacle with many enterprising builders, who have been unable for lack of capital to turn out as good work as they otherwise would. The growth of the business has also been hindered by grave doubts as to the strength and dura-

bility of our firs when used as ship timber. The predilections of all American and English shipwrights are naturally for oak; but oak has been scarce, or rather the oak of this coast has generally been found worthless for these purposes, while only the laurel has been found suitable as a substitute for it. Sufficient time has, however, elapsed to prove to us that we have several kinds of ship timber in the greatest abundance, and of a size and quality in every way better adapted for ship building than the timber used for many years back on the coast of Maine or the British Provinces.

SHIP TIMBERS.

Red and Yellow Fir.—These trees, which constitute about one-half of the dense growth of timber of Oregon and Washington Territory, have become celebrated throughout the world for their magnificent proportions and the serviceable qualiry of the spars and lumber supplied from them. They frequently furnish sticks 150 feet long, 18x18 and even 24x24 inches square, without a particle of sap, without a rent or check, perfectly sound and straight. Planks of this timber, 60 and 90 feet long are readily obtainable, thus avoiding the necessity for more than one-third to one-half as many butts or scarphs in a ship's sides, decks, or fore-and-aft timbers as are required in Eastern or European vessels. As to the strength of these woods many mechanics think it fully equal to that of Eastern white oak, and they all agree that if oak be stronger, nothing is easier than to use enough more of our fir to make up the difference in strength. In some other respects the fir has the advantage over oak. It contains just enough pitch to enable it to hold iron fastenings with a tenacity so great that bolts and spikes will generally break before they will draw out of it. Iron never becomes "sick" when imbedded in it, as it does when corroded by the acid which saturates all kinds of oak. As to its durability, we know that although it has not yet been tested as the sole material of a guano or pepper ship, yet it has been extensively used for new timbers, planking, ceiling, decks, keelsons and stancheons, in

large vessels repaired on the coast; it has been the sole material used in building our coasting and river schooners; it has built the "Chrysopolis," "Yosemite," "Capital," "Geo. S. Wright," "John T. Wright," and many other river steamers. It has been used in doubling and rebuilding all the old ocean steamers on this coast, and *we have never yet met a ship-master or a ship-carpenter who, during our fifteen years of this kind of experience, has complained of its want of durability.* Surely this experience has gone far enough to prove to us that this timber is much better than the beech, maple and spruce of the Eastern coast, and better than their hackmatack in its greater size, and the larger number of uses to which it can be put in ship-building.

This timber can be furnished in exhaustless quantities at every mill on Puget Sound, on the Columbia river and at every lumber port on the northern coast, at $10@$12 per thousand feet (board measure), in gold, inclusive of all mill work necessary in dressing and preparing it for ship-building.

These trees also furnish the best of knees and natural crooks when they can be procured. It is, however, difficult to obtain them, because the tap roots make the task of digging the stumps laborious and troublesome.

Tide-land Spruce.—This tree is also abundant in many parts of Washington Territory, Oregon and Alaska. It resembles the hackmatack of the Eastern States, and is particularly suitable for top timbers and natural crooks. Knees and breasthooks of almost any size can be procured from it; indeed, it is our principal dependence for these portions of a vessel's frame, on account of its spreading its roots flat on the surface of the ground. The durability of this wood is believed by mechanics to be about the same as that of hackmatack. It holds iron fastenings remarkably well, and grows to a size sufficient for all ship-building purposes.

Yellow Cedar.—This tree is undoubtedly the most valuable of all our trees for ship-building. It is found in

great quantities at Coos Bay, thence along the coast of Oregon to Port Orford; also, on the islands and main land of Alaska. The Indians of the latter territory have for ages used its trunk for their canoes. A vessel built of it at Sitka, thirty years ago, was recently examined, five years after she was wrecked, by the officers of the Revenue steamer Lincoln, and the timbers appeared as sound and perfect as on the day she was launched. This cedar is much finer grained, handsomer, more dense, and a better timber in all respects than any other cedar known. It grows to a height of 175 feet, with a diameter of four feet. It is probably the finest material for decks in the world. At Coos Bay, Mr. A. M. Simpson informs us that there are inexhaustible quantities of this cedar, which has been used to some extent in the construction of the bark "Melancthon." After fifteen years use in the frame of his sawmill it shows no signs of decay. Mr. Simpson expresses the confident opinion that heart cedar, cut from the lower part of this tree, will outlast teak in any part of a ship's frame.

White Cedar.—This tree, the common cedar of the Eastern States, is found abundantly on the mountains in Washington Territory. It possesses here the same qualities as elsewhere, and is just as suitable for ship-building, and just as durable here as at the East. Logs of it have been found at Puget Sound under the roots of living trees four feet in diameter, yet remaining perfectly sound; showing that after two or three hundred years, it betrays no signs of decay.

Oak.—The oaks of this coast have been generally found unfit for ship-building, or indeed for any other mechanical purpose; yet we are informed that a sufficient amount of good oak can be procured about Puget Sound for stems, stern-posts and other portions of ship's frame, especially if the timber be "docked" a long time before using it. Judge O. L. Shafter, late of the Supreme Court, who is largely interested in the Point Reyes Rancho, informs us that a variety of oak is found in great abundance about Bodega

and Tomales, which is just as good for every mechanical purpose as the best Connecticut pasture oak—that it grows to a sufficient size for ship-building, furnishes a great number of natural crooks, and is tough enough to make axe helves or wagon material. As Bodega and Tomales are good harbors, and of easy access, there is no reason why this material could not be delivered at any point on the coast at a very moderate expense.

Laurel.—Considerable quantities of this timber are found on the northern coast range of California, and throughout Oregon and Washington Territory. Sticks of 50 to 60 feet long may be frequently found large enough for keels and keelsons. It makes excellent material for stancheons, stems and stern-posts, rudder-stocks, aprons, fife-rails and cabin finishing; for which latter purpose it is pre-eminently fitted from its beautiful colors and susceptibility of taking a high polish. Its durability, however, when put into a ship's frame between wind and water, has been questioned, and it has not been used extensively or long enough to settle this point definitely. Those who are best qualified to judge believe that when cut at the proper time of year, and well seasoned before using, there will be no trouble about its durability.

Locust.—No country in the world is better adapted than California to the growth of the locust, that most valuable of woods for treenails, stancheons, and many other portions of a ship's frame—though we are not aware that any one has yet been far-seeing enough to undertake large plantations of this tree. The fact of its thrifty growth, wherever it has been cultivated as a shade tree, has been abundantly proven throughout the length and breadth of California, especially in the warm valleys of the interior. Were it not for the oppressive fence laws which compel our farmers to forego all the varied production that tillage would otherwise develop from the millions of acres now sacrificed to the imaginary rights of a few owners of sheep and wild cattle—the mere cost of locust seed and plant-

ing it would in twenty years begin to return a revenue in ship timber of a thousand per cent. per annum on the investment; and that revenue would go on increasing from year to year as the timber increased in size, and the young trees replaced those that might be removed. Who ever first plants a large locust grove where cattle cannot destroy the young trees, will leave a munificent fortune to his heirs, should he not live long enough to enjoy it himself.

Foreign Woods.—If it should, however, be found that none of our present coast woods are suitable for those portions of a ship's frame usually constructed of hard wood, there is no doubt that we can import the teak from India, or the koah wood from the Sandwich Islands, or the mahogany from Central America and Mexico, or oak from Australia, as cheaply as foreign woods are now imported into Great Britain for ship-building purposes; provided the transportation be effected in suitable vessels and on a large scale. We should be no worse off in this respect than the ship-builders of New York, Boston or Maine, nearly all of whose timber is now procured from a great distance.

Iron—Has lately begun to be produced near St. Helen's, Oregon, from a mine said to be inexhaustible, and yielding an ore so rich, that we are informed that shoe shapes may be hammered out, or castings made at the furnace from the first melting. This mine is surrounded by exhaustless material for charcoal. It is owned by men of large capital and enterprise, who will doubtless soon be able to produce iron of every description below the present cost of importation.

Copper.—The large development of copper mines in this State, requiring many thousand tons of shipping annually for several years past to convey the ore to Swansea or Boston for reduction, is a fact too familiar to need comment from us. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that, in view of the considerable consumption of manufactured copper on our coast, it should be found cheaper to pay two freights and one duty on the article than to import some skilled persons from the ports mentioned to show our capi-

talists how to work up our own raw material. If this were accomplished, the supply of copper our State is capable of yielding ought to render it cheap enough for extensive use in ship-building; in factc heaper than in any other port in the United States.

Pitch, Tar, Turpentine and Rosin.—During the first years of the late war, the high prices of these articles stimulated several parties to attempt their production, both in this State and in Washington Territory. The result was a finer article of pitch and rosin than any ever imported from the Carolinas or Stockholm, and the discovery that if there was a larger demand, both of these articles, and also a fine quality of turpentine can be produced in any quantity, and at prices below the cost of importation, almost at the ship-yards themselves. Single trees are frequently met with on Puget Sound, whence from two to ten barrels of crude pitch can be drawn at one tapping. The Sugar Pine of California also yields a superior article of pitch and rosin.

Coal—Of a quality resembling anthracite is found at a mine a few miles from Seattle, on Puget Sound. The principal article of export from Coos Bay and Bellingham Bay, is coal of a quality sufficiently good for all purposes connected with ship-building; and it can be furnished at the yards adjacent at much less than New York or Boston prices.

Linseed Oil—Is now being constantly manufactured at the oil mill in this city, at prices low enough to command the market.

Cordage and Oakum—Can be supplied here in any quantity, and at prices below the cost of importations by the San Francisco Cordage Factory—an establishment that has for twelve years past supplied a large portion of the Manila rope used on this coast. We are not aware that this establishment has yet undertaken the manufacture of tarred rigging, but there can be no doubt that, as soon as our farmers have made up their minds to raise hemp—for which

many parts of our State are specially adapted—this, or some similar ropewalk will be able to supply all the tarred rigging required on this coast for both new and old vessels.

Spars.—Since Puget Sound has for years supplied several British and French ports, China and Australia, with the finest spars in the world, it is needless for us to allude to this important item, except to remark, that in nearly all the prominent ship-yards of the old world a heavy freight has to be paid on spars, because they require vessels of large size to be injured for other purposes by the cutting of bow-ports; while the bulky nature of the cargo requires a long time for loading and discharging. All this is wholly saved at Puget Sound and at all other of our lumber ports, where the finest of spars can be procured in immense quantities for the mere cost of cutting and towing them to the yards.

CORRESPONDENCE.

In September last, your committee addressed letters to several prominent ship-builders at Boston, Bath, Newburyport, and New York, of which the following is a copy:

Dear Sir:—Considerable attention having been hitherto bestowed by parties on our coast interested in shipping, to the building of small vessels, of the fir and cedar timber so abundant in the Pacific States, the Board of Marine Underwriters of San Francisco have appointed a Committee to procure all possible information touching the cost of ship-building generally on our coast as compared with Eastern ship-yards, with a view to offering encouragement to the construction of vessels of large burthen suitable for our grain trade. Premising that we have here only two varieties of fir, and two of cedar, but very little oak or other hard wood suitable for ship-building, and that we are now satisfied that a vessel can be built as strong and durably of our firs and cedars as of the "mixed woods" latterly used in Maine, we now ask of you information on the following points:

1st. At what cost per ton (new measurement) can you

now furnish new, well built vessels at your yards (exclusive of coppering) in currency, all ready for sea? Please state separately the cost for vessels of 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 and 1,000 tons.

2d. What wages per month, or per day, are now current for skilled shipwrights, calkers, riggers and sailmakers?

3d. What is the present condition of the ship-building interest in your vicinity? What, in your judgment, are its prospects?

4th. What prices do you now pay for the various kinds of ship timber at your yard?

5th. At what annual or monthly salary, in gold, could a force of skilled workmen from the East be induced to emigrate to Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, with a guarantee of steady work after their arrival?

6th. Any other information on these matters you may see fit to furnish us?

7th. What are the financial arrangements customary with you, when a builder having but a small part of the money necessary to complete his vessel, is compelled to borrow?

We have at many good harbors in Oregon and Washington Territory, exhaustless quantities of the fir and cedar timber I have mentioned, which can be delivered by the various saw-mills at an average price of $12 per thousand feet, in gold, inclusive of inexhaustible quantities of knees and natural crooks. This timber is very much stronger and longer than any Eastern pine, and likewise more durable. It is hard enough to make very good treenails. With spars we already supply many foreign ports. We make all the pitch, rosin and turpentine required for home consumption. We have vessels ten to fifteen years old, built exclusively of this fir, in none of which have we found any rot whatever. We now think that the cheapness of our lumber and spars, notwithstanding the somewhat higher price of labor and ship-chandlery here, will enable us to build new vessels to better advantage than to continue to buy the second-hand vessels of the Eastern States,

and that we can offer inducements to your idle shipwrights to follow their calling on our coast, whereby they will be benefited by procuring steady employment, and we by making our great and growing freight list payable to our own ship-owners instead of those of foreign countries. Trusting that you will oblige your many friends in San Francisco by a full and early reply hereto,

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

C. T. HOPKINS,

Sec'y Board Marine Underwriters, San Francisco.

To these letters the following replies have been received:

GREEN POINT (N. Y.), October 27, 1867.

C. T. Hopkins, Esq., Prest. Cal. Ins. Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—Your letter, dated Sept. 24th, reached me on the 15th inst. In your letter you say that considerable attention has been given of late to the building of small vessels from the fir timber which is very abundant on your coast, and that you have been instructed by your Board to procure all possible information touching the comparative cost of vessels built on your coast with those built in the Eastern ship-yards, with a view to constructing vessels of 500 to 1,000 tons for your foreign trade. You then proceed to ask of me information on the various points connected with this question. Some of your questions are very difficult to answer, but as I have taken considerable pains to procure the information relating thereto which I could not answer of my own personal knowledge, I think that my replies will be quite correct.

1st. The cost of a first-class New York built sailing vessel of 100 tons, new measurement, exclusive of coppering, will be about one hundred and fifteen dollars, currency, per ton; 200 tons, $112; 300 tons, $109; 400 tons, $104; 500 tons, $100; 600 tons, $96; 700 tons, $93; 800 tons, $90; 1,000 tons, $87. These prices will vary from two to three

dollars per ton, according to the style of finish. I have no doubt but this class of vessels could be built in Maine for 10 per cent. less than the above prices, and in the British Provinces for 20 per cent. less.

2d. The current wages now are for good shipwrights, $3 25 to $3 50; caulkers, $4; sailmakers, $3 25; ship-joiners, $3—daily.

3d. The present condition of ship-building in New York is very much depressed, and its future prospects will depend very much upon what action the Government takes with regard to the present high rate of taxation. Reduce the present high rate of tariff on the general equipment of vessels, and we can again successfully compete with the foreign built ships, and regain a portion of our lost trade, notwithstanding the present high prices of material and labor; and the reduction of the tariff will tend greatly to the reduction of wages and material.

4th. I pay for straight white oak 45 and 50 cents per cubic foot; 75 cents to $1 per cubic foot for crooked framing timber. Yellow pine $40 to $50 per M; white pine, $45 to $60 per M. Live oak, $1 50 per cubic foot; hackmatack, 35 and 40 cents per cubic foot; cedar $1 per cubic foot, which is about the same as $80 per M.

5th. This is a very difficult question for me to answer. I think, at the present time, you might be able to procure good shipwrights and calkers to emigrate to Puget Sound for $4 per day, gold, provided that your guarantee of steady employment is satisfactory to them. Good mechanics are not very plenty in New York at the present time, many having, from the scarcity of work, adapted themselves to other business. For the higher class of carpenters, such as are capable of taking charge and building a vessel, you would have to pay a much higher figure.

7th. The customary manner of merchants in making their contracts with established builders, is to give them 10 per cent of the contract price when the keel shall have been laid, 20 per cent. when the frame is up, 20 per cent. when planked, 20 per cent. when calked and the decks

have been laid, 20 per cent. when launched, and the balance when the vessel is ready for sea—it being specified and agreed upon that the vessel shall become the property of the merchant to the amount of such payments made upon her. It being also specified and agreed upon that the builder shall keep the vessel insured to the amount of such payments, and made payable, in case of loss, to the merchant. Where a builder has no capital, it will be necessary for some person of known responsibility to be security for him, and then, to obtain money, he will assign his contract to some bank or banker and get money enough to commence with.

You say that you can purchase fir (which I fancy is similar to our hackmatack) for $12 per M, gold. The labor of building a vessel is generally computed at one-third the cost, and as you can procure your building material so very much less than we can, I see no good reason why you should not build your own vessels instead of buying old ones of Eastern build. *You will certainly have much better vessels; and, as you say, such as will last very much longer.* Your fastening material, such as copper and iron, I should think you would be able to procure almost as reasonable as we can here, and soon after starting the building of vessels you would be able to make all the different kinds of mechanics connected with ship-building almost as fast as you required them.

Trusting that I have answered your questions satisfactorily, and thereby obliged my many friends in San Francisco,

I remain, very truly,

HENRY STEERS.

NEWBURYPORT, November 9, 1867.

C. T. Hopkins, Esq., President California Insurance Co.

Dear Sir:—Yours, of Sept. 24th, 1867, came to hand in due course of mail, but owing to a press of business I have not found time before this to answer it.

As to the cost of vessels here, I would say that those from 100 to 400 tons, single deck, (new measurement,) ready for sea, would cost about $100 per ton. Vessels from 500 to 1,000 tons, same conditions, would cost (double deck) $75 to $80 per ton. These prices are without metal on the bottom.

As to wages, it is very dull here at this time. Carpenters are getting from $1 50 to $2 50 per day; ship-smiths, from $1 50 to $3 per day; calkers, from $2 to $3 per day; riggers and sailmakers from $2 50 to $3 per day, in currency.

The present condition of ship-building is very dull; and I think it will continue so, unless Congress should relieve it by taking off all the duties upon everything that enters into the construction of vessels—and even if they should do that, I do not look for a brisk business until after the next presidential election.

The price of the various kinds of lumber for ships' use is as follows: white oak timber, suitable for frames and raising, is now worth from $10 to $16 per ton of 40 cubic feet for vessels from 100 to 400 tons, and from $14 to $25 per ton for vessels of 500 to 1,000 tons; white oak plank, No. 1, $65 per thousand feet; southern pine, $35 per thousand; white pine deck plank, $50 per thousand feet.

I have made some inquiry to see what men could be obtained for to go to Puget Sound, but I cannot find many here that are desirous to go at any price—the cost of getting there and back, including the time of travel, would amount to about what a man could earn here in one year—but I think a gang of men could be obtained here, and in the State of Maine, to go there for $5 per day, in gold, providing they could be sure of a year's work.

There is a lien law in this State, to secure the workmen and other parties who may furnish materials for the construction of vessels; but, for all this, a mortgage is perfectly good here on a vessel, if the liens are paid; or a mortgage is good upon a vessel here beyond the amount of liens there may be against her. For instance, suppose that

the vessel is worth $20,000, there are bills against her for $10,000, a mortgage would then be good for $10,000; or a person who furnishes money can at all time make arrangements with the builder to furnish money and pay it out himself, so that when the vessel is completed there will be no lien upon her. And if the builder should have $5,000 to $10,000 of his own money in the vessel, then a mortgage to a second party, in such a case as this, would be very good security; then, if the vessel should be sold at a profit, the mortgage could be settled, and the builder would receive the money with some addition to put into a second one. I do not know what your laws are, but I cannot see why a mortgage on a vessel taken before she goes to sea, is not just as good as upon any other class of personal property. In case the parties conclude to send a vessel to sea, then a mortgage bill of sale is recorded in the Custom House, and an insurance effected to the amount advanced, made payable by the policies to the mortgagee. We consider this form of business in this State to be as good security as can be had. The rate usually paid here for advances of this kind is the legal interest, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission for the amount advanced, every six months.

I should suppose that the timber you speak of would make a very good vessel; of course not so strong and heavy as our oak and southern pine. You are better judges of the quality of your wood materials for a vessel than I am, therefore I think it improper for me to give any opinion upon that subject. If you see a way to do anything in this line of business, and wish to make any further inquiries upon the subject, I will answer you to the best of my knowledge.

Yours, very truly,

GEO. W. JACKMAN, Jr.

LABOR.

It has been supposed that the labor of mechanics on our whole coast was governed by the rules of the Shipwrights'

and Calkers' Association of San Francisco. As this association has seen fit to adopt the eight hour rule, together with a tariff of wages wholly inconsistent (until quite recently) with the idea of employment to any extent on such new work as would come in competition with the cheap labor of the East, their work has been principally expended on such jobs of repairs as have been unavoidably necessary. We notice, however, that their price for a day's work has been recently reduced to $3, gold, for calkers, and $4 for shipwrights. And we have been informed by the President that the society's restrictions, as to their prices, are confined to this city; that its own members have always been and are now willing to accept *steady* employment on new work, out of this city, at $65 to $75 per month, with board, working ten hours per day. Compare these prices with the Eastern, *per diem*, quoted in the foregoing letters, and the difference against us in the price of labor is trifling, as compared with the great difference in our favor in the prices of lumber and spars. On this subject it must also be borne in mind that a day's work goes farther on the long, clear, straight and easily-worked timbers of our coast than it does on short, knotty, crooked, hard woods, such as are necessarily used elsewhere. Furthermore, that there is no point on this coast where time need be lost on account of the climate or weather, except when it is actually raining. At the East the severity of the winter season, the interruptions to navigation by the freezing of rivers and lakes, the mud and slush of frequent thaws, to say nothing of rainy days in summer—these must be taken into the calculations of both employers and employed in an out-door business like ship-building. If the employed be hired by the day, this loss falls upon him, unless he receives a larger per diem for such days as he *can* work, than if all his days were available; and if labor be hired by the month, then the employer must make a similar estimate for lost time. No such loss need be taken into the estimates of ship-builders on any part of of the Pacific coast not north of Puget Sound.

Table showing Comparative Present Prices of Principal Articles used in the Construction of Vessels on the Pacific Coast, at New York and Newburyport, as ascertained from the foregoing Letters and from Statistics furnished by Messrs. J. H. Carmany & Co., of the "Commercial Herald."

	Pacific Coast, Gold.	*New York, Currency.*	*Newburyport, Currency.*
Shipwrights' labor	$65@75 ℔ mo., with board	$3 25@3 50 ℔ day	$1 50@2 50 ℔ day
Calkers' labor	$65@80 ℔ mo., with board	$4 per day	$2@3 per day
Sailmakers' labor	$4 ℔ day	$3 25 per day	$2 50@3 per day
Ship Joiners' labor	$65@80 ℔ mo.	$3 per day	$1 50@2 50 ℔ day
Axe-men	$35@40 ℔ mo., with board		$1 50@2 per day
Blacksmiths	$3@5 ℔ day, or $50@65 ℔ mo., with board	$3 per day	$2@3 per day
Riggers	$5 ℔ day	$3@3 50 per day	$2 50@3 per day
White Oak, straight	$50 ℔ M feet	$18@20 per ton	$10@16 per ton
" crooked	$50 ℔ M feet	$30@40 per ton	$14@25 per ton
" plank, per M.			$65
White Pine, per M feet		$45@60	$50
Yellow Pine, per M feet		$40@50	$35
Live Oak, ℔ 40 cubic feet		$60	
Hackmatack, ℔ 40 cub. ft.		$14@16	
White Cedar, per M feet	$25	$80	
Red and Yellow Fir, ℔ M.	$10@12		
Yellow Cedar, ℔ M.	$18@20		
Redwood	$10@12		
Laurel, ℔ M feet	$50		
Spruce	$10@12		
Spars, per foot	5@65c	10c@$3	10c@$3

WHOLESALE PRICES OF SHIP CHANDLERY.

ARTICLES.	*San Francisco, in Gold.*	*New York, Currency.*	*Boston, Currency.*
Round Iron (small sizes)	5c per lb.	4½@5c	same as N.Y.
Bolt Copper	30c per lb.	30c	30c
Sheet Copper	22c per lb.	23c	23c
Bar Copper	30c per lb.	30c	30c
Composition Metal	22c per lb.	26c	26c
Spikes	25c per lb.	same	same
Galvanized Spikes	12c per lb.	same	same
Nails	6c per lb.	same	same
Pitch	$6 per bbl.	$4 50	$4 50
Tar	$6 per bbl.	$4 50	$4 50
Coal Tar	$3@4 ℔ bbl.	$1 50	$1 50
Rosin	$6 per bbl.	$4 50	$4 50
Turpentine	$1 per gall.	70c	70c
Linseed Oil	$1 15 ℔ gall.	$1 25	$1 25
White Lead	15 per cent. more	than in New York.	
Putty	do.	do.	
Cotton Canvas	No. 1, 45c	37½c, gold	37½c, gold
Hemp	15 per cent. more	than in New York.	
Manila Rope	16c per lb.	24c	24c
Bolt Rope	20c per lb.	24c	24c
Tarred Rigging	16c per lb.	17c	17c
Blocks	same	same	same
Hanks	same	same	same
Rigging Leather	same	same	same
Marline	20c per lb.	25c	25c
Houseline	20c per lb.	25c	25c
Hambroline	20c per lb.	25c	25c
Oakum	$5 per bale	$6 25	$6 25
Anchors	10c, same	same	same
Chain Cables, etc	7½c, same	8c	8c

It will be seen by an examination of this table, that the difference in our favor in the prices of lumber is enormous —that the difference against us in the prices of labor can

be almost neutralized, if the business be undertaken on a large scale, so as to secure all workmen on contracts by the month or year; that the prices of cordage at San Francisco are actually less than at New York and Boston, and that the small difference against us in the prices of all the other naval stores, consisting only of the importers' margin for freight and profit, can be wholly obviated by the ship-builders' importation of such articles by the cargo direct from the cheapest supply ports to their own yards.

REPORT ON QUESTION I.

Having now exhausted our present means of information as to the advantages of the Pacific coast for the business of ship-building, as compared with Eastern ports in the United States, we respectfully submit—*That sailing vessels of any size and description can be built at Puget Sound, at Coos Bay, on the Columbia River, and at several other lumber ports north of San Francisco, of as good quality as the vessels built of Maine materials, and for less money in gold, than at New York or Boston; provided, the business be undertaken on a large scale by experienced and prudent mechanics, backed up by a large capital.* We believe that a corporation should be formed with a capital subscribed of $1,000,000, and power to increase it to $5,000,000; that at least $500,000 of this amount should be paid in within twelve months. The company should then make a selection of suitable location for yards at two or three points on Puget Sound, or at Coos Bay. They should import, by the cargo, to their yards direct from the cheapest supply ports in the world, all such articles of naval stores as cannot be more cheaply supplied from our own industry. They should erect permanent buildings at their yards for the storage of supplies, for sail-lofts, and boarding houses for their men. They should contract abroad for hundreds of mechanics, axe-men, and other laborers, if they found themselves unable to command a sufficiency of labor at home. All their operations should be conducted on the wholesale principle. Their vessels should be constructed on the best models—be thoroughly fastened, heavily tim-

bered and supplied with all modern improvements, so as to give them a good character from the start. The company, having a large capital, would be able to keep several vessels constantly on the stocks, and if not salable here on completion at a fair price, they would be able to freight them from port to port until a market were found. And, in this connection, we remark that there is now no yard on the west coast of America capable of turning out a good ship of 500 tons, while there is always more or less demand for the purchase of vessels at every considerable port in the Pacific, at Australia, in China, Japan, and the East Indies. Experience in construction would soon point out wherein greater cheapness as well as strength could be secured, and it would be quite contrary to every justifiable expectation, if we did not soon find that we could build vessels for a less price than any one now deems possible, and of a quality sufficiently good to secure a fair average of business, and insurance at the lowest rates. We believe that the conversion of a portion of our vast forests into shipping, would thus pay our millmen better than their present exclusive attention to the manufacture of lumber for export.

We may also remark, in passing, that one hundred barks of 300 tons each, could be built, equipped and employed in the whale-fishery out of Puget Sound, to much better advantage than from New Bedford, while as many schooners could even now find employment in the fisheries of the North Pacific and Okhotsk, quite as profitably as if sailing from Gloucester or Marblehead.

But as it is hardly likely that such a company as we have suggested will be formed, (though there is nothing to prevent it, except the proverbial inertia of our population in giving effect to any ideas that may be new among us, however old elsewhere,) it remains to be seen what can be done by way of aiding individual enterprise in this direction. This brings us to—

QUESTION II.

Whether any safe method can be devised whereby the Insurance Companies can advance a portion of the capital

on mortgage or otherwise, necessary to facilitate the inauguration of ship-building, and to what extent it may be advisable to make such advances?

Mortgages upon vessels are not so good security as loans on real estate; because, by maritime law, the last lien is always the first in the order of collection. But, though liens subsequent to a mortgage may, and sometimes do accrue, as the consequence of bad management, financial ill-luck, barratry, or violation of revenue or maritime laws, still, in the majority of cases, they are occasioned by perils insured against in the ordinary forms of policies. These perils it is already our regular business, as underwriters, to assume, in consideration of our usual premiums. The question we have now to decide is practically this: Shall San Francisco Underwriters, who possess more than $3 of capital for each $1 invested in the few old hulls now owned at this port, continue to lose money by the extra proportion of losses falling on them in consequence of the poor condition of our fleet? Or, shall we risk a portion of our superfluous capital in creating a new fleet of good vessels, whereby our risks will be doubled in number, as well as in quality? Or, to put it in a different and still stronger light, shall we, whose whole year's business does not show more than $10 of risks of all kinds taken for each $1 of our capital, while New York Underwriters average $154 of risk per annum to each $1 of capital, continue to be bound by New York rules for the investment of our means, (there being only 1-15th of New York necessity therefor) rather than risk any portion of it in the only manner likely to produce a healthy increase of our insurance business? We think there can be but one answer to these questions.

A fire company lends $10,000 on a mortgage of real estate for say 10 per cent. per annum. It stipulates for the insurance on the improvements worth $10,000. For this it receives $100 premium. Total revenue of interest and premium for the year, $1,100. If the house burns, the company certainly loses $10,000, and this sum cancels the principal loaned. But if $10,000 be loaned on a vessel, a higher

rate of interest can be obtained, because our capitalists generally refuse this class of securities. Say, then, the interest is 15 per cent. per annum. The premium of insurance is 12 per cent., so that the revenue from the whole operation is $2,700. But if the vessel be lost the policy would have to be paid, as in the case of the real estate mortgage, and would also cancel the principal loaned. We see not much difference between the risks of the two investments, except that the mortgage on the vessel may be lost, as already mentioned, by the operation of those few liens which would not constitute a claim under a marine policy; and for taking these risks the mortgagee on a vessel can always get a premium in the shape of a higher rate of interest, which ought to prove sufficiently remunerative.

We submit the above argument in favor of investments of this nature, on the hypothesis that a mortgage on a vessel can be *legally made and enforced in accordance with its terms*, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the United States. But as it has been understood that such loans were practically outlawed by the crude legislation of our own State, whereby a conflict was occasioned between the laws of California and those of Congress, we have caused the subject to be thoroughly investigated by J. S. Blatchley, Esq., Attorney at Law, whose opinion we append in full, together with the drafts of two bills which, if passed by the Legislature now in session, will place the rights of all parties to contracts of this nature in California on the same footing as in Massachusetts or New York.

MEMORANDA CONCERNING THE MORTGAGE OF VESSELS.

A system for the recording of instruments affecting the title of vessels has been adopted by Congress—Act of July 29, 1850. This Act makes recording officers of Collectors of Customs, and provides, "that no bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation or conveyance, of any vessel, or part of any vessel, of the United States, shall be valid against any person other than the grantor or mortgager, his heirs and de-

visees, and persons having actual notice thereof; unless such bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance be recorded in the office of the Collector of Customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled." Bottomry liens created during a voyage are excepted from its provisions. The Collectors are to furnish copies of instruments recorded, or a statement of them, to any person on demand. A subsequent statute requires the acknowledgment of the instrument to be recorded.

This statute applies to vessels registered or enrolled under the laws of the United States, (so far as the subject matter admits) those principles which have been applied to real estate under the recording Acts of the several States. If valid, it probably supersedes and renders nugatory all State laws on the same subject. Its constitutionality has sometimes been questioned; but it has now been on the statute-book for seventeen years, during which time, so far as I am aware, its validity has never been denied by any court, and has been asserted or assumed in a number of cases in both the State and National tribunals; and during all this time it has practically regulated the transactions of business. The confidence of Eastern capitalists in a "mortgage bill of sale recorded in the Custom House," as security for money loaned on ships, is affirmed by Mr. Jackman in his letter, and must be based on this statute and not on any statute of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

1 Parson's Mar. Law, 57–8; Robinson vs. Rice; 3 Mich. (Gibbs) 232; Shaw vs. M'Candless, 36 Miss. (7 George) 296; Fontaine vs. Bears, 19 Ala. 722; Potter vs. Irish, 10 Gray; Pars. Merc. Law, 330.

But under the provisions of the statute of California concerning fraudulent conveyances and contracts, the mortgage of a vessel then being within the State, *unless the same be accompanied by an immediate delivery and be followed by actual and continued change of possession, is conclusive evidence of fraud*, and void as against the creditors of the mortgager and subsequent purchases in good faith; and if the vessel at the time be at sea or without the State, *the*

mortgage is in like manner fraudulent and void, unless the mortgagee take possession as soon as may be after the arrival of the vessel within this State. 1 Hit. Dig., Secs. 3,159, 3,162. This Act was passed April 19th, 1850, prior to the Act of Congress above referred to.

Section eight of the statute of California concerning Chattel Mortgages, approved April 29, 1859, (1 Hit. Dig., Sec. 506) is as follows:

"Mortgages may be made on all kinds of water craft of five tons burthen or upwards, 'Custom House measurement,' whether propelled in whole or in part by steam, or wind; provided, that the requirements of the preceding sections are complied with; and provided, further, that an endorsement shall be made on the Custom House register or enrollment of such vessel, showing the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and the place, book and page where the same is recorded; and, provided also, that this shall not be construed to affect or impair, in any way whatever, maritime liens."

The author of this section evidently had in mind the Act of Congress of 1850; and the design of it seems to be to supply some imagined deficiencies in that Act, by requiring officers of the United States to record certain papers, and make certain entries upon records of the United States not authorized or contemplated by United States law. The impracticability and absurdity of this scheme is manifest.

The subject of recording instruments affecting the title of vessels, is embraced by Congressional legislation; and, if valid, this legislation excludes, and ought to exclude, all State legislation on the same subject.

The only effect of this State legislation is to cast doubt and uncertainty upon the titles of vessels and the security of this class of mortgages.

The interests of capitalists and the public generally require that some system should be adopted for recording instruments that affect our shipping. As our vessels trade between different States and with foreign countries, it is manifestly for the convenience of all parties that one system

should be adopted by the national government rather than a number of different and conflicting systems by as many different local governments. Such a system has been devised and established by Congress, and has been acted on for seventeen years; and the greatest favor which the California Legislature could confer upon the shipping interests, would be to repeal all statutes presenting any conflict or any appearance of conflict with the legislation of Congress on this subject.

With this object in view, I submit the accompanying draft of amendments of our statute of Frauds, and our statute concerning Chattel Mortgages.

J. S. BLATCHLEY,
Attorney at Law.

San Francisco, Dec. 9, 1867.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act concerning Fraudulent Conveyances and Contracts." Passed April 19th, 1850.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighteen of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Fraudulent Conveyances and Contracts," passed April 19th, 1850, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 18. Nothing contained in the three last sections shall be construed to apply to contracts of bottomry, respondentia, nor assignments or hypothecations of vessels or goods at sea, or in foreign states, or without this State; provided the assignee or mortgagee shall take possession of such vessel or goods as soon as may be after the arrival thereof within this State, and nothing contained in said last three sections shall be construed to apply to any bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance of any vessel or part of any vessel of the United States which is or shall be duly recorded in the office of the Collector of Customs where such vessel is registered or enrolled, pursuant to the laws of the United States.

AN ACT to amend an Act, approved April 29th, 1857, entitled "An Act amendatory of and supplemental to an Act in relation to personal mortgages in certain cases. Passed May 11th, A. D. 1853."

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section eight of said act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in said act, or in the act of which said act is amendatory, shall be construed to apply to or shall affect in any manner any bill of sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance of any vessel, or part of any vessel of the United States which is or shall be duly recorded in the office of the Collector of Customs, when such vessel is registered or enrolled pursuant to the laws of the United States.

Should the Legislature pass these bills, we think that the Board of Underwriters should pass a resolution to the effect, that whatever moneys might thereafter be loaned by any of the Companies on mortgage, should be confined to new vessels built on the coast. For if we should make no discrimination between these and the second-hand vessels which have long been the only stock in trade of our ship owners, we should find the entire object contemplated defeated by the very efforts now making for its accomplishment. But in carrying out the objects of this report, we would recommend, so soon as the law is amended, that one-fourth of the respective capitals of the companies should be advertised as in the market for loans on *new deep sea vessels only*, to be constructed under the supervision of our own inspectors—such loans to be made on usual conditions as to margin, insurance, rate of interest, and discriminations as to the owners and masters. If we set the example it will not be a great while before others will follow, and the application of a large capital will soon furnish every desirable stimulant to the business of ship-building.

In conclusion, we cannot but allude to the powerful im-

pulse that would be given to the commerce of San Francisco if her trade was carried on principally in her own vessels. Our country would be benefited not merely by the profits our merchants would earn from freights, but our mechanics, sailors, ship-chandlers, manufacturers, coal and iron miners, lumbermen, farmers—in fact, all classes of the community who live by their work or trade, would be benefited more or less by the distribution of the large sums invested in the construction and disbursement of the vessels. A new class of industry would be opened up to the capital and enterprise of thousands at every point from Sitka to San Diego. And if thereby many of our present idlers were furnished with work, and employment afforded to a few thousands of that European emigration our citizens are beginning so ardently to long for, surely a great step would be taken towards the establishment on the Pacific coast of sound principles of political economy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. T. HOPKINS, *Chairman.*
JOSEPH RINGOT,
Marine Surveyor to the Board of Underwriters Of San Francisco.

CELEBRATION

OF

THE SEVENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE UNITED STATES,

ON BOARD THE

BARQUE "HANNAH SPRAGUE,"

AT SEA,

JULY 4TH, 1849.

SOUTH LATITUDE 18° 28′.—LONGITUDE 38° 10′.

NEW YORK:

JENNINGS & CO., PRINTERS, 122 NASSAU STREET.

1849.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
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1849.

By previous arrangement the following programme of exercises for the day was adopted.

Officers for the Day.

LEWIS PECK, Esq., President.
MOSES OSGOOD, Esq., Vice President.
A. J. COST, Esq., Secretary.

Order of Exercises.

OPENING ADDRESS.—By the President.

PRAYER.—By R. Hulse, Esq.

ODE.—"Hail Columbia."—By the Amateur Band.

READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
By David R. Garniss, Esq.

ODE.—"Grave of Washington."—By the Band.

ORATION.
By ALFRED WHEELER, Esq.

ODE.—"Star Spangled Banner."—By the Band.

The best feeling, harmony and patriotic enthusiasm pervaded throughout the exercises. At the conclusion it was unanimously

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to request of Mr. Wheeler a copy of his oration for publication;

And in accordance with said resolution, the secretary addressed the following note to Mr. Wheeler, and received his in reply, with a copy of his Oration.

Barque HANNAH SPRAGUE,
At Sea, July 4th, 1849.

DEAR SIR:

I am authorised by a resolution adopted to-day, by the passengers on board the Barque *Hannah Sprague*, to solicit of you, for publication, at your earliest convenience, a copy of the patriotic oration delivered to-day, on the occasion of the 73d Anniversary of the American Independence.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

A. J. COST, *Secretary.*

To ALFRED WHEELER, ESQ.

Barque HANNAH SPRAGUE,
At Sea, July 5, 1849.

DEAR SIR:

In reply to the request made by you in behalf of the passengers on board the Barque *Hannah Sprague*, in your note of yesterday, for a copy of the oration which I had the honor to deliver before them on that day, I beg leave to express my sincere appreciation of the renewed honor thus conferred, and to present herewith the copy desired.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALFRED WHEELER.

To A. J. COST, ESQ.

ORATION.

Fellow Citizens and Fellow Travellers:

We have met to-day to celebrate the seventy-third anniversary of the Declaration of the National Independence of the United States. Situated as we are at this time, with but limited facilities for an enthusiastic celebration of the day, and with but little choice as to the mode, and yet unwilling that an occasion fraught with so many interesting reminiscences should pass uncommemorated, it has been agreed that a suitable oration be prepared and delivered, and that the Declaration of Independence be read. The pleasure of the former duty has been conferred upon me, and in the fulfillment of my acceptance, I am not only sensible of the honor attached thereto, but am fully conscious of my limited ability to do justice to a task which would require for its just performance the ablest pen and the noblest mind that our country could produce.

It is therefore without pretension that I have thrown together the few remarks hastily prepared for this occasion; cheerfully and without hesitation, it is true, because I shall be ever ready to contribute whatever talent I may possess, to the celebration of an event so dear to the hearts of all American freemen. But at the same time I would ask your indulgence for their imperfection, having been compelled to prepare them on shipboard, without books of reference, and with such limited accommodations for writing and composition as the condition of your vessel would afford.

Without doubt there are some who hear me now who owe another allegiance and who claim a citizenship in some other land than that whose Independence we this day celebrate, and who may feel unwilling to endorse or approve the sentiments which may be uttered on this occasion. To them I would say that I honor and respect the man who loves his mother-land, and who, whether dwelling upon her own shores or a wanderer in another, would exclaim, "with all thy faults I love thee still."

Though I love and would praise above all other lands, the land that gave me birth, I am not blind nor insensible to the beauties of other climes and the noble grandeur of other nations. The sunny skies and melting minstrelsy of fair Italia; the scholastic fame and hardy industry of Germania' sons; the refinement and elegance of la belle France; and the might and grandeur of old merry England, are none the less remembered or the less esteemed because our fondest cords of

love are knit around yon streaming flag. We know and praise the worth of all, and with the right hand of fellowship extended, America offers to every man that breathes the air of heaven, a home free as earth affords.

But to our subject. The colonial history of our country is scarcely less interesting than her national history. Great Britain, during the reign of George the Second, had extended her conquests by sea and land with unparalleled success. Her armies and her navies had been increased, and extended into nearly all parts of the world. To maintain these and defray the expenses thereof, required the imposition of heavy taxes. To her colonies in America, England looked for an income to meet the exigency. To this the colonists justly demurred. They were willing to defray their own expenses, and to defend their own frontier. They were even ready to submit to the unjust control of the officials and rulers sent by the mother country to govern and fatten upon the prolific colonies. But they were not ready and willing to endure the burden of heavy taxes, that England might wage her wars of conquest, while they were left to defend themselves from the constant aggressions of a savage foe, and to defray the enormous expense of governors arbitrary and unjust, whom they had not even the privilege of electing. The language of James Otis on the stamp act was but the echo of their feelings. "To the nation from whom we are proud to derive our origin," says he, "we ever were and we ever will be ready to yield unforced assistance; but it must not and it never can be extorted. We are two millions, one-fifth fighting men; we are bold and vigorous, and we call no man master—But if this system of taxation is suffered to go into operation, it will not be long before the very rain and dew of heaven are taxed. Arbitrary principles like those against which we now contend, have cost one king of England his life, another his crown, and they may yet cost a third his most flourishing colonies." The prophetic words came true. At that time the colonists were no mean foe to encounter. They were the sturdy yeomen of an invigorating clime, long used to defend themselves from the aggressions of the wily savage, and also skilled in a more systematic mode of warfare from the experience which they had acquired in the wars between France and England, and in which the colonies had done their share on the borders of Canada. This was the school of Washington's generalship, and here it was that he first proved his eminent qualities as a man and a soldier.

Before the commencement of hostilities between America and England, petition after petition was sent, in the most respectful and almost supplicating manner, by the colonies to the British Parliament, in hopes that the good sense of the mother country would confer some rights and privileges upon the colonial states, and avert the danger of resistance and outbreak. They did not ask for independence; they did not ask for favor. They only desired the same rights that England had conferred on all good loyal subjects; they only asked that her children on the shores of America should be dealt with as her children were at home. But the destiny of *freedom* was to be accomplished; and as God hardened the heart of Pharaoh to resist the complaints of the Israelites till they were goaded into resistance, so

did he permit the iron will of British power to frown upon the petitions and remonstrances of America, till the kindling flame of *freedom* snapped the cords that bound them.

Flushed with the pride and glory of her triumphant armies and matchless navies, and beholding in the colonies a rich mine of treasure, developed and undeveloped, she felt that it was her own prize, too valuable to be surrendered, too weak to resist; and drunk with victory and pomp and pride, closed her eyes and ears to open them to the flame of Liberty and the shouts of Independence.

As soon as it was known in the colonies that there was no hope of any relinquishment by Great Britain of her unjust and oppressive exactions, it was resolved to abstain from the use of all articles upon which a duty was levied, and in this manner show England the futility of her plans. This was adhered to for a long time, but some more fixed and permanent determination of matters was to be desired, and to this end the feeling of hostility between the colonists and the royal troops stationed at Boston became daily more and more apparent, till collision occurred and the flame of freedom was kindled on the shrine of Bunker Hill, and consecrated by the blood of patriots. This was in June, 1775; and it was not till England employed a body of Hessians to aid in the subjugation of the colonies, that they abandoned the hope of adjusting their difficulties, and then, upon the 4th of July, 1776, pronounced themselves, before the world, free and independent, and pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, trusted to the God of Heaven and the justice of their cause.

In less than two years from this time, England sent commissioners to America to propose terms of peace. They offered all that the colonists had demanded before the war, but it was now too late. The Eagle had measured its skill with the Lion; and peace was only to be purchased with Independence. The pains, the privations, the hardships of the struggle that ensued and prolonged that contest to an *eight* years' war, are familiar as a school-boy's tale to all the world.

Heavy in those days were the hearts of our forefathers; and many and bitter were the tears of woman. But though the heart bled and the tears flowed as of Rachael weeping for her children, the spirit quailed not, and the star of *freedom* beckoned as it does now—*onward! onward! onward!* Cruelty, rapine, rape and murder followed in the footsteps, and marked the course of England's soldiery. Mercy to the weak and defenceless, by the fire-side or at the altar, was as little bestowed as though the marauder, instead of the habiliments of civilization, wore the garb of a savage. And the cross of St. George, in whose course throughout the world, conquest, fame, glory and civilization had followed, here covered deeds of shame unworthy human hearts. But they quenched not the spirit which like a fury filled the land. It was oil upon the fire; and the Eagle, robbed and despoiled of her young, spread but the wider her extended wings, and used but the fiercer her infuriated talons. The might and firmness of the men who stood as the pillars of that struggle had been miscalculated by England. She, whose armies had swept like a sirocco irresistible, and whose bristling bayonets, like some invincible machinery, moved like an echo to the word of command, here found that freedom armed with

faith had reared a phalanx that no steel could overcome, no barbarism intimidate.

Those were the times that tried men's souls, and those were the days when men were lion-hearted, strengthened as they were by Heaven for the task.

Who can recur to the genius and unflinching firmness of him who stood the head and front of that unequal contest; who can scan the mighty obstacles overcome by his united faith and determination; who can view the triumph, not of might, not of numbers, not of skill, but of right, of principle, of liberty; I say who can view these things and not feel that Heaven inspired the man with godlike power to lay the first foundation stone of *Earth's entire freedom?*

He knew no end of that struggle, but the one. He asked no reward but its accomplishment. Earth and Heaven have done him justice; earth, by the perpetuity of his memory; heaven by an eternity of reward. Freedom was his epitaph, America his monument, and so long as earth shall stand, one star shall never lose its lustre,—the name of Washington!

What has been accomplished by that triumph? Was it merely the severance of one of the members of a great nation? Was it merely the bursting of the tie that bound an oppressing parent and a revolting child? No! but a giant nation has grown up, whose flag peacefully floats over every sea, and whose march is now onward, steadily and surely, the champion to fulfill the destiny of *freedom.*

America! her very name bears a charm to the ears of mankind; and with her boundless territory, with inexhaustible material for the appropriation of art or genius, with a people free, who have worked out their own freedom, and with an envied and unsullied reputation, there is no reason why she should not become the noblest and most enduring nation upon earth. Her career has been one of prosperity; her government one of success, and her growth a theme for wonder and admiration. And while a doubting world looked on and beheld her struggle, imagining that to be a chimera, which has proved a reality—the successful establishment of Republicanism—they have seen the little star that glimmered on the horizon of existence, rise towards the zenith of its glory, a luminary whence all the world may borrow light. And whence came this success? What has caused this tide of prosperity to pour so constant at the flood upon us? It is true, God has been with us in our struggle and in our prayers; and it is true that to his care do we owe the successful accomplishment of our undertakings. But God does not build up nations to be great and mighty, while men indolently enjoy the benefits arising from their prosperity, and yet put not forth their hand to uphold them. No! the secret of the wonder lies here. It has been enterprise, American enterprise, that has done it. An enterprise that would baffle description, and which is as wonderful as its own gigantic results. Who would have supposed, half a century ago, that the nation which like a little cloud seemed to rise across the waters, and whose boundless forests seemed but fit for the abode of the Indian and the prowling wolf, would now stand among the nations of the world, giant-like and strong while yet so young in years?

To us who have grown up upon the very soil, our national greatness seems not so much a cause for wonder. But it is they who have watched its infancy that look with awe upon its manhood. Were some prophetic genius now to tell us, that afar in the isles of the Pacific, where civilization has but lately dared to put her foot; among the Indian seas; or upon the shores of Africa; when seventy-three years shall have passed away, a nation like our own will have grown into existence and the Genius of Liberty be her guardian keeper, would we not doubt the possibility? Would it not seem too visionary even for conjecture? Yet such has been the dream whose vast reality has waked upon us here. We have done, in a little over half a century, what other nations have been 1500 years in doing. We have roused a new world from lethargy to activity. We have built cities as ants would throw up mole-hills. We have unfurled the flag of freedom upon every sea and in every clime; and wherever man has trod there has the Genius of America echoed the notes of *freedom*, and sowed the seed of civilization and christianity. And while other nations have been watched with caution and distrust—while suspicion has opposed a rigid barrier to their progress in winning confidence or alliance—while fear, not love, has given birth to friendship—America has marched onward, and nations have bowed themselves in welcome at her coming. Alliance has been courted, and like a young and blooming maiden, her decorum has won for her the cheering smiles of eager lovers, and jealous suitors for her hand.

The very name *American* is a passport wherever humanity exists, and has become a synonym of patriotism and valor, of enterprise and perseverance. In population we are almost numberless as the sands, and our territory is as extensive as the sea-shore. Is it asked, what is the field of our labor? We answer, the world! America is but the hive that we are building up; earth is the flower-garden of our activity and enterprise. Go where you will, America has marked out a path and left the footsteps of her progress. Among the tumbling icy mountains of the polar regions, or beneath the melting skies of the sunny tropics, her snow-white canvass is spread to the breeze, the stripes and stars wave proudly, and her gallant barks leap gaily onward, winged messengers of freedom.

Go into the busy streets of distant cities, in stranger lands; or amidst the wild and almost unknown regions of remotest countries; upon mountains or in valleys; amid fertile plains or on sandy deserts; in kingdoms or despotisms; during peace or war; and there has the spirit of American enterprise shed its influence, and there are found Columbia's sons as busy with active zeal as if in their own free land.

To the American, there seems no difficulty too great to be surmounted. The mysteries of science unveil themselves before him, and art works miracles at his bidding. Commerce pours her treasures at his feet, and wealth rises before him with the rapidity of magic. To-day he wakes with scarce enough of coin to make a jingle in his pocket; to-morrow he goes forth a man of wealth, a favored one of fortune. Now we see him conning over his alphabet, scarcely able to decipher it; anon he stands in our legislative halls, a lawgiver to a nation. Invention is his wand. Genius is his instructor. From

the pedling Yankee to the highest statesman in our council halls, there is the same indomitable perseverance, the same unwavering firmness of purpose, whose parent is activity, whose offspring success.

Place him where you may, on lake or on river, on mountain or in valley, in forest or on plain, and the fruits of industry will spring up around him, and his handiwork will make an Eden of a forest and bring forth fruitfulness from a desert. Do mountains oppose his progress? They are torn down to fill the valleys which lie beneath them. Do rivers cross his path? He spans them in a twinkling and passes on as though it were nothing. As the spider throws his tiny web from beam to beam, so does he arch the mighty cataract and laugh at the torrent of Niagara roaring beneath his feet. Do forests hinder his improvements? They vanish like a dream, and cities spring into existence on the soil where *they* were standing.

Is it extravagant to expect that a nation composed of individuals possessing such characteristics as these, should endure with a permanence that forbids limitation? We have a coast that is almost boundless; an extent of territory that can accommodate a world of people. The tumbling waterfall is made to wake the echoes of the mill and the factory. Moving palaces are sent gliding over the glassy lakes and rivers; and canals and railroads seem to lengthen yearly as though they grew with life. But these are not all. Where has Genius done so much (comparatively) for a nation as for America? Is not the wand of invention as mighty in the hands of freemen as of the kingly ruled? Will not our historians rank with any that have lived? Does not the eloquence that springs from freemen's lips wake a thrill of joy as deep as was ever awakened by a heart that bowed to regal splendor and authority? Do not our poets strike the lyre as sweetly, or tune their harps with as heaven-born inspiration as ever sprung from souls across the deep? Who can deny it? The world have watched us from the commencement of our national career; were doubtful of the success of our national struggle, and when that was accomplished, were doubtful of our permanency as a nation. And when over half a century found us prospering and advancing, still the jealous eye of nations, whose strength lay in the cannon and the sword, questioned the prowess, the courage and the skill of Americans if put to the test by a war beyond our borders.

But they forgot that the blood of '76 flowed in the veins of Columbia still, and that victory did not always and alone perch on veteran flags and war-worn banners. They forgot that the sturdy sons of our Revolution had successfully coped with the best disciplined and most experienced troops on earth. But the time came to prove, not by theory and argument, but by fact, the invincibility of American citizen soldiery. The citadel of Monterey, the field of Buena Vista, the battlements of Vera Cruz, the walls of Chapultepec, the hills of Cerra Gordo, and the Halls of the Montezumas bore each and all the proof that cannot lie; the proof that struck the world with wonder; the proof that wreathed its laurels fadeless and peerless upon the brow of a Taylor and a Scott. The proof has gone before the world, that there is no limit, beyond the limits that Heaven has placed on earthly power, to the skill, power and genius of American undertakings. But there

is a destiny yet to be accomplished. It is *Earth's entire freedom!* Already have crowns fallen to earth and thrones blazed upon the altar of *Liberty*. Already has the steel of struggling freemen sounded in the ears of despotism and rung the death-knell of kingly rule. Already does France, brilliant with the spirit of Republicanism, shine forth a diamond in the casket of European nations, while the first glow of freedom on her shores shone back in smiles from our own dear land, and the first clash of her triumphant steel was echoed by the shouts of gladness from a million free-born souls.

Columbia, with a cordial hand,
Salutes thee o'er the sea,
And hails thee as a sister land,
Dear France, forever free!

Through this fair land each patriot heart
With hope and gladness thrills;
For the bird that soars with tireless wing
Has perched upon thy hills.

There may he fold his wings and rest,
A guardian to thee,
And prove that Heav'n has nobly blest,
The Eagle of the free!

Soon shall the flame of freedom, now kindled on the shores of Europe, cross the towering Alps, and like a mighty avalanche sweep down upon the doomed heads of royalty; till from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and from the throne of the Autocrat to the green hills of outraged Erin shall be one vast funeral pyre of crowns and thrones and sceptres. Then shall the serf no longer be a slave, nor genius be fettered by the curse of lowly birth; but one broad platform of universal freedom and self-government shall be reared as the foundation of Earth's millenium.

In conclusion, let me say one word that may be more particularly applicable to ourselves, and our expedition. We have left our homes and our friends to follow in the tide of gold-hunters,—

Lost "El-Dorado" has at length been found,
Though none e'er thought it lay beneath the ground.
No more the *Priest* to sinners deigns to preach,
No more the *Pedagogue* inclines to teach.
With feverish thirst that naught but gold can quench,
Lawyers desert the bar, *Judges* the bench,
Doctors their patients leave to rouse or droop,
And *Aldermen* forsake their turtle soup;
The *Tailor* leaves his *cabbage* and his *goose*,
And scuds as though close followed by the Deuce;
The crops ungathered stand upon the plain,
While farmers hie to reap *real golden grain;*
Soldier and *citizen* of every nation,
Red-man and white of every age and station,
All, suddenly inclined from home to ramble,
Present one universal pell-mell scramble—
While Biddy to her darlint quickly sends,
To "laive ould Ireland and bring all his friends."
Oh! Patrick laive your home and tithes and hovel,
And come here where they dig gold with the shovel;
Where all the fishes wear bright golden scales,

And birds have golden feathers in their tails ;
Where trees bear golden apples large and bright,
And streams of gold are flowing day and night;
And but one cause of disappointment here,
For clothes and praties are so very dear!

But to be serious.—We are going from the benign influences and unequalled privileges of the fairest and the freest land on earth, to transplant ourselves, temporarily or permanently, upon the virgin soil of a newly acquired territory. We go where the voice of freedom has preceded us, but where temptation in a thousand forms besets the adventurer. A clime almost unequalled for salubrity and health, prolific in all that man could ask, for luxury or comfort; whose forests abound with game; whose rivers teem with choicest fish, and whose vineyards and fruit trees offer their abundance without money and without price; and last, whose very soil is rich with the choicest metal of earth's prolific womb, while gold unhidden glitters on the very surface. I say that in all these there is temptation. They may be blessings, but they may be curses. Gold has not always proved a blessing to the land that yielded it. Spain grew degenerate, weak and impoverished, while her hills were shining with gold and her valleys were fragrant and prolific with the fruits of her luxurious clime. It is labor, industry in all its branches of trade, or mechanism, or husbandry, that makes the wealth of any land, gives permanency to its institutions, and hardihood to its inhabitants. The caution that I would give to myself and to others (and which will find an echo in the heart of every true American) is, let not the easy-gotten treasure of that land beget within your souls the germ of indolence, waste, or ungodliness. Forget not that you are men; forget not that ye are Americans; but let the spirit of the land that gave you birth and the trust that ye brought with you from her shores, be so honored that the Genii of Liberty, Industry and Religion shall there rule hand in hand, till the streams of the Sierra Nevada shall hum with the busy sound of the factory and the mill, and the plains from north to south shall wave with golden grains more precious than the glittering metal; till her bays and harbors are pictured with the flags of every nation, and her cities swell in size and grandeur with the flowing tide of India's commerce. So shall the wealth of California, whose allurements have induced this tide of emigration, prove a blessing, not a curse. So shall Columbia's star of freedom shine as brightly on our western as our eastern shores, and so shall we, if living, and if not, our children, see Columbia the first, as she is now the freest, the noblest, and most blessed land on earth.

After the oration was delivered, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the passengers.

Resolved, That the passengers on board the Barque Hannah Sprague, do hereby tender their sincere thanks to Captain DAVID F. LANSING, for his courteous bearing towards all on board during the voyage from New York, and for his kind and gentlemanly efforts to secure their comforts and pleasure; and also that they have the fullest confidence in his skill and seamanship, to bring them safely to their destined port—San Francisco.

Resolved, That we have observed with admiration, the nautical skill evinced by the first mate Mr. WM. D. FOLGER, and feel fully assured that at no distant day, he will receive such promotion as his admirable seamanship deserves.

Resolved, That in the person of Mr. E. D. BILLS, the second mate, we find a worthy, skillful, modest and unassuming officer, who has endeared himself to every person on board, by his courteous demeanor and gentlemanly conduct towards us all, as well as his strict attention to his duties, and the skillful manner in which he has performed them.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to furnish to Captain DAVID F. LANSING and the officers embraced in the above resolutions, a copy of the same, and also to send a copy to New York for publication.

After the proceedings of the day were over, the passengers repaired to the main saloon, where a cold collation was lavishly provided,

When the President announced the following

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate.* May the spirit of '76 never flag, but continue to inspire the hearts of Americans, till time shall cease.

2. *Washington and the Illustrious dead.*

3. *The President of the United States.*

4. *The Army and Navy.*

5. *California.* May the light of Freedom shine as bright on our Western as our Eastern shores.

6. *Our absent friends.*

7. *Our Country.* May she ever take the lead in the establishment of Earth's entire Freedom.

The following Toasts were then handed in and read:—

BY WILLIAM BOTHWELL, ESQ.

Captain D. F. Lansing. May the good spirit which has conducted you thus far over the waters of the deep, continue to conduct you, and enable you to maintain the same good feeling that exists between you and your passengers till you arrive in safety at our destined port.

By W. D. Foreman.

May the same starry panorama continue to guide us in our present exile, and safely land us at our destined port; and may we consummate our best wishes, and fully realize our most sanguine anticipations.

By Mr. J. T. Lee.

The Star Spangled Banner. May its stars light a nation's glory.

By Mr. D. R. Garniss.

The friends we have left behind, and ourselves. May the interchange of communications between them and us be as the dew upon Lebanon, reinvigorating and renewing the drooping hopes and affections of each.

By Mr. R. H. Dearing.

Captain D. F. Lansing. A gentleman and a navigator of the highest order, whose heart is too big to be covered by his waistcoat.

By Lewis Peck.

That for which our fathers fought. "*Freedom,*" in all things that interfere not with the rights of others.

By Mr. W. Henry Smith.

Our Pilgrim Fathers. Men of strict integrity and indomitable perseverance. May the bright examples we have received from them influence us in the country to which we are bound, and may the memory of their success sustain us who shall endeavor to perpetuate in that country the glorious Institutions under which we have prospered.

By A. J. Cost, Esq.

The Senoritas of California.—May they make good American wives, and the supply equal the demand.

By Mr. J. Hazzard Allen.

The "New York Commercial and Mining Company."—May they have a clear sky above, a yellow soil beneath, good fortune before, a safe retreat behind, and faithful friends around.

By Mr. William Bothwell.

The girls we have left behind.—May God bless them, and may they remain in the same deplorable state of singleness, till our return; but no longer.

By John Frink, Esq.

Our Country's Banner.—"*The Flag that's waving o'er us.*"

Its stripes once shook a tyrant's power;
An infant's hand upheld them,
By patriots led, that darkest hour,
In glory's wreath hath bound them.

Bright may its stars in radiance shed
The blessings now around us;
And earth in peace, by patriots led,
With Freedom's joys surround us.

By Mr. Ralph Hulse.

The Union of our Country.—May the God of nations protect and defend it until the Angel shall declare that time shall be no longer.

By Mr. S. J. Bookstaver.

The Officers, Passengers and Crew of the Barque Hannah Sprague.—May the all-seeing Eye watch over them in their present exile, and after they have fulfilled their mission to the golden region, may they be permitted to return in safety to their friends.

By Mr. M. St. George Twiss.

The Mines of California.—Exhibiting to all other governments the superior liberality of the American Republic, in permitting her citizens to enjoy the full amount of their labors at the *placer* without fee or emolument whatever.

By Mr. Jackson Reed.

Henry Clay of Kentucky.—The Statesman and Orator. His worth will long be remembered by the American People.

By Mr. Alfred Wheeler.

To those of the fair at home who think of us to-day.—Whether our absence be long or short, may the hand of time rest lightly on them, till their smiles, beaming through the roses on their cheeks, shall welcome our return.

By Mr. Charles Brooks.

The Voluntcers of the United States.—The resource of Washington in 1776.—They showed themselves the chips of the old block in the late war with Mexico.

By Lewis L. Peet.

Old Aunt "Hannah."—We love her for her gentle behavior thus far on our journey. May a kind Providence direct her future progress, and guide her in safety to her place of destination.

By Mr. Jacob L. Dodge.

New York City and its Authorities.—May Heaven preserve the Empire City from all calamity, and bless with wisdom and prosperity those to whom its government is entrusted.

By David W. Prevost.

Our right hands.—We pledge them to support Liberty, Friendship and Equality.

By Mr. James M. Bellinger.

The ships of our navy—
The ladies of our land—
May the former be well rigged,
And the latter be well manned.

By Mr. W. E. Tiebout.

Home, Kindred and Friends, and last, though not least, our Country.

By Mr. R. M. Bellinger.

The Day we commemorate.—May Posterity ever hail with pride the Birth-day of our country's Independence.

By Mr. Charles F. Clarke.

The Merchant service of the United States.—May it continue to prosper and increase, till every sea is whitened by its canvass and every port filled with its prows.

By Mr. Wm. L. Grubb.

Let us be on land or on the mighty sea,
Let us be on a good tight Barque, or on her wreck ;
Let us have upon our own, or on a foreign shore,
Enough of *grub* to last till we get the golden ore.

Song—The " Grey Mare," by Maurice Troiss, Esq.

A PLEA

FOR THE

DREDGING OF THE RIVERS



BY

WILLIAM MUIR

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
CALIFORNIA SECTION

AN APPEAL FOR THE DREDGING OF THE RIVERS.

Permit me to call your attention to a subject which at present is of paramount importance to the people of the State of California, as it touches closely three of our leading industries, namely, farming, mining, and commerce.

Certainly a majority of the population of the State are directly interested under one or the other of these industries. The matter is frequently the subject of conversation and is overwhelmingly popular, and it is with confidence, therefore, that I beg you to give this subject your immediate consideration.

I refer to the dredging of our rivers and the building of levees along their banks.

It is a fact well known to experts and already more than suspected by a majority of our people that a few dredging plants of the most modern and efficient construction set to work on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, would, in a short time, restore them to their pristine condition as waterways, would entirely remove the deposit of slickens and debris along their channels, nay, more, would remove the bars and impediments that obstructed navigation even in the earliest days of American occupancy of the State; and, if desired, would place the sediment and gravel at any point along the tule marshes or use it to strengthen the levees so as to make a perfect barrier against the highest floods. And would do all this in addition to taking care of the debris which might come down from a renewal of hydraulic mining, which could be resumed under special permits when it had

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been demonstrated that it could no longer work an injury, either to farming or navigation. Experts know this fact well.

The dredgers at present at work on the lower Mississippi and the Red Rivers, show efficiency sufficient to accomplish all I have here claimed.

But there is a dredge invented and perfected in California which surpasses in efficiency even the best of those at present in use for the general government.

This California dredge has been gradually evolved from principles discovered while struggling with the problems attending hydraulic mining and the use of high pressures for elevating gravel. It is a legitimate growth of California, and it should be given a chance to do this great work on the California rivers.

It is hard to fully realize how great the boon would be to California if the conditions were such that hydraulic mining could be resumed again in this State without restraint. At the time when it was suppressed, it was yielding about $12,000,000 annually to the gold output of the State, and the army of prosperous miners were affording a good market for the products of the small farmers in the valleys and foothills of the Sierra.

The residents in the mountain counties well know that it is a solid fact beyond all controversy that but a fraction of the gold has yet been gathered from the canyons and mountain-sides of California, and yet we know that, since Marshall's discovery of gold at Coloma attracted the attention of the world to our shores, California has yielded to the world's production more than $1,300,000,000 in gold.

I am pointing out a means by which this stream of gold production can be resumed, without inflicting an injury on any one whatever.

Can the most sanguine picture the advantage that would come to the prosperity of our people, when this is accomplished? But it is not alone that hydraulic mining might thus be resumed, without injury to the farmer; it would be converted into a boon and positive advantage when the debris floated down by the rivers' branches shall be caught up by the dredge and distributed over the tule marshes, and in time convert millions of acres of pestilential swamps into rich arable ground.

I have not even yet mentioned all the far-reaching benefits that would result from this work.

The waters of the bay and harbor of San Francisco would cease to shoal up when this work was under full way. The debris coming down from the rivers has already nearly destroyed the usefulness to our government of the Navy Yard at Mare Island, and all along the shores of the bay of our inland harbor, piers and wharves are being rendered unapproachable by the rapid shoaling of the water in their fronts. These evils, too, would be corrected by a proper system of dredging in full operation on our rivers.

An intelligent reading of the reports of the engineers and commissioners having charge of the business of dredging and drainage will show that the legislative branch of at least the State government is fully awake to the necessity of "doing something," as shown by the Act of March 17th, 1897 (Stats. 1897, p. 171), which Act was the result of the learned and thorough report of the Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. E. E. Leake, ably aided by the Chief Engineer, J. R. Price, Esq., and his assistant, M. A. Nurse, Esq.

No sensible man can carefully read that report without being profoundly impressed with the careful study that has been given to the subject matter under consideration. To emphasize what has been said in the beginning of this article, I quote from what the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works says in his report, by way of introduction to his commentaries on the Sacramento River, and his views on what should be done for its benefit:—

"We therefore preface our discussion of this subject with admonition that it is time some plan of action should be adopted, and said plan put in full force and effect."

This is the matter in a nutshell. It is time some plan was adopted. Then what is that plan? The same report (p. 5) says: "I (the Commissioner) consider the Newton shoals a menace to the navigability of the Sacramento River. It, therefore, seems to me to be the duty of the general government to remove those obstructions as speedily as possible." Again in the same learned report is to be found the following language, showing that after the careful investigation of the facts the authorities having this matter in hand are fully awakened to the absolute necessity of immediate action, either by the general or by the state government. "If the general government will not undertake to work on the lower river, then must the state do so. It must be done at all hazards, and delay must not be permitted."—P. 30.

The general government has put this business into the hands of the Secretary of War and the Chief Engineer of the United States Army. The examining Commissioners on Rivers and Harbors in the report made by them in 1890 (p. 114), say: "The time has come when the policy of river treatment should be finally decided upon. The State and the people of the State should know to what extent the works of the United States, constructed solely in the interests of the navigation, may be expected to improve the drainage of our great valley. Facility should be afforded to decide upon a correct and comprehensive system of river improvement. The general plan of work should be agreed upon, and an apportionment of expenses incurred in their construction should be made.

The foregoing statement clearly defines the position of those who know most on the subject, and points out the duty of the authorities.

There is no other river in the world that presents exactly the same conditions as are to be found in the Sacramento River, "slickens" being the cause of its condition.

Here, then, is a full outline of the situation, as presented for consideration. All authorities concerned, both Federal and State, stand united in their opinion that something should be done, something must be done. Yet nothing has been done to carry out the plan or to arrive at the desired end.

The last Legislature by an Act provided for the appointment of an Auditing Board to the Commissioner of Public Works, and by the same Act appropriated three hundred thousand dollars "to be paid to the said Auditing Board, and to be expended for the purchase, construction, and operation of one or more dredgers or machines, and appliances to improve and rectify the river channels of the State of California, so as to promote drainage and to protect towns and cities of the State of California from inundation, as outlined and described in the said report of Commissioner of Public Works, to erect, build, and construct embankments, and other works, when necessary," &c.

The Legislature is now in session, and the people will be anxious to know what manner of report this Auditing Board to the Commissioner of Public Works will make of its affairs, if it progresses at the same rate it has since its appointment.

There is nothing to show that anything has been done. Certainly no dredger or machine has been built or constructed, and no embankment or other work of similar kind has been constructed. True there has been a move towards constructing of jetties about the Newton shoals down the river. But that is a work that the Commissioner of Public Works says belongs to the general government, and yet here we are spending the money of the State for it, and neglecting the important thing specified in making the appropriation, namely, the building of dredgers, not for use about any special shoal part of the river, but for its general benefit from source to mouth.

Assuming, then, that you will act in this matter, or find a way to make the Act of the former Legislature effectual, I beg to make the following plea for the "Muir Dredger," the California invention to which I have already referred.

Compare the different systems of dredging that are proposed to meet the requirements, as set forth in the Commissioners' report, and made a basis of the appropriation by the last Legislature. I have devoted many years of study, and expended my personal means on a system of dredging which would fit the necessities of the State, and have produced a perfect dredging and ditching system, which would seem to be exactly the thing the Commissioner had in view when he wrote his report to the Governor, for this "Muir Dredger" has withstood the critical examination and inspection of the most expert and practical engineers. I sent a statement in pamphlet form to the Governor of the State and to both Houses of the last Legislature, and to Commissioner Leake, as well as to Engineers Price and Nurse, and to our representatives in Congress, in January, 1897. In that pamphlet is to be found the following language:—

"The invention relates to a device which is especially adapted for raising water, sand, mud, rock, and gravel from mines or depressed locations, and especially adapted for dredging river bottoms, bogs, etc., the building of levees and ejecting the debris deposited in river bottoms, and with it to fill the lowlands long distances away as may be required through pipes or dumping into lighters or otherwise."

In the Commissioner's report of November 16, 1896, page 30, this is to be found:—

"It appears, therefore, that it would not be inconsistent with the nature of things if the Legislature of the State should make provisions for a system of dredger work such as would build the proper levees and make necessary corrections of the waterways. Surely if the State has been a party to the filling of its navigable waterways, it should in justice to the farming and commercial interests of the State be the first party to act in line of relief."

Thus it will be seen by such an appropriation as was requested, the farmer alone would not have been benefited, but the entire State would have become the beneficiary, and with the result that all enterprises that combine to advance a people's prosperity, would have had an equal share in the proper application of their money. By this is meant that the miner, as well as the farmer, would have enjoyed his share of the appropriation of that $300,000.

The Auditing Board provided for by an Act of the last Legislature to take charge of and disburse that money, in connection with the engineers, etc., was appointed by the Governor, and has organized by the election of its officers. But since the first meeting, I have been patiently and anxiously waiting to see if they can or will determine what system of dredging is best adapted to meet the requirements as suggested by the Commissioner of Public Works. Many dredges are already debarred by their acknowledged failures. The rotary system is not adapted for the required uses, as was demonstrated in its failure in attempting to fill China Slough in the City of Sacramento. So it is with some other systems, as has been practically illustrated wherever the best of them have been tried.

The one dredge that fills all the requirements that are wanted and necessary in a perfect dredger and ditcher is the "Muir Ejector and Mining Apparatus." It has been put to the full test, and has not failed in one of the merits claimed for it.

I have used my utmost endeavor to place this dredger at the service of the State, for use in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. I have made a tender of it to the Auditing Board, appointed to take charge of the matter, and have invited criticism and investigation at all times. I have been and am willing to give information, as is seen in my communications to that Board. But, to this time, the Board has taken no action. The gentlemen

of the Auditing Board state that they are satisfied with the dredger, and that if one "should be needed" by the State, they will consider the "Muir Dredger," and give it the preference.

But is it not a fact that the care of the rivers is an immediate and urgent necessity, and that for this purpose some dredger is wanted now and urgently needed?

If such is the case, delay is a misfortune to the State, and the gentlemen of the Auditing Board are neglecting an imperative duty when they hesitate to appropriate a part of the money placed at their disposal for this purpose on a work so urgent and necessary.

When this money was placed in their hands for the specific purpose of purchasing machinery, tools, dredgers, etc., "to improve and rectify the water channels," certainly the people expected some action, and they have a right now to demand an accounting for such action. I appeal to you, as the representatives of the people, to bring this matter up in its proper form and give me an opportunity to appear before a committee of your body and submit to them complete and detailed information on this subject, with such evidence and proofs as will justify them in taking such action as will enforce a proper consideration of this vital and important subject.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MUIR.

913 P Street, Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 4, 1899.

THE ISTHMIAN ROUTES.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

OF EACH PROJECTED ROUTE, AND OF THOSE NOW EXISTING, SHOWING THE CAPACITY OF THEIR HARBORS, THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF EACH, AND THE DISTANCE BY EACH FROM

NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO,

FROM THE BEST SOURCES OF INFORMATION, AND FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION AND SURVEY OVER EACH, IN THE YEARS

FROM

1856 to 1861.

By CAPTAIN SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK:

HALL, CLAYTON & MEDOLE, PRINTERS, 46 PINE STREET.

1863.

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THE ISTHMIAN ROUTES.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EACH OF THE PROJECTED ROUTES, AND OF THOSE EXISTING—SHOWING THE CAPACITY OF THEIR HARBORS, THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF EACH, AND THE DISTANCE BY EACH FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

These Routes, commencing with the most Northern and proceeding Southward in the order in which they occur, are as follows:

1. *The Tehuantepec, through Mexico.*
2. *The Honduras,* " *Honduras.*
3. *The Nicaragua,* " *Nicaragua.*
4. *The Chiriqui,* " *Isthmus of Chiriqui.*
5. *The Panama,* " *Isthmus of Panama.*

1. THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

The Atlantic terminus of this route is at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos River, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico, in Lat. 18° 8′ N., Long. 94° 31′ N. from Greenwich, and distant from Vera Cruz about 120 miles. The Coatzacoalcos has a bar at its mouth upon which there is but 11 feet water at low, and 13 feet at the highest tides. The coast at this point forms an extended indentation or "bight," by stretching eastward. The current across the mouth of the river is strong, setting from East to West. The prevailing winds

are from the North, and during Northern gales the land becomes a dead lee shore, from which sailing vessels cannot escape except by venturing the passage of the bar, which is almost impossible, as it shifts with the storms, and there is no certainty of a passage during their continuance.

During heavy "Northers," the surf on the coast is so high that pilots are unable to board vessels, whatever their distress or danger may be. Vessels of the lightest draft of water are frequently wrecked or disabled in crossing the bar, by grounding between the swells of the sea. The steamer "Quaker City," of 11 feet draft, struck twice on the bar in 1858, on her second trip with the California mails, and, after this, was forced to lie outside and deliver them by the aid of a small vessel, the "Jasper;" and, on one occasion, she had to return to New Orleans without effecting a landing.

The coast is such that every gale down the valley of the Mississippi becomes a "Norther" near the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos, and prevents, practically, all crossing of its bar, or communication with "Minititlan," the port of entry, which is 24 miles above the bar.

From Minititlan to Suchil, the head of navigation, is 90 miles by the river; and from Suchil to Ventosa, the terminus of the route on the Pacific, 117 miles; making the whole distance of the route across, 231 miles.

The river Coatzacoalcos is shallow, with a shifting bottom, and to make the navigation of the 90 miles at all successful will require the removal, not only of the numerous snags, but the use of boats drawing less than two feet of water. On the land route, the highest elevation above the Pacific is 810 feet—at La Chivela Pass. The grades are 71 feet to the mile. Six bridges are required, viz.: over the rivers Jaltepec, Jumuapa, Sarabia, Malatengo, Los Perros and Tehuantepec, with spans of from 250 feet to 600 feet.

On the Pacific slope, the mean temperature is 81° Fahrenheit, with annual variations from 76° to 84°. The climate

from the Pacific shore to the base of the Cordilleras is, in general, warm, dry, and comparatively healthy. On the Northern or Atlantic slope, the temperature is more variable; the thermometer frequently ranging at 92° at seven o'clock in the morning. The climate is damp and unhealthy; intermittent fevers are prevalent, and the "black vomit" constantly exists. The productions on the Atlantic, or Northern slope, are the india-rubber tree, the ixtle plant, Indian corn, cochineal, sweet potatoes, and most of the tropical fruits. On the Pacific, or Southern slope, the most valuable products are Brazil wood, campeachy, palm, of various species, cocoa, lignum-vitæ, mahogany, cedar, rosewood, and the mosquito, producing gum-arabic.

The Pacific, or Southern terminus of this route, is at Ventosa, in Lat. 16° 21′ N., Long. 95° 2′ W. from Greenwich. This is a roadstead open to the sea from the S. S. W. to E. N. E.; depth of water from 20 to 59 feet; anchorage good, bottom being of sand and mud; rise and fall of tide, 4 feet, 8 inches.

The prevailing winds are S. W. and N., from the month of November to August; and during the months of August. September and October, there are hurricanes from the S. and S. E., during which no ship can be safe at anchor.

The currents set up the shore, and out S. S. W., about one mile per hour; the sea at the landing is almost always heavy, and frequently it is impossible to land with the best surf-boats. In the years 1858 and 1859, the steamer Oregon, after landing the mails and passengers, left for a more sheltered point further up the coast to await the return mail. A permanent breakwater has been proposed, and there is no doubt this could be constructed at Ventosa, or at Salina Cruz; but the cost would be enormous—estimated at twenty-five millions of dollars, and would involve years in construction, as well as the most complicated and difficult problems of hydrographical engineering.

Ventosa was made a port of entry in 1857, but up to July,

1859, there had only been nine arrivals of foreign sailing vessels, of which two were wrecked, and three parted their cables and were drawn to sea.

THE HONDURAS ROUTE.

The Atlantic or Northern terminus of this route is Porto Caballos, in Lat. 15° 49′ N., Long. 87° 57′ W. from Greenwich. This port is about eight miles in area, but is unsheltered, open, and exposed to the sea from the Westward. Depth of water from 4 to 12 fathoms. Anchorage bad; the bottom sand. It has a small, deep lagoon at its head, connected by a shallow channel, which it has been proposed to deepen by dredging, so as to make an inner harbor completely shut in. The strong objection to this is, that it would become a nest for the yellow fever, which never leaves places thus shut in, and where there is no downward current, or heavy tidal ebb and flow to wash out the malaria. The country about Porto Caballos is fertile, well-watered, and wooded in the upland, but a dense, matted jungle along the coast, and exceedingly unhealthy. The prevailing winds are N. N. W., North, and West.

The highest elevation across this route is 2,016 feet above the sea. The grades of the proposed road are stated not to exceed 85 feet to the mile. The average temperature is 74° Fah.; annual variation, 68° to 88°. Distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 161 miles overland. In the interior the climate is generally dry and healthy.

The mineral productions are gold, copper, iron, and zinc. There is also white marble and limestone. The vegetable productions are sarsaparilla, vanilla, cocoa, pimento, sugar-cane, and indigo. The forests abound in mahogany, rose-wood, lignum-vitæ, india-rubber tree, pine, oak, and various kinds of dye-woods. On the plains and in the valleys are tropical fruits.

The Southern or Pacific terminus of this route is the Gulf

of Fonseca, Lat. 13° 21′ N., and Long. 87° 35′ W. from Greenwich. This gulf has a number of excellent harbors, shut in and well-sheltered. It is about 50 miles in length, by an average of 30 miles in width. It contains four large islands, having ports with ample depth of water. Port "La Union" is formed by a small bay, and is the principal port of San Salvador. Amapala, on the island of Tigre, is the port of Honduras. Either of these ports has sufficient depth of water for vessels of the first class. The anchorage is in from 5 to 16 fathoms.

The valleys and plains of the Pacific side are subject to overflows, and the flooding was so great that the survey could not be regularly made by the English Commission, yet there seems no doubt of the feasibility of a road transit over the route; but from the vast filling in and embankments to avoid the overflow, it would be of enormous cost; so great, indeed, that the scheme has been for the present abandoned in England, where a company was formed for its construction.

3. THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

Greytown, or San Juan de Nicaragua, is the Atlantic terminus, Lat. 10° 56′ 33″ N., Long. 83° 43′ 40″ W. from Greenwich. This port is open from W. to N. W. Formerly fairly sheltered, it has undergone destructive changes, and the washing away of the sandy point which formed part of its harbor has so filled up the entrance, that, at last accounts, there was but a depth of *four and a half feet* over the bar from the sea. Thus the harbor is practically closed, and the route destroyed.*

The river San Juan empties into this port over an inner

* A recent attempt has been made to reopen this route, but at this date, (October, 1863,) the M. O. Roberts line of steamers, which were to be engaged in it, have been publicly withdrawn—only *four* feet of water having, upon examination, been found upon the bar—the depth had decreased six inches since the examination of 1861; thus sustaining the theory that ultimately the depth upon the outer and inner bar will become equal.

bar with only three feet water at low tide. It has been proposed to unite the river San Juan and the river San Pedro, in the supposition that the union of the two would throw out a sufficient volume of water to remove the bar. It is a question whether the direct opposite would not be the result; for it is a known fact that, at the mouth of all rivers, bars are formed by the check of their currents from contact with the denser waters of the ocean. The size of these bars is generally in proportion to the volume of water moving through the river's channel.

The length of the San Juan River, with all its windings from Greytown upwards, is 96 miles, six and a half miles of which is obstructed by four rapids, caused by ledges of rocks stretching across the entire river.

The distance between Lake Nicaragua and San Juan del Sur is 17 miles. The country is mountainous, but the mountains are not high, although more difficult and worse for transit, because of their thin and sharp spurs, than if they were of high and steady elevation.

San Juan del Sur—in Lat. 11° 15′ 57″ N., Long. 85° 52′ 36″ W. from Greenwich—the Pacific port of this route, is small in dimensions, and open from the S., S. W., and W. The prevailing winds from June to October flow from the S. and S. E. During these months the access is not only difficult, but dangerous. The climate is humid and unhealthy. There are many stagnant lagoons and marshes along the margin of the lake and river, causing intermittent fevers, which, when contracted by persons from temperate regions, produce, when not fatal, great mental and physical debility.

The vegetable productions are similar to those of other sections of the great American Isthmus, but the country is less prolific than any other, and offers no inducements whatever along the line of the route to colonists even of Isthmian origin, and hence it is that it has never been settled.

Next in order is the projected

CHIRIQUI ROUTE.

The Northern terminus of this route is in Admiral's Bay of the Chiriqui Lagoon, in lat. about 9° 7′ N. and long. 82° W. from Greenwich.

The Chiriqui Lagoon is the grandest harbor of the world. It consists, indeed, of many harbors embraced in one, of vast dimensions. This has three entrances, clear, bold, and well defined; but as Commodore Engle, U. S. N., who was sent out specially to examine this harbor, has given an official report, it is perhaps better to refer to that. He says—at page 2, Exec. Doc. No. 41, 2d Sess. 36th Congress:

"Harbors incomparable, of a size unequaled, depth of water in their three main entrances for our largest ships to enter without pilots, and when fairly within can run on any course with certainty, and anchor in good holding ground, without fear of any one of the numerous injuries connected with the life of a seaman.

"The shores in most places are bold; should it be necessary to wharf for the accommodation of merchant ships, it will only be to give a solid, clean, and clear place to load and discharge, for they can now haul alongside the banks and secure to them. Wood for wharfing or other purposes is at hand. This also may be said of the Pacific harbor. The entrance to Golfito is perfectly clear, and the harbor for safety, or in points to facilitate trading vessels, quite equal to that of Chiriqui, but in size or grandeur neither that nor any other can be compared to it.

"The geologist satisfactorily shows the quantity of coal on the islands, but particularly on the tributaries of the Changuinola River, to be abundant, as well as of an excellent quality for commercial purposes.

"The nearest point from whence to ship the coal, I think, will be found to be Boca del Drago, which is the main channel to the beautiful, great, and grand Almirante Bay, thirteen miles long and eight broad, connecting with those of

Boca del Toro, Shepherd's Harbor, and Poros and Palos Lagoons. The two latter are more like large docks; their entrances are narrow, not over one hundred feet wide, with a channel of from eight to ten fathoms of water. When a ship is in her length, on looking around you discover yourself in a land-locked basin of three and a half by one and a half miles. Then at the foot of Almirante Bay, 'so called from its having been discovered by Columbus in October, 1503, where he remained ten days,' lies Shepherd's Island, cutting off one and a quarter miles of it by three and a half long, forming a complete place for the terminus of a railroad. There is a channel at each end of the island, giving to sailing vessels a fair wind at all times.

"This harbor, for its facilities for wooding, watering, and easy access, with its natural beauties, makes its mark on the minds of navigators never to be forgotten. The island is two hundred and sixty-four feet high, and can be made a spot of immense strength and beauty. The batteries from it would command the entrances as well as the whole harbor and terminus of a railroad on the southern shore. The average height of the highest points of the islands within the harbors is four hundred and fifty feet.

"Whenever this railroad is opened, of the feasibility of which the topographical engineer entertains no doubt, these harbors cannot longer remain idle, for the road will pass through a country of gold, coal, minerals, lands which produce every fruit of the tropics of the highest order—coffee, cocoa, indigo, rice, cotton, oranges, lemons, limes, &c. It is much easier to say what it does not produce than what it does, for everything seems to vegetate and give the best of its kind. Then, on the Pacific, the plains are large, and no bounds to the scope of pasture for raising cattle.

"At this early day I call the attention of the engineers and managers who may locate the road, to an examination of the line from the 'Three Branches' of the Robalo River to Shepherd's Harbor. The present proposed line will touch

the ' Three Branches.' It is not much further, if any, from them to Shepherd's Harbor than to Frenchman's Creek.

" This harbor is near the coal-mines on the Changuinola River, where the valleys, by the report of the geologist, are thirty miles long by twenty broad, and where, on the Atlantic side, must be the position for active trade in coal, agriculture, cattle raising, &c. The hills are not so high, nor are they so rough, as those about Frenchman's Creek; some of them are now cultivated, and all can be. But the strongest recommendation is, that after entering Boca del Drago you have but twelve miles to run, passing through the most beautiful harbor of this magnificent group—no shoals, all clear.

" To Frenchman's Creek from Boca del Drago is forty-two miles. You pass through the Boca del Tigre, a fine, wide, open channel, which only requires a fort on Watercay to command it, and a light for navigators to clear the Tiger breaker, as well as for a point to determine the course to be steered through the shoals to the southward of it. Then you have twenty miles of smooth harbor surface to steam before reaching Frenchman's Creek, the now proposed terminus of the road, which would increase the steaming distance from any of our ports, *via* Cape San Antonio, thirty miles each way. Examine the line for Shepherd's Harbor. Boca del Drago has Columbus Island on its east and the main on its west. On entering the channel you make a sharp angular turn and head for the main, where there should be a fort; from this point you have two raking fires, which no ship or ships can stand, for you have to face the muzzle to a distance of fifty yards, then broadside, and then ' stern to.' Near this point must be the great depot for the coal from the mines, which must be brought there for shipment. It is the most available point; the distance to Changuinola is six miles."

There is now no doubt whatever of the feasibility of a railroad across from the harbors of the Chiriqui Lagoon to

the Pacific harbor of Golfo Dulce. Lieut. Morton, topographical engineer, U. S. A., under order of Congress, made a reconnoissance of the route in 1860, and his report is set forth in Exec. Doc. No. 41, 2d Sess. 36th Congress.

Lieut. Morton's observations were directed to a single pass—a cañon then recently discovered, and he went through only ONE branch of this—and that, as it is asserted by residents who have since gone over, the most unfavorable of all. Beside these cañon routes, routes which cut down *both the mountain and the upper plains* in their altitude, there are others quite as favorable, if not more so, than these deep "baranca" or cañon passes. The country is, however, a wilderness, almost unknown, and, until these Chiriqui grants of lands were made, had not been surveyed, or even crossed except by the native Indians.

In 1852 James B. Cook, an English engineer of reputed ability, was sent out by a Company formed in London, to examine this country, and to ascertain if a carriage road was practicable across the Isthmus of Chiriqui. A copy of his report may be found in full at page 46, Report No. 568, (U. S.) House Representatives, 36th Congress, 1st Session. Mr. Cook surveyed with a theodolite, compass and chain. His highest grades through the mountains are "*one in fifty*," which is 105 feet to the mile. This is *seven feet lower* than the *most favorable* MOUNTAIN grades of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The other mountain grades are "one in sixty" and "one in sixty-five feet." These are, respectively, 81 and 88 feet to the mile, and these grades extend over only about 14 miles of the road. The remaining grades, he says, will not exceed 20 feet to the mile, while even the higher ones can be reduced by cuttings and embankments.

Professor Manross was sent out in 1854 by the Chiriqui Improvement Company. His ability was vouched for by Professors Silliman and Hitchcock, as a geologist. His duties were to examine the coal formations. After accomplishing these he crossed the Isthmus to the Pacific, made

observations with the barometer upon the altitude of the plains and the summit pass. His report is given in full at page 40, House Rep., Report No. 568, First Session 36th Congress. He says the ascent is regular, not exceeding three feet in the hundred, quite up to the summit. This would give $158\frac{4}{10}$ feet to the mile as a barometrical measurement of the highest point, and allowing for the usual deflections and curves by which a road is lengthened to secure the best grades, corresponds almost exactly with Cook's statement.

Lieut. Morton says the highest grade over *his* line is 300 feet; *that this is a temporary one only* to cross the *mountain summit ridge*, while a tunnel is being cut through the mountain below, *which tunnel will take off* 2,200 feet of the elevation, and reduce the maximum grade, at its sharpest point of ascent, greatly below 200 *feet* on a SURFACE grade, without allowing for cuttings and embankments; and he says that the "Garuma" route is about 700 *feet lower still* in altitude, but not quite so favorable to connect with the Pacific plains. Mr. Jeckyll, the surveyor who accompanied Mr. Morton, and who appears to have done most of the work, says that Morton's reported grades can be reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. (see his letter to Hon. F. H. Morse, Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs.) This statement, therefore, of Mr. Jeckyll's corresponds almost exactly with those of Cook and Manross.

There is, then, the concurrent testimony of three able and scientific men, unknown to each other, each acting at a different period of time, (the personal and scientific character of each well vouched for by parties of high position and wholly disinterested,) that the route is entirely practicable for a railroad with grades no higher than one of the hitherto most successful freight and passenger roads of this country. To these are to be added the express declaration of Lieut. Morton, the U. S. Government Engineer, who says, at page 42, part 3d, Message and Documents of President

of U. S., 1860 and 1861,—"I feel warranted, however, in "stating at this time, as the result of my examination, the "conviction that *it is entirely practicable to connect the har-* "*bors by a line of railroad* ADAPTED TO COMMERCIAL PUR- "POSES. The savannahs which stretch from the Pacific "coast to the summit of the line offer a bed for the track, and "a natural grade that needs but little improvement. Both the "plains and mountains abound in timber suitable for framing or cross-ties."

Dr. Evans, the Government Geologist, in speaking of the coal, *the road*, and the harbors, says:

"Deposited, as this extensive and almost inexhaustible coal-field is, at the largest and safest harbor on the Atlantic coast, opposite to another harbor on the Pacific capable of receiving at safe anchorage all the shipping engaged in commerce between Europe and Asia; with a country rich in mineral resources; tropical fruits in abundance; with every variety of soil and climate as you ascend the mountain ranges; abundance of turtle and fish in the waters adjacent; plenty of game on the mainland, the islands in the lagoon, and on the Pacific coast; with three practicable railroad routes across the Cordilleras, in addition to the cañon route surveyed by Lieutenant Morton, as I can state from personal observation, affording the best connection for the commerce of the two oceans, this country offers a wide field for American enterprise, and is well worthy of the patronage of the Government."

(See Exec. Doc. No. 41, Second Session 36th Congress, page 46.)

This latter statement is authenticated by Commodore Engle, of the U. S. N., and Chief of the surveying expedition, who says, at page 4, same document:

"If there had been sufficient time, Lieutenant Morton would have been directed to examine and survey the other passes designated by Dr. Evans, which, he states, were discovered or observed by him during his geological explorations; and

that they have lower grades than the one surveyed by Lieutenant Morton. The twelve years' experience which Dr. Evans has had as a Government geologist and surveyor in the Rocky Mountains entitles his opinions to consideration.

"The results of the explorations and surveys made by the Chiriqui commission are thus demonstrated: by Lieutenant Morton, that a practicable route for a line of railroad has been found between the two oceans, on the Isthmus of Chiriqui.

"By Lieutenant Jeffers, the hydrographer, that the great and grand harbors at its termini afford every requisite for the protection of naval and commercial marine, and for all practical purposes, to an unlimited extent. And by Dr. Evans, the geologist, that the best coal for steam navigation exists at and near the Atlantic harbors of the Chiriqui Lagoon."

In all the records of railroad making, it would be difficult to find stronger concurrent testimony than is thus given of the practicability of this route; testimony, too, by parties unknown to each other, and at intervals of time running over several years.

There is no other portion of the Great Isthmian strip, or of Central America, so healthful as Chiriqui.

Mr. Cook, the English Engineer, ascribes this to its proper causes—the lofty mountains, elevated plains, and the absence of marshes. In his report, (see page 47,) House Naval Committee Report, No. 568, 36th Congress), he says:

"Throughout the whole extent of the road there is a succession of mountain streams, none, however, presenting serious obstacles to its construction, but affording to the road a supply rarely found in elevated countries.

"Though rapid in their courses, these streams do not run out or exhaust themselves in the dry season. The reason of this is obvious; the peaks of the lofty mountains, rising some thousand of feet above the line of the road, penetrate

the dense masses of vapors thrown up by the rapid evaporation of tropical climates, and form conductors around which is condensed the irrigated supply of the valley below. To this constant coursing of water may also be attributed the extraordinary healthfulness of this entire route across the isthmus; no other compares with it. The crossings of Tehuantepec, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Darien, and Panama, are, throughout nearly their whole extent, subject to fevers and maladies of the most fatal character; the decaying matter of their swamps and marshes impregnate the air with their destroying miasma, and the adventurous stranger who seeks the alluring gold-fields of California and Australia, too often finds his grave upon the narrow strip which divides these great oceans. Not a marsh, or swamp, or putrefying place exists from ocean to ocean on the Isthmus of Chiriqui. The Chiriqui road will then, when finished, from these natural advantages, secure to itself the great travel, not only from the cities of the United States to California, but also from England to Australia and the East Indies. Nor does the province of Chiriqui offer less inducements to the emigrant to settle within its borders than will its road to the voyagers to distant lands."

"Rich and fertile plains, from which spring, in the most luxuriant growth, the coffee-tree, yielding in abundance, after three or four years' culture, a berry of extraordinary flavor. The tea-plant growing wild, and requiring but the hand of industry to make it most productive; Cotton—rice of large grain, *tobacco*, flax, maize or Indian corn—the English or small-grained corn; wheat, Irish and sweet potatoes, peas, beans, cabbages. Besides these, there are various spices; including ginger, pepper, and a great variety of botanical and medical plants. The slopes of the mountain ranges afford pasturage of the best description, and thousands of cattle feed wild upon their sides."

Dr. Evans, the U. S. geologist, at page 53 Exec. Doc. 41, says:

"There are no prevailing diseases between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts at the Isthmus of Chiriqui. During the whole of my explorations of the shore line of the Lagoon—the islands adjacent—the various rivers tributary, and in crossing and recrossing from the Atlantic and Pacific, not a single member of my party, either the men from the 'Brooklyn,' or natives, was sick. It is true, that at the unfavorable locality of the 'Mission House' at the mouth of Fish Creek, with a marsh back of the settlement filled with water at every rain, and covered with vegetable matter in a state of decomposition, washed down from the adjacent mountains, constantly accumulating, and subjected to the heat of a tropical sun, cases of intermittent fever occurred, but they readily yielded to a few doses of quinine. Fatal cases, if any occur, are rare. A similar unfavorable locality in any section of country would produce as great, if not greater, deleterious effects. My own hammock was swung, for ten nights under a palm-leaf roof, elevated ten feet from the ground, with the land breeze passing over this swamp; and I suffered no inconvenience, and not a moment's ill health.

"The rainy season is a succession of sunshine and showers. If it rains in the morning, it is usually fair in the afternoon. And if it rains in the afternoon and night, it is bright in the morning and until three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Sea breezes prevail during the day, and land breezes at night. The thermometer varies from 67° to 87° during the year, and towards morning it is so cool, that a blanket was comfortable every night during my sojourn on this Isthmus.

"In describing the formation of the soil, I have already briefly alluded to the productions of the country; but it will not be out of place to refer to special localities and their rich producing qualities.

"On the Atlantic side, there are many streams flowing down from the mountains having bordering valleys; but the most beautiful and extensive are those of the Cricamola and of the Changuinola rivers. These vary from ten to twenty

miles in width; their soil is inexhaustible. Indigenous to it are cotton, tobacco, coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, rice, and all the tropical fruits. These do not grow in single crops, but in succession throughout the year. Under the hand of the cultivator, four crops a year could readily be gathered, and of qualities inferior to none that earth produces."

The Pacific terminus of the route is *Golfito*, a harbor opening out from Golfo Dolce. This has already been alluded to in the extract from Commodore Engle's report, but the U. S. hydrographer, Lieut. Jeffers, thus describes it (at page 43, Exec. Doc., No. 14):—"This beautiful harbor, situated twenty miles from Punta del Banco, on the eastern side, and midway between the entrance and bottom of the Gulf of Dolce, is unsurpassed in natural facilities. Favorably situated for entering with the sea breezes and leaving with those from the land, both of which are regular. There is no bar or other obstruction at the entrance, which is upwards of half a mile (1,200 yards) wide, and about a mile in depth, with an excellent anchorage in good holding ground, in five, seven and twelve fathoms; having the chart, no other guide than the eye is necessary. This outer harbor is separated by a sand spit, a mile in length, by a few feet in width, (around the northern extremity of which, there is an excellent channel eight hundred yards wide, with upwards of five fathoms of water,) from the inner harbor four miles in length, with an average breadth of one mile.

"The inner harbor has about a square mile of anchorage, with a depth of five fathoms, (sufficient for the largest ships,) and about three square miles of anchorage for vessels of smaller size.

"On the northeast side of the harbor, opposite the entrance, there is a range of hills several miles in length, parallel to the coast line, of an average elevation of about fifteen hundred feet, leaving a strip of level, generally but a few yards wide, between their bases and the shore line. On this side of the harbor, and for a distance of upwards of

three miles, not less than five fathoms of water is found within half a cable's length of shore, affording ample room for wharves sufficient to accommodate any probable number of vessels frequenting the harbor, if the proposed road should be built.

"Three streams—the Golfito at the eastern, and the Corisal and Cañaza at the northwestern extremity—empty into the harbor; neither of these navigable, but either affording an ample supply of fresh water for the proposed town.

"There is one level spot sufficient for the site of a large town; but the several valleys running back from the shore in the aggregate would give about a square mile of building sites. The whole surface, to the tops of the highest hills, is densely wooded, excepting the sand-spit, and a small spot of about three acres, near the entrance, under cultivation. A great variety of these woods are valuable for ship-building or for other constructions; different woods excelling in the qualities of durability, hardness, and strength."

The temperature is represented as cool and agreeable: average 6 A. M., 74°; meridian, 83°; 3 P. M., 84°; 6 P. M., 78°.

This harbor was also surveyed under orders of the Emperor Napoleon, by Captain Colombel, September, 1851, and that survey verified in June, 1852, by the French Admiral Odet Pellion; they unite in closing a very full description of it in this expression: "The Golfito is an immense natural basin, or great bay of deep water, and would make the finest military post in the world." See House Rep. Report. 1st Sess. 36th Congress, No. 568, pages 74–76.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.

Aspinwall, the Atlantic terminus of this route, is situated at the upper part of Navy Bay. This bay is formed by an irregular semicircular indentation of the coast, southward

from its general lines; the broadest portion of the bay is its entrance, and that faces nearly due north; consequently it is completely unprotected from the prevailing winds, which are from the north, and even a moderate sailing breeze throws up a heavy sea upon the structures intended for wharves, so that they cannot, save in dead calms, be used for landing purposes. During a gale, or "norther," no vessels can lie in the port with safety, but are forced to weigh anchor, not unfrequently to slip their cables, and proceed to sea. Porto Bello is their nearest place of refuge. Wrecks are not unfrequent within the very harbor of Aspinwall, and it is entirely out of the question to attempt a landing of freight or passengers during the slightest northers. The town of Aspinwall is located upon a small coral island, known as "Manzanilla," which is some five or six hundred feet from the main shore, and is connected therewith by the railroad bridge. The place has no fresh water, and the inhabitants, as well as the vessels to the place, are dependent upon and forced to send to Porto Bello, some twenty-five miles distant. And even this supply is a monopoly, the water being brought down in pipes to the shore, and sold at a high rate by the Steamship Company, its alleged owners.

The Panama Railroad extends in a southeasterly direction across the Isthmus, its length between the harbors, Navy Bay, and Bay of Panama, being forty-seven miles. The long, patient, and expensive effort devoted to the construction of this road, is worthy of all praise. Its construction is conclusive proof that there is no physical obstacle on land which may not be overcome by modern science and energy.

The line of country traversed by it is almost a continuous swamp, and where the swamp is intermitted and higher lands occur, especially hills—these hills being of decomposed porphyry—the cuttings and embankments of the road were subjected, and still are, to slides and crumblings, while the portions extending over the swamps have never had stability. A

gradual settling down of the structure exposes it to frequent inundations; and recently, within a few months, a portion of the road was rendered impassable from this cause. These evils cannot be effectually remedied; and hence, this road would never answer for transporting large masses of heavy freight, even if the harbors were suitable for its reception and delivery. It will meet the requirements of a passenger and light freight route, until some great disaster, such as the sudden sinking of a portion of the road, with a passenger train thereon, will drive even this business to a surer route. Such a disaster may not occur; but its occurrence is neither impossible nor improbable, and there have been serious indications of such an event.

The climate along this route is deadly. The miasmatic effect, known as the Chagres fever, extends from ocean to ocean, and it is almost fatal to any one from a Northern climate to remain even a few days at any one point. If he escapes with life, he carries away a broken constitution, with the certainty of a return of the fever upon any slight exposure.

The City of Panama, the southern terminus of the route, is situated upon the bay of the same name, both too well known to require any lengthened description. The bay affords but slight harborage; large vessels cannot approach nearer than five or six miles to the shore. All reception and discharge of freight is performed by lighters—and these can only be employed at high water; for the ebbing tide lays bare three miles of foul, offensive, muddy bottom, which, at that time, renders approach from the sea to the city impossible. A wharf has been constructed out a portion of the distance, and it was contemplated to extend a mole out to deep water. Engineers, however, estimated that this work would equal the original cost of the entire railroad, and would even then be uncertain as to durability; hence it was abandoned, and the road exists without an available harbor for a great commerce at either terminus.

Two other routes have been proposed. The Darien and San Miguel, and the Atrate and San Juan. Expensive and disastrous surveys of these have produced only such information as to cause their entire abandonment.

The problem of a "Shorter route to the Indies," a direct means of communicating from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has from the earliest date of commercial enterprise engaged the earnest attention of nations, and of individuals. To solve the problem, Columbus steered his western course, thus discovering the continent we now inhabit; and it is a most remarkable fact, that the first portion of the main-land touched by him was the true point for its solution. This was the Isthmus of Chiriqui—the harbor he entered the "Almirante Bay," in the Chiriqui Lagoon.

Like other nations, our own has given careful attention to this problem, and we find that Mr. Jefferson thus wrote: "The report of a survey of the Isthmus of Panama is to me a vast desideratum, for reasons political and philosophical;" and Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State in 1825, wrote:

"The deepest interest is taken by the United States in the execution of an undertaking (the Nicaragua Canal) which is so highly calculated to diffuse an extensive influence on the affairs of mankind."

Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State in 1835, says: "Mr. Biddle, whom President Van Buren has thought proper to employ specially for the purpose of gathering information relative to the prospects for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans;" and President Taylor, in his message of 1849, says:

"A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. The

routes across Tehuantepec and Panama are also the subject of our serious consideration."

From the year 1849 to the present time, surveys and experimental openings of supposed good routes have followed each other in rapid succession, until the information set forth in the foregoing description of each has established the following results:

1. That the geographical position of Tehuantepec would afford many advantages for a postal and military route from the Southern ports of the United States; but the radical defect in its harbors, and the impossibility of improving them, deprive it of all consideration either for these uses, or for the commerce of the North Pacific. If the harbors were good, other and lower routes would have the entire advantages in competing for the South American and the South Pacific trade.

2. The Honduras route, extending through a section of country almost entirely under the control of Great Britain, even were it positively practicable, would be of little advantage to the United States; but the narrow, confined and extremely unhealthy harbor at its Northern or Atlantic terminus, together with the vast cost of constructing the road, has caused its present consideration and construction to be abandoned by its British projectors.

3. The Nicaragua route, under its many changes, and the zealous efforts of each of its possessors to extend it to commercial capability, has failed. The quicksand formation of a large portion of the San Juan River, and the rocky ledges which in other places break it into falls and rapids, defy practical improvement. The darling scheme of a French Emperor, the fostered enterprise of American energy, it has baffled each, and finally, the utter destruction of its Northern harbor by the surging waves of the Atlantic, has removed it from competition with other routes; and until the currents of the river and the waves of the ocean shall reunite

in forming a harbor at San Juan or its neighborhood, "the Nicaragua route" is of the *past*.

The Panama route is now the only existing transit across the Isthmus. Notwithstanding the great and irremediable defects in its harbors, it has answered the great purpose of mail and passenger transit, and thus far a safe means of transmitting the gold of California to Atlantic ports. The almost barbarous condition of the population of Panama offers, however, but slight guarantees for the future; and while the mob spirit of the place threatens life and property, the defective harbors afford but little means for the United States to protect its people and treasure, while in transitu; and the hazards have increased with our political difficulties. A further important consideration is, that this route, in twelve years, will pass to the control of Great Britain. New Granada reserved in the grant the right to take the road at the end of twenty years, by paying the grantees for it (and its equipments, all of which were to be kept in complete order) the sum of five millions of dollars. The road and property cost ten millions. The necessities of New Granada forced her to borrow money in London upon this right of resumption, or foreclosure, which was pledged as the security. Without revenue, that government cannot repay this debt; and the result must be, that the parties, in 1874, will take possession of this inter-oceanic highway, under the name of a British company, paying to the present Panama Company the amount stipulated in the grant to them. The United States can interpose no obstacle to this—it is a legal right reserved by New Granada, and transferred by her to British subjects.

Vast interests to the United States are dependent upon an inter-oceanic transit, held exclusively by her people, over the American Isthmus. Whether this be at its sections—the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the Isthmus of Nicaragua, the Isthmus of Panama, or the Isthmus of Chiriqui—is wholly immaterial, so that the *conditions* of transit route are ob-

tained. The conditions or qualities are, good harbors at the termini, a solid foundation for the road, a healthful climate, and facilities to protect the people and property to be passed over it, or while at its termini.

Motley, the historian, in his late letter upon the American troubles, says: "The division of the national domain, the "navigation and police of the great rivers, the arrangement "and fortification of the frontiers, the transit of the Isthmus, "the mouths of the Mississippi, the control of the Gulf of "Mexico—these are significant phrases, which have an ap- "palling sound, for there is not one of them which does not "contain the seeds of war." Mr. Motley might have added to his sentence: "Seeds which can only germinate through the weakness of the Nationnl Government in failing to place each of the three first in its relative position of strength, and in permanently securing and guarding the three last by possessing, through its citizens, the proper and effectual point for naval strength and inter-oceanic transit upon the Isthmus."

The 36th Congress, by authorizing a commission to examine and report upon what was believed to be the best Isthmus crossing, has placed the true information as to its merits before the Government. That commission, composed of distinguished officers of the navy, army, and civil service, in their report, leave no further room for doubt. That report shows, that

The Isthmus of Chiriqui has "harbors incomparable, of a "size unequaled, depth of water for the largest ships to "enter without pilots; when fairly in, to run on any course, "and anchor without fear of *any one* of the numerous inju- "ries connected with the life of a seaman."

A route between, and connecting these harbors, which, though difficult in parts of its length, is yet feasible throughout the whole; and the road, when made, will have a solid and durable foundation, and this through a country health-

ful, rich, productive, all that can be expected or desired in the luxurious abundance of a tropical region.

The legal rights of property in these lands, harbors, route, &c., is in the hands of American citizens.

These *harbors*, the *coal*, the *healthful road route*, stamp this as the highway of nations between Europe and Asia, between the United States, Asia, and South America. If this highway is controlled by the people of this country, it will largely control the commerce of all countries. Cities will be founded and grow up at its harbors, and from them will radiate an influence which cannot now be appreciated.

The harbors and route are beyond the limits of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and free from its entanglements. Either the United States, or Great Britain acting under the grants of the Chiriqui Improvement Company, may control the enterprise and found these cities. Whichever shall do so will thenceforth hold the scales of commerce in her hands, to mete out such portions as she may determine to other nations.

The Chiriqui route has the practical advantage in time or in distance over all others. This will be apparent by drawing an accurate scale of degrees upon any globe. It will be seen that the distance is—

From Liverpool to San Francisco, via Panama.....7,980 miles.
From Liverpool to San Francisco, via Nicaragua.....7,720 miles.
From Liverpool to San Francisco, via Tehuantepec.....7,440 miles.
From Liverpool to San Francisco, via Chiriqui.....7,390 miles.

In every route but Chiriqui the sailing distance is increased by the deflection of course round the West India Islands, or the projection of Santa Mala, which forms the Bay of Panama, in the Pacific. To and from the harbors

of Chiriqui, on the Atlantic and Pacific, are direct lines, without bend or deflection.

If the Tehuantepec were *a practicable* route, then it would be shorter in distance via New Orleans, (the inland route thereto,) but as a sea route, with its deflection round Florida, and upwards into the Gulf, it is rendered of nearly the same length; while its entire want of harbors and coal for steamers places it at once outside of any estimate for general commercial purposes. The actual distances from New York to San Francisco are as follows:

New York, via Panama, to San Francisco..		5,224	miles.
"	Nicaragua "	4,700	"
"	Tehuantepec "	4,200	"
"	Chiriqui "	4,684	"

From Europe to Australia or China the Chiriqui route has an average advantage of about three hundred miles shorter distance than *any other*.

When the actual saving of distance, of time in entering and in delivering of passengers and cargoes without the necessity of resorting to boats or lighters, and the *local supply of coal* at rates to defy competition in the other places named, together with the healthful climate, are taken into consideration, it will at once be apparent that the Chiriqui stands without a rival.

AN APPEAL

TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

The Retention of the Fleet

AND FOR AN

Adequate Defense

IN THE

Pacific Ocean

Hobson, [illegible] and Pearson

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This letter to be released November 23d at noon.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1908.

The President,

White House, Washington.

My dear Mr. President:

1. Referring to the battleship fleet and its schedule to sail from Manila December 1st for the Atlantic, I have the honor as an American citizen and as a Member of Congress, to respectfully and earnestly urge you to reconsider your decision to withdraw the fleet from the Pacific.

I have delayed making this written appeal in the hope that the plans for the fleet's return would be modified before the time came for sailing, basing my hope on the march of events, the appeal of the Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, and the judgment, unanimous as far as I have been able to learn, of officers of the Army and Navy, including the members of the Joint Army and Navy Board, whose counsel I felt sure you would seek.

2. We are the one and only great nation in the world to-day that lives without a great standing army. Having no mobile land force ready to protect our coast fortifications from capture by attack from the rear by landing parties, our seacoasts, with their great cities and fabulous aggregates of wealth, are all exposed to raiding expeditions from across the ocean, except when, through the presence of a superior fleet, we hold control of the sea. This applies to both oceans. Furthermore, our coasts are so far separated that a fleet in one ocean can not give control of the sea in the other

ocean, and the raiding of either coast could be accomplished by a well-prepared enemy long before a fleet could get around from the other ocean. Consequently, to live in security without a large standing army, we must have fleets in both oceans at the same time, capable of controlling the sea, in the Atlantic as against any nation of Europe, and in the Pacific as against any nation of Asia.

3. A fleet in full control of the sea is the most powerful deterrent to an aggressive nation contemplating war, while an inferior fleet has but little deterrent influence.

The return of the battleship fleet, leaving no protection in the Pacific, would still be far inadequate to give us control of the sea in the Atlantic, but remaining it can insure us, for some time to come, control of the sea in the Pacific. Its return would not be a great factor in the question of peace in the Atlantic, its remaining would be the paramount factor in the question of peace in the Pacific.

4. The Atlantic coast line is near the centers of population and thus has the greater accumulation of property exposed, but this nearness simplifies the question of ultimate defense, making it practically impossible for a nation of Europe in control of the sea to make a permanent invasion. The Pacific coast and outlying possessions have less property exposed, but are, nevertheless, integral parts of our domain, and are isolated, far away from the centers of population, absolutely dependent on our control of the sea for their protection. A nation of Asia in control of the sea could make a permanent occupation of our outlying possessions, including Alaska, and could make a long extended, if not permanent, invasion of the mainland. Therefore, as between

the two oceans, until we are able to control the sea in both, our main concern should be for the Pacific. We simply must not take chances in this ocean. To send the fleet away would be to take the gravest chances.

5. The docking and repairing facilities are better in the Atlantic. The difficulties and cost of maintaining the fleet in the Pacific would be greater, but the increase of cost would not be excessive and the difficulties would not be insurmountable. There would be, on the other hand, a decided advantage in keeping the fleet in the Pacific, in bringing about the sooner a proper and necessary development of our docking and repairing facilities in that ocean.

6. America has no part in European politics which border the Atlantic, but she is in the very vortex of Asiatic politics which border the Pacific. There is not within sight a single question to produce even a ripple of disturbance in our diplomatic channels of communication with the nations of Europe unless it be from their relations with nations of Asia, and in this case the best way to insure against disturbance in the direction of Europe is to provide against disturbance in Asia. On the other hand, in our relations with nations of Asia, we are confronted with the most difficult, most complex, and most dangerous questions known to diplomacy. The issue from these questions will depend chiefly upon our fleet and, in all probability, will be for us or against us, will be in peace or in war, according as our fleet, during the next few months and years is in the Pacific Ocean, or is on the other side of the world.

7. It is not discounting other problems to say that the greatest problems of mankind at this time are those grouped around the Pacific Ocean, where the

great races and civilizations of the white man and the yellow man are now meeting, nor is it depreciating the role of other nations to say that the principal part in meeting and solving these problems must fall to America. Some of the gravest of these problems are now clamoring for solution, whether the two races are to live together or are to remain each in its own habitat, whether they are to possess the Pacific Ocean jointly or whether one or the other is to gain supremacy; whether their meeting is to be confined to commerce or is to extend to war; whether China is to remain peaceful and industrial, a neutral market with an open door, or is to be dominated by Japan and become military.

The unrest in China, the dynastic succession, the revolutionary propaganda, the Japanese-Chinese relations in Korea and Manchuria, the Japanese-American relations in Manchuria and China and on the Pacific Coast—any of these questions might produce a crisis at any time, in which the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and with it the "Open Door Policy," and vast American interests in which our peace and the general peace of the world would probably hinge upon the presence or absence of our fleet. There is no counterpart for such problems and such imminent dangers on the side of the Atlantic, and therefore there ought to be no hesitation between the two oceans, as to the disposition of the fleet.

8. The nations of Europe are of our own race and civilization. We understand them and know when danger approaches from their side. The nations of Asia, on the other hand, are of a different race and civilization. We do not understand them and can not tell when danger approaches from their side. Even Russia, astute, alert, on guard, never suspected the presence of danger till after a staggering blow had been

struck. This uncertainty of our ground alone should call for the constant presence of the fleet in the Pacific.

9. The European nations automatically group themselves to form a balance of power, keeping a mutual check upon each other, thus constituting a guarantee of peace. This balance of power in Europe has been America's chief security in the Atlantic, an irrational security, but one that has proved partially successful, being effective in proportion as the European nations are engrossed in European problems. At the present juncture all Europe is absorbed in the Balkan problems, consequently our security in the Atlantic is greater than usual.

In Asia, on the other hand, there is no balance of power, not a nation of Europe or of America having there permanently a single battleship. Japan stands alone unchecked, supreme in power, her fleet holding absolute control of the sea, with an organized army equipped and ready, of 1,500,000 trained soldiers, and with a merchant-marine of over 1,000,000 tons for transports and auxiliary service.

The uniform experience of mankind shows that constant danger to the world's peace lurks behind such an unbalanced condition of power even with nations the most advanced in social evolution. How could the world reasonably expect a continued peace in the Pacific if the unchecked power is left in the hands of a nation just emerged from feudalism, from 800 years of the "dark ages" of feudal strife that have left the people permeated with military chivalry and the exaltation of the profession of arms.

The Japanese people would not be human if they were not intoxicated by their signal victories in two foreign wars and their sudden elevation over night from the foot to the uppermost rung among the nations.

If the establishment of a balance of power has always been found necessary for peace in Europe, much more must it now be necessary for peace in Asia. The European nations have their hands full in maintaining the balance of power in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The world can only look to America to establish and maintain the balance of power in the Pacific. This is the first great duty imposed upon America since taking the position of full-grown manhood among the nations. We can not escape this responsibility. Our own peace, as well as the peace of Asia and the peace of the world, are involved. The battleship fleet in the Pacific is the only means of maintaining this balance of power and thereby fulfilling our duty to the world.

10. The supreme duty, however, involved in keeping our fleet in the Pacific is the duty we owe to ourselves in the defense and security of our own territory, which now girdles this ocean, with the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, the West Coast of our mainland, Samoa, Guam, the Philippines, and holds its pivot with the Hawaiian Islands. This territory contains the great harbors whose permanent control will determine the question of supremacy in the Pacific. Americans know that with American control this territory would simply insure the Pacific Ocean and the markets of China on equal terms to all nations, and lay a basis for joint control of this ocean, in peace, between the white race and yellow race. But this would have to be demonstrated in actual experience. We can not expect Japan to believe this, particularly after our taking over the Philippine Islands, as we had to do, and our declining to share them with Japan. We can not blame Japan for desiring this territory and desiring through its possession to be supreme in the Pacific, and thereby in the

markets and politics of China, nor can we blame her for sending her citizens in advance to occupy the territory as far as practicable, and for completing, as she has done, all the preparations for the seizure of this territory as soon as opportunity permits. The only thing that stands in the way of the consummation of this seizure is the presence of our fleet—for, as pointed out above, without the fleet this territory is at her mercy. It is vain to think that the fleet on the other side of the world would be any defense. The existence of the fleet in the Atlantic can exercise no material effect deterrent or defensive. Japan being always ready, our Pacific coast could be raided from end to end by simultaneous expeditions, all our outlying possessions could be seized, and strong land forces could be thrown into Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, long before the fleet could get back to the Pacific, if it could get back at all in war time. Even if it got around it would be powerless to force a general engagement, powerless to relieve our possessions, powerless to operate effectively on the other side, having no base, and no army with which to seize a base, and no way to transport an army, even if we had one.

Of course, Japan realizes these conditions; of course, she also realizes the drift of events toward a greater American navy ultimately adequate for both oceans; of course she realizes that the completion of the Panama Canal will greatly reduce the time and the difficulty of transferring a fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific and that she must strike before the canal is completed. To withdraw our fleet from the Pacific before the completion of the Panama Canal is to create for Japan the opportunity for which she is watching to possess herself of the Pacific Ocean practically without resistance

and almost without a tax upon her resources, and to place America, in an effort to regain possession, at a staggering disadvantage. To withdraw the fleet at this juncture is practically to insure war and to invite disaster. There is no claim from the Atlantic to offset this supreme demand from the Pacific.

11. Any doubt that might have been entertained on this grave conclusion is removed by the confirmation of recent events. The conditions pointed out above, Japanese supremacy in the Pacific and the absence of the American fleet, had not existed twelve months before Japan began to take notice of and to exaggerate every trifling incident affecting Japanese subjects on the Pacific Coast, straining at a gnat in San Francisco while swallowing a camel at Vancouver.

When the school question arose in San Francisco, a question recognized by all nations as coming under police regulation and pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States as belonging exclusively to the jurisdiction of the individual States, the Japanese Government called on our Federal Government to interfere in the local affairs of the State of California.

Of course the Japanese Government knew that our Federal Government could not lawfully interfere. Of course it also knew that our Federal Government had always refused to interfere, though there had been 13 cases in our previous history where foreign subjects suffered violence within individual States, in 11 of which cases, including a case of the Japanese themselves, the foreign subjects were lynched by lawless mobs.

Only a great objective and the realization of possessing an overwhelming advantage in the event of war, could have led Japan or any other nation to make such a demand. Evidently it would never have been made if our fleet had been in the Pacific.

When our fleet leaves the Pacific the same objective will still be there and the same overwhelming advantage will again be placed against us. In which case we can only look for the same attitude from Japan, and for differences created through design or otherwise, in which we would again have to submit or accept a disastrous war.

As pointed out above, our Presidents heretofore have invariably refused to interfere in local matters, even when foreign subjects were being assassinated, but in this case, Mr. President, you did interfere where foreign subjects were not being harmed, not even being threatened with harm, but, on the contrary, were being given a free education, equal in every respect to the education provided for American children, only under regulations desired in San Francisco and not under regulations desired in Tokio. You interfered and called on the local authorities to recede from their decision, thereby surrendering the right of local self-government, the right for which Anglo-Saxons have died for a thousand years.

Only the gravest situation and the knowledge of our overwhelming disadvantage could have caused you to interfere thus. As a matter of fact, you represented, and Secretary Metcalf sent by you represented, to the School Board of San Francisco that there was imminent danger of war, and that the lack of the Panama Canal with the fleet in the Atlantic, made it necessary to recede. If you were justified then in calling on the people of San Francisco to surrender, you are not justified now in withdrawing the fleet and again placing them and their neighbors on the whole coast in precisely the same defenseless position.

12. Instead of invoking the armed forces of the United States to protect the State of California as re-

quired by Section 4, Article IV, of the Constitution, you threatened to use the armed forces of the United States against the Mayor and School Board of San Francisco, who were merely carrying out the provisions of the law of California.

You know, of course, that Japanese do not assimilate with our people and therefore should not be naturalized, yet you saw fit at that juncture to recommend the enactment of a law granting such naturalization.

Of course you appreciate your own countrymen as compared with all foreigners, yet you took occasion at that juncture to glorify the Japanese and denounce the Californians.

It could only have been a sense of our country's imminent danger at that juncture that could have caused you to do these things. By withdrawing the fleet you will lay the country open again to precisely the same danger.

You are aware of the fact that Japanese on the Pacific coast have applied officially for the suspension of law where they are concerned. I assume that you are aware of this fact, because the U. S. Ambassadors to Japan joined the Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco and made a personal visit and personal appeal to the Mayor of that city to suspend, for the benefit of Japanese, the city laws regulating the sale of liquor, as a result of which five Japanese subjects are now selling liquor in that city without license in direct and open violation of the law forbidding the sale of liquor by aliens.

14. You know, of course, that race antagonism is inevitable where people of different colors are thrown together in large numbers as they are on the Pacific Coast. The influx of Chinese brought the Chinese exclusion act. The influx of the Japanese has produced

conditions that are fast paving the way for a Japanese exclusion act. Such an act would only be the exercise of sovereignty in our own territory, but the Japanese Government practically forbids it. Under these circumstances, to withdraw the fleet is to leave Congress subject to compulsion from a foreign power.

This race antagonism, as you know, is growing stronger and more acute every day. As you also know, it is beyond the control of the Government and could precipitate a crisis at any time without any warning.

The presence of the fleet has already had a salutary effect. Its absence would tend to aggravate the conditions for producing a crisis—would reduce the chances of a peaceful issue from a crisis, when produced, and would lead to disaster if the crisis resulted in war. This race antagonism, fraught with such grave dangers, has no counterpart in the Atlantic.

15. Assembling the separate conclusions arrived at above, the fleet should be retained in the Pacific Ocean for the following reasons:

1. Our navy is not large enough to insure the advantages that come from control of the sea in the Atlantic. It is large enough to insure them in the Pacific.

2. Permanent occupation of our territory by a hostile force from abroad is not possible in the Atlantic. It is possible in the Pacific.

3. America is not involved in the politics of Europe. She is very much involved in the politics of Asia.

4. World problems of the gravest nature depending largely upon America for solution are in an acute stage in the Pacific. They have no counterpart in the Atlantic.

5. We understand European nations and know when danger approaches in the Atlantic. We do not understand Asiatic nations and are liable to be struck without warning in the Pacific.

6. There is a balance of power in Europe, keeping the nations in check. There is no balance of power in Asia, and only America can keep Japan in check.

7. Supremacy in the Pacific Ocean is now at stake, carrying with it territory of great value, now defenseless in American possession, and the trade of China, already great and with boundless prospects. This supremacy is complicated by the unrest in Asia and the dangerous race problems on the Pacific Coast. The Atlantic presents no counterpart.

8. The San Francisco incidents show that our relations in the Pacific are at a dangerous stage. In these incidents and in the immigration question Japan has already thrown down a challenge to our laws, our institutions, and our sovereignty, and because of the absence of the fleet our Government for the first time in our history felt it necessary to back down. No such humiliation is possible from the Atlantic.

9. The four great historic causes of conflict between nations, desire for another's territory, competition for trade, antagonism of race, and conflict of institutions, are all operating in the Pacific. The forces involved are as unerring in their results as the physical laws of nature. Any one of these causes, unless counteracted, would be sure to result in war. The only effective counteractive is the presence of our fleet. All of these causes of war are in an acute form operating on a great military power, armed to the teeth, ready on land and sea, just emerging from feudalism, flushed with victory, and standing without check, unbalanced in half the world. The constant presence of our fleet

is the only chance on earth to maintain peace. These conditions have no counterpart in the Atlantic.

10. In the event of war with our fleet absent, we should be defenseless; disaster would be inevitable and we should find ourselves powerless to bring to bear our latent strength and resources. It would be flying into the face of nature and of Providence to take such chances.

16. In conclusion, in the absence of an international organization competent to maintain law and order between nations, the only safe defense in the Atlantic as in the Pacific, as long as we have no great standing army, is to have a fleet in constant and unquestioned control of the sea. With our coasts so far separated, this control can not be maintained by a fleet in the opposite ocean, even when the Panama Canal is completed. Until its completion, the influence in the opposite ocean should be regarded as nil. Therefore every effort should be bent toward hastening the day when our navy can meet the full requirements of our only rational defense, namely, control of the sea in both oceans at the same time. Until that day, it would be folly to divide the fleet and during this one fleet period the location of the fleet should be in the ocean where danger threatens. At the present time the Pacific is the danger ocean. There is no difference of opinion among thoughtful men as to this. In truth, the gravest dangers this nation has ever faced have gathered in this danger zone. The main duty of the fleet lies there and we should never entertain a thought of even temporary withdrawal until after the completion of the Panama Canal.

17. The objects of the American navy are to preserve honorable peace, as long as it can be preserved, and to win victory when war does come. In the At-

lantic the fleet would fail of both objects; in the Pacific it would come nearest to realizing both. The wise and true policy, in order to have our navy best fulfill the objects for which it exists, is to keep the fleet in the Pacific and to reinforce it there by sending out the armored vessels now in the Atlantic, and such other armored vessels as they are completed as would maintain the fleet constantly at a strength about one-third greater than the strength of the Japanese navy. This policy would establish the only foundation upon which to build a permanent peace and an abiding friendship with Japan, a peace that would permit the working out of the problems involved in the meeting of the yellow race and the white race without recourse to war.

We owe it to ourselves, in following the first law of nature, self-preservation, to adopt this policy. We owe it to Japan, we owe it to the world.

18. Believing, as I do, Mr. President, that the departure of the fleet from the Pacific would be a great national and international calamity, I am led by a sense of public duty to make this an open letter in the hope that others may join me, before it is too late, in making an effective appeal to your good judgment and your patriotism to rescind the order for the fleet's departure.

Very respectfully,

R. P. HOBSON.

PROOFS OF THE VALUE

OF

HYDRO-CARBON OILS

IN THE

Preservation from Decay

OF

WHARF AND BRIDGE STRUCTURES

AND

Railroad Works.

San Francisco:
A. L. BANCROFT AND COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
1870.

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CALIFORNIA SECTION

FACTS AND SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS

ABOUT

WOOD PRESERVED BY HYDRO-CARBON OILS.

Extract from the Report to the Engineer of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners and made by them to the State Legislature.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BOARD OF STATE HARBOR COM'RS,
San Francisco, June 18th, 1869.

TO THE HON. S. L. TILTON, JAMES LAIDLEY and J. H. CUTTER,
Board of State Harbor Commissioners—

GENTLEMEN: My attention having been directed to the matter of the preservation of the timber used in wharf structures, I respectfully submit the following report:

The piles in this harbor are attacked by the ship worm (*Teredo Navalis*), and in from three to five years are generally so much injured as to become worthless. Although this has long been known, it is only until recently that any establishment for the preservation of timber against worms and rot has been put into operation on the Pacific coast.

* * * * * * *

Out of upwards of fifty European patents which have been taken out, there are only six which have been practically brought into use. They are—

Patentee.	*Date of Patent.*	*Pores filled with Solution of—*
Kyan	1832	Bi-chloride of mercury.
Margary	1837	Sulphate of copper.
Bethell	1838 / 1848	Creosote or pitch oil.
Burnett	1838 / 1840	Chloride of zinc.
Bucherie	1839 / 1846	Pyrolignite of copper and sulphate of copper.
Payne	1841 / 1846	Sulphate of iron and carbonate of soda.

* * * * * * *

I have no doubt that the most and really only effectual preservative of timber against both decay and marine insects is by "carbonation" by the Bethell or Robins process, or similar ones involving the same principles (viz.: the saturation of the timber with a solution of creosote or pitch oil). Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. LEWIS,
Engineer Sea Wall.

HARBOR FRONT, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Market Street Wharf, June 17th, 1870.

TO THE CALIFORNIA PAVING COMPANY—

Gentlemen: We hereby certify that in April of this year we were present when the boatmen's landing-stairs on the south side of this wharf were taken up for repairs. The landing-stairs had only been in the water six months; the lower step was perforated by the *Teredo* or "marine worm," in holes, some of them six inches long and a half inch in diameter. The wood was the Puget Sound fir, and one of the pieces, badly eaten by the worms, is now to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange.

E. P. COTTING, Wharfinger.
THOS. P. DOWNER, Collector.

8481

OFFICE OF JOHN A. FULTON, CONTRACTOR FOR WHARVES and Bridges, San Francisco, June 14th, 1870.

TO THE PACIFIC WOOD-PRESERVING COMPANY—

Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry, I have to state that I have been, for the past twelve years, engaged in this State in the business of pile-driving and bridge-building. In the course of my experience I have driven every kind of pile, including the three hundred or more on this harbor front, between Jackson and Commercial streets, which were preserved by your company, and driven by me, in September, 1869. The comparative differences in the way the different kinds of wood are affected by the heavy blows of the hammer of the pile-driver, may be stated as follows:

Assuming that I am driving into a hard foundation, like our sea-wall, using a twenty-hundred hammer and three different kinds of piles, viz.: wet redwood piles, Oregon fir in its natural condition, and Oregon fir preserved by your company—all the piles to have an iron ring on the head—their resistance would be as follows:

In driving the wet redwood pile we would raise the hammer 6½ to 7 feet.
" Oregon fir piles, untreated, " " about 10 "
" " " preserved by your Company we would raise the hammer about 20 "

The average life of the ordinary piles heretofore used in the Harbor of San Francisco has been from three to five years—their destruction being worked by the marine worm, or "borer," as it is sometimes called. The average life of the superstructure of Puget Sound fir in our wharves has been about five years, though the caps and stringers will commence rotting in two years. If the planking is very much travelled over by heavy teams it may become worn out by the grinding of the wheels across the grain of the wood before it could be destroyed by the rot, though the influences that rot the wood undoubtedly render it much more liable to be destroyed by the wheels than would be the

case if it was an imperishable wood. In the Eastern States, all lumber intended for permanent use or durability is cut in the winter months when the sap is out of the tree. On the Pacific coast this rule is not followed, and, no doubt, the early decay of every description of wood with us, may in the case of otherwise durable woods, be traced to the habit of cutting it when the tree is full of sap, or otherwise, as the logger pleases. There is, therefore, no part of our country where a preservative process is so much needed for all kinds of wood as on the Pacific coast.

Respectfully,

JOHN A. FULTON.

San Francisco, June 18th, 1870.

To the Pacific Wood-preserving Company—

Gentlemen: About a year ago, while superintendent of your works, I treated or carbonated a section of pile about eight feet in length, to be used in making a test of the utility of your process in protecting timber from the attacks of the *Teredo Navalis* or "marine worm." I first removed the bark from the pile and then split it in halves; one-half I treated—the other remained in its natural condition. After the treatment the pieces were placed together in their original position and securely banded with hoop-iron. The piece of pile thus prepared I turned over to Capt. M. B. Cox, Superintendent Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s docks, who had volunteered to assist in the experiment.

The section of pile now on exhibition at the office of the Harbor Commissioners, seven inches in diameter and five inches in length, was sawn from the above-described pile. The carbonated half retains a strong odor of creosote, despite its twelve months' submersion in the bay, and is untouched by worms, while the untreated half has four worm-holes through it, lengthwise, each nearly half an inch in diameter.

Capt. DAVID C. WOODS.

The section of pile described in the foregoing statement was sawn off by me this day; it has been submerged eleven and a half months. G. F. PEARCE.

Master Carpenter, P. M. S. S. Co.'s Wharf.

San Francisco, June 18th, 1870.

The within-described piece of timber or pile was submerged for about twelve months under the wharf at foot of First Street (P. M. S. S. Co.'s wharf); was placed there under my direction. M. B. COX,

Supt. P. M. S. S. Co.

San Francisco, June 22d, 1870.

United States Engineer's Office,
Detroit, April 6th, 1868.

Sir: I have the honor to suggest that we should be acting with great economy by "creosoting" all the wood above water to be put into the dykes of the St. Clair Flats improvement.

* * * * * * *

The cost of creosoting will be 15 cents per cubic foot. The cost of the timber, uncreosoted, is 23 3-10 cents per cubic foot.

* * * * * * *

We know that timber creosoted has, as before stated, lasted 21 years; hence, in 21 years we should save the difference between 46 and 93 cents per cubic foot, or 47 cents, which, applied to 182,000 cubic feet in the dykes, gives us the total saving, in 21 years, of $85,540, which, divided by three, gives the saving of $28,513 for every period of seven years.

* * * * * * *

T. J. CRAM,
Col. Engineers, Brevet Maj.-Gen.

Application approved; appropriation of $27,300 is respectfully recommended.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brig.-Gen. of Engineers.

Forwarded to House of Representatives by E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Appropriation was passed and the work completed.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

The undersigned acknowledge their belief that the Robbins process will prove one of the most valuable methods yet made known for preserving wood, hemp, linen and cotton, from insects, mildew and decay, under every exposure, and for actually strengthening the fiber.

THOMAS HILL,

President of Harvard College.

JOSIAH P. COOK, JR.,

Ewing Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Harvard College.

WALCOTT GIBBS,

Rumford Professor of the Application of Science to Art, Harvard College, and Head of Clinical Department in Lawrence Scientific School.

H. L. EUSTIS,

Professor of Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School, H. C.

BENJAMIN PIERCE,

Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics in Harvard College, and Superintendent Coast Survey.

From Report of Alban C. Stimers to Col. M. O. Davidson, Chief Engineer of the New Haven and Derby Railroad.

The transverse strength is the most important in wood, and, leaving out the oak, which was imperfect, we find the Robinsizing adds to the strength of—

White pine	37 per cent.
White ash	50 "

It is my opinion that wood thoroughly saturated with gas tar distillates will last for an indefinitely long period; that it will be liable to no kind of rot or decay, wet or dry, and that it will be fully protected from the attacks of all wood-destroying insects.

GEORGE HADLEY,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, April 26th, 1869.

Dear Sir: The experiments of the Dutch Government prove that wood, properly creosoted, lasts longer than when treated by any other process, and resists the attacks of the *Teredo*, the worm or mollusc so destructive, not only of the wooden hulls of vessels in almost every sea, but also of the wooden dykes of that country, and this agent was the only one of the great number tried which afforded immunity from the attack of the naval worm.

* * * * * * *

Hot hydro-carbon oils unite with the natural resins in such woods as fat pine, and hold them in such intimate combinations that they cannot be dissolved out by water, to which, under ordinary circumstances, they are liable to a greater or less extent. Respectfully yours,

E. S. WAYNE,

Analytic and Consulting Chemist.

The action of dead oil as a means of preserving wood may be thus summed up, viz.:

1st. It coagulates albuminous substances, and gives stability to the constituents of the fiber and cellulose of young wood.

2d. It absorbs and appropriates the oxygen which is within the pores of the wood and so checks, or rather prevents, the exosmosis of the woody tissue.

3d. It resinifies within the pores of the wood and thus shuts out both air and moisture.

4th. It acts as a positive poison to the lower form of vegetable life, and so protects the wood from the attacks of fungi and other parasites.

5th. It prevents the exhalation of any miasmas from the surface of streets paved with wood thus prepared.

B. SILLIMAN,

Professor of General and Applied Chemistry in Yale College.

I am satisfied that ship plank treated by the Robins process will be thoroughly protected from the destructive marine worm, *Teredo Navalis.*

W. L. HANSCOM,

Late U. S. Naval Constructor.

* * * * * * *

The *Teredo Navalis,* which attacks ship timber, wharves and wooden piers, can make no entrance into wood prepared by Robins' process.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M.D.,

State Assayer of Massachusetts.

* * * * * * *

Wherever timber or plank are liable to decay or dry rot, there the Robins process is the antidote. Let those interested see to it. * * * * *

J. S. SCHANCK,

Professor of Chemistry, Princeton College, N. J.

From Ure's "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines," fol. 963.—*Article, "Wood Preserving, Bethell's Invention."*

* * It resists the attack of insects; the *Teredo Navalis* will not touch it.

From Forestier's Mèmoire sur la "Conservation des bois à la Mer."

Facts detailed show that creosoted wood, inspected after seven, eight, eleven, thirteen, fourteen and twenty years, has been found in a perfect state of preservation, while after a few months, other specimens of the same kind of wood uncreosoted—subjected to the same conditions—have been used up (page 5).

Sea-water has no action on creosoted surfaces, and that the portions of the wood, well impregnated, preserve their penetrating odor and present no trace of alteration (page 20).

ENGINEER'S INSTITUTE, WESTMINSTER STREET, LONDON.

At a meeting of the Institute, April 5th, 1859, Mr. Sinclair, engineer of Lowestoft Harbor Works, states: "that "the entrance-gates of the Monk-Wearmouth docks at Sun-"derland, which had been constructed of yellow pine, cre-"osoted twenty years ago by Mr. Brunel, were quite "sound."

SELECT COMMITTEE ON HARBORS OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Mr. Abernethy said: "I am convinced that timber, when creosoted, is not subject to the action of the worms, as far as my actual observation goes, and, in that case, probably I am understanding it when I say it would last for half a century at least."

LEITH HARBOR, CASTLEMILK PLACE,
Glasgow, 14th August, 1857.

Sir: The timber for the extensive new piers at Leith harbor, completed in 1854, was all previously prepared by your process of creosoting.

* * * * * * *

After the lapse of six years I could not discover any flaws from the attacks of sea-worm.

THOMAS MACLEAN,
Civil Engineer.

To JOHN BETHELL, Esq.

PORTLAND BREAKWATER, ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Portland, Eng., 14th August, 1857.

Dear Sir: * * * * * *

About two months since it became necessary to remove some piles that had been down four years, and fully exposed from above the level of high water to nearly fifty-five feet under sea-water; there was no sign whatever of any attacks by sea-worms.

* * * * * * * *

The result of the impregnation of the timber with creosote has been most successful and satisfactory.

JOHN COODE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
No. 414 M'ntg'ry St., San Francisco, June 24, 1870.

State Harbor Commissioners—
JOHN J. MARKS,
JASPER O'FARRELL,
WASHINGTON BARTLETT.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the Board of State Harbor Commissioners have had about six hundred piles treated by the Pacific Wood-preserving Company, and they have been driven on the water-front of the City of San Francisco, in the construction of wharves between Jackson and Mission street.

J. A. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The Works for the preservation of wood, by the Pacific Wood-preserving Company, under the Luis A. Robins Patent, are situated on Berry Street, west of Fourth, in the City of San Francisco. Office, 315 Montgomery Street.

Piles and Timber 80 Feet in length Carbonated.

"4"

From W. J. Lewis, Esq., Civil Engineer.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, STATE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
San Francisco, May 18th, 1870.

To C. R. STORY, Esq.—
Chairman of Special Committee—

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries, in regard to the preservation of timber, I send you a copy of my report to the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, made on the eighteenth of June, 1869.

A short time subsequently, the wharves and planking of the embankment on the water-front, between Pacific Street and Jackson Street, and between Washington Street and Central Wharf, were constructed, comprising a length of six hundred and sixteen feet. All the piles, caps and stringers, and a portion of the surface planks, were treated by the Pacific Wood Preserving Company—some of the surface planks were treated by the North American Company, under Mr. Samuels' process, and a part were not treated at all, the object in regard to the surface planking being to test the comparative wear of the several classes of timber. A sketch in the office of the Engineer of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners exhibits the locality of the several classes and their extent, and they are also marked on the wharves by spikes at the ends of the plank at the termination of each kind of timber. That preserved by the Pacific Company is indicated by two galvanized or white-iron spikes, and that of the North American by one copper spike. Two hundred and ninety-five piles of an aggregate length of fourteen thousand four hundred and forty feet, and one hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-five feet, board measure, of other timber were preserved by the Pacific Company, and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven feet, board measure of surface planking, by the North American Company.

I wish, however, to direct your attention to the fact that while this and the Bethel process, greatly increase the strength and elasticity of the timber, the use of metallic salts necessarily diminishes both the strength and elasticity.

Mr. Bethell's process has been thoroughly tested by the experience of twenty-five years, on the public works of Belginm. It was found that the average duration of unpreserved oak sleepers was eleven and seven-tenths years and of unpreserved-fir sleepers seven and seven-eighths years. In the Spring of 1865, a very careful examination was made by the authorities, of all the creosoted sleepers, and they found that all these sleepers (althongh some of them had been in use nineteen years), were perfectly sound and fresh, and in consequence the Belgian Government decided to have all their sleepers creosoted in future. "The administration looking to the results of past years' experience continues to confine itself to oak sleepers and creosoted sleepers for making or relaying its lines, as the superiority of Bethell's system over all others appears to be an established fact. Out of the one hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-three new sleepers put down in 1864, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-five were creosoted, and only twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-eight were unprepared oak."

It is believed that the Robins process accomplishes in a different manner all the beneficial results obtained by that of Mr. Bethell.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. J. LEWIS,
Civil Engineer.

AN ADDRESS

. . . TO . . .

The People of San Mateo County in Relation to Roads

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

PREPARED BY

COMMISSIONER JOHN R. PRICE, C. E.

1898

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CALIFORNIA SECTION

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AN ADDRESS

TO

The People of San Mateo County in Relation to Roads,

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

PREPARED BY COMMISSIONER JOHN R. PRICE, C. E.

By an order of your Board of Supervisors you are called to vote upon the question whether or not you desire said Board to issue bonds, bearing four and one-half per cent. interest for a term of forty years, in the sum of $310,000. The object of this bond issue is to construct a road, on the best alignments and grades permissible, with broken stone for roadbed, where possible to obtain the same at a reasonable cost.

The length and termini of the road are fully described in the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, as shown in reports hereto appended. It is unnecessary for us to refer to the importance to your county of a good road over the route therein described. A road constructed on the route proposed will serve as the main thoroughfare for all portions of your county. The importance of your county by virtue of its proximity to the metropolis of the Pacific Coast demands of its citizens a broad construction of internal questions which will enhance the value of your property and elevate the name of your county as one progressive and enterprising. It behooves the citizens of San Mateo County to realize their geographical position, the county being a portion of the great peninsula upon which is located the wealthiest city of the State of California. Can you stand still while other communities are bending every effort to develop their great resources?

San Mateo has not kept pace with San Francisco and Santa Clara Counties. It will be the object of this paper to direct your attention to some facts which now exist in your county. We will direct your attention to the following points:

First—To the tax rate and money expended for road purposes.

Second—How your road money is expended, and what is accomplished.

Third—What the bond issue will cost you per year.

Fourth—A review of the past, and what you may expect in the future if you continue the present system of road building.

Fifth—Will it pay to issue bonds for road purposes?

Sixth—To a consideration of the estimate of the cost of building the proposed road under plans and specifications proposed by the County Surveyor, approved by this Department.

First: The assessed valuation of property for the year 1897 in San Mateo County is, in round numbers, $13,284,000. Of this amount, $11,643,170 is assessed for road purposes; the balance, $1,640,830, is located within the limits of the incorporated towns of Redwood and San Mateo.

The value of property assessed for road purposes by districts is as follows:

District No. 1—	$4,073,778, at 49 cents, yields	$19,961.51
District No. 2—	2,359,796, at 49 cents, yields	11,563.01
District No. 3—	3,770,651, at 49 cents, yields	18,476.20
District No. 4—	697,445, at 49 cents, yields	3,417.48
District No. 5—	741,500, at 49 cents, yields	3,633.35
Total	$11,643,170	$57,051.55

We find the following sums collected other than above:

District No. 1—Poll tax	$532.10	
District No. 1—Railroad tax	217.55	
District No. 1—Railroad tax	217.55	
District No. 1—Electric Road	100.00	
		$ 1,067.20
District No. 2—Railroad tax	$300.00	
District No. 2—Poll tax	119.00	
		419.00
District No. 3—Railroad tax	$236.00	
District No. 3—Poll tax	295.80	
		531.80
District No. 4—Poll tax	136.00	
District No. 5—Poll tax	175.10	
		311.10
Total, if all is collected		$59,380.65

From the records of the County Recorder we find the following expenditures for road purposes for the year 1896-97:

Road District No. 1	$21,772.79
Road District No. 2	11,143.04
Road District No. 3	18,055.12
Road District No. 4	3,713.41
Road District No. 5	4,106.79
Amount from General County Fund	4,487.80
Total expended	$63,278.95

In this connection, we desire to call the attention of the taxpayers of San Mateo County to the cost of repairing bridges, as culled from the records.

The records regarding labor used in repairing bridges and culverts is so mixed with other labor accounts that it is impossible to give the exact figures for this item, but we have succeeded in obtaining some facts regarding these expenses. They are as follows:

Labor on bridges, District No. 1, 1895	$ 2,629.27
Labor on bridges, District No. 1, 1896	1,316.27
Lumber bill, bridges, District No. 1, 1895	1,665.21
Lumber bill, bridges, District No. 1, 1896	644.74
Labor on bridges, District No. 2, 1895	889.97
Labor on bridges, District No. 2, 1896	305.40
Lumber bill, bridges, District No. 2, 1895	845.71
Lumber bill, bridges, District No. 2, 1896	636.08
Labor on bridges, District No. 3, 1895	535.41
Labor on bridges, District No. 3, 1896	575.23
Lumber bill, bridges, District No. 3, 1895	1,580.28
Lumber bill, bridges, District No. 3, 1896	1,237.30
Labor on bridges, District No. 4, 1895	717.44
Labor on bridges, District No. 4, 1896	421.12
Lumber bill, bridges, District No. 4, 1895	717.44
Lumber bill, bridges, District No. 4, 1896	421.12
Labor on bridges, District No. 5, 1895	1,218.57
Labor on bridges, District No. 5, 1896	1,828.39
Lumber bill, bridges, District No. 5, 1895	2,581.60
Lumber bill, bridges, District No. 5, 1896	827.34
Total expended for labor and lumber	$21,593.89
Average per year	$10,796.94

From the records we learn that the expenditures for lumber for bridges and culverts were as follows for the whole county:

Lumber bills, 1894	$ 7,148.01
Lumber bills, 1895	7,390.24
Lumber bills, 1896	3,766.58
Lumber bills, 1897	2,660.50
Total for four years	$20,965.33
General average per year	$5,241.33

The above amount of $20,965.33 for purchase of lumber was drawn from the general county fund, and therefore does not figure in the tax rate for road purposes. Every citizen and taxpayer in the county contributed to this expense, no matter whether he lives in an incorporated town or in the country.

We may sum up the money collected for road purposes as follows:

Amount derived by road tax at 49 cents	$59,380.65
Average amount taken from General Fund	5,241.33
Total amount per annum	$64,621.98

Second: Let us now pass to the consideration of the second point, namely, how your road money is expended, and what is accomplished.

The expenditure of all moneys collected by road tax, which at

the present time is 49 cents on the $100, is made by Supervisorial Districts. Each district receives the amount collected on the assessed valuation of property situate within the boundaries of its district. No portion of this money can be or is used to pay the debts of other districts, unless a general road fund is created, which we understand is not the case in San Mateo County. The Supervisors are authorized by law to take from the general county fund money for sprinkling purposes, etc.; but once the money from road tax is placed in the district funds, the Board has no authority to take it therefrom except for expenditures within the district. Keeping these principles well in mind, you can readily see how a weak district cannot improve its roads.

The road money is therefore expended in the district where it is levied. We have seen from the facts heretofor presented that, taking the figures of 1896-97, the districts have expended the money as follows:

	For general road purposes.	For bridge work.
District No. 1	$20,456.52	$1,316.27
District No. 2	10,837.64	305.40
District No. 3	17,479.89	575.23
District No. 4	3,292.29	421.12
District No. 5	2,278.40	1,828.39
Total	$54,344.74	$4,446.41
Amount drawn from the General Fund		$4,487.80

Money expended for general road purposes in each district may include expenses for any purpose the Supervisor shall direct. It may be paid for right of way, surveying, grading, placing stone on the road, crushing rock, etc. The expenditure for bridge work includes labor in constructing bridges, culverts, drain ways, and the necessary labor of men and teams to fill earth around such structures.

All lumber used in the construction of of the bridges, culverts, etc., is paid for out of the general county fund, as heretofore stated.

We have not at hand the number of miles of road in San Mateo County, but we are safe in saying that the major portion of the money expended yearly for road purposes is placed upon the road along the bay shore from Menlo Park to the San Francisco County line, and the road from this last named point along the ocean shore to the Santa Cruz County line.

On the roads above described no less than 400 bridges and culverts are now or should be maintained. Few of these structures have been made new in the past five years. It is safe to say that nearly all of them will be rebuilt in the next ten years at no less an expense than $10,000 per year. This indicates an outlay of $100,000 within the next ten years if they should be constructed of wood, as they have been in the past. In twenty years it will require $200,000, in thirty years $300,000, in forty years $400,000. Are we justified in these conclusions? We have shown that the average expense for the repair of all bridges and culverts for the years 1895 and 1896 was $10,796.94 per year, and yet not one important bridge was built new. Begin the building of these structures anew, and our estimate will be moderate, indeed. Very few if any permanent sub-structures have been constructed in San Mateo County.

Much money has been expended in the last four years in placing

gravel and broken stone upon the roads of San Mateo County. And while your Supervisors deserve great credit for their work in this direction, yet we cannot believe that rock placed upon a roadbed practically unprepared for the same is the best policy to adopt. We maintain that the first and most important principle of good road building consists in thorough drainage. This cannot be done with the eye; it must be accomplished with a thorough system of grades and good alignment. We will have occasion to refer to these matters later on in this paper. It is only necessary to say that your money as now expended is divided as above indicated, and most of it expended for repairs or faulty work. There seems to be no relief from an increasing expense under the present condition of affairs.

Third: What will the bond issue cost per year?

The Department of Highways of the State has recommended to the Board of Supervisors that the bonds, if issued, be made payable in ten years, with the privilege of closing the countract in forty years. That is, it should be a bond issue known as the 10-40 system. The department also recommended that the rate of interest be fixed at four per cent per annum, but the Board has seen proper to make the issue at the rate of four and one-half per cent.

If bonds should be issued at four and one-half per cent,, payable in ten years and to run forty years, then the county will pay only the interest on the bonds for the first ten years, and one-thirtieth of the principal every year thereafter, together with the interest upon the principal still due.

As the division of $310,000 into thirty equal installments does not end in even figures, every third year after the maturity of the bonds we would pay $11,000 of the principal and $10,000 during other years, making the bonds in denominations of $1,000 each.

Under this system of issue the bonds will cost each year as follows, presuming the issue to be made January 1st, 1899:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1900	$13,950	1921	$19,865
1901	13,950	1922	18,370
1902	13,950	1923	17,920
1903	13,950	1924	18,470
1904	10,950	1925	16,975
1905	13,950	1926	16,525
1906	13,950	1927	17,075
1907	13,950	1928	15,580
1908	13,950	1929	15,130
1909	13,950	1930	15,680
1910	23,950	1931	14,185
1911	23,500	1932	13,735
1912	24,050	1933	14,285
1913	22,555	1934	12,790
1914	22,105	1935	12,340
1915	22,655	1936	12,890
1916	21,160	1937	11,395
1917	20,710	1938	10,945
1918	21,260	1939	11,495
1919	19,765		
1920	19,315	Total	$666,175

Presuming, for the purpose of argument, that the value of property remains the same during the period of the bond issue, then it will require a little over 10 cents on the $100 yearly for the first ten years to pay the interest on the bonds. At the end of the eleventh year we make the first payment of $10,000 on the principal; then it will require an assessment of 18 cents on the $100 to pay principal and interest for that year, and from that time on the rate will be reduced, making, at the end of the twentieth year, a tax of 14 9-10 cents on the $100. At the end of thirty years it will require 11 4-10 cents on the $100 to pay principal and interest for that year. The rate required for the last payment will be a fraction over 8 65-100 cents on the $100.

If by the construction of the proposed work property values should be increased, then the tax rate would be correspondingly reduced.

We infer from the above reasoning and facts that the road tax for the first ten years of the bond issue must be reduced 10 cents on the $100 to cover the expenses of the bonds, and other years according to the amount required to pay principal and interest. If the county is now expending annually $63,278.95 for road purposes, it would require $12,310 from this sum to pay the bond tax on country property and $1,640 from incorporated town property, leaving $50,968.95 in the road funds each year for the first ten years of the bond issue.

Fourth: We will now pass to a review of the past and what you may expect in the future if you continue the present system of road building.

We have shown that the Supervisors are now expending over sixty thousand dollars per annum for road purposes. The law permits the Board to levy a tax not to exceed 40 cents on the $100 for road purposes, and a law passed at the last session of the Legislature authorizes a levy of a special tax of two mills on the dollar to be expended for improvement of main public highways within each district. This latter law is virtally giving the board the power to levy 20 cents on the $100 more than the first law provided. It must all be expended in districts, and cannot be expended in any other district than the one in which the property tax is levied. Under this system a rich district may make some headway in road building, but the poor district is entirely helpless and confined, as shown by our figures of taxes by districts, to a very small amount of money. It is this system of laws that prevents the connection of important points with good roads. There is no method now provided for by law to overcome this difficulty except it be by a bond issue. It is the district system that prevents the construction of permanent sub-structures. It is this system that has forced your County Supervisors to take moneys from your general county funds to pay for lumber with which to repair bridges and culverts. We have witnessed the repair of a bridge over a drain from a small watershed, requiring in fact not more than an eighteen-inch pipe, over which was constructed a thirty-foot bridge, costing no less that $250 or $300, when, if the law had permitted, the Supervisors could have laid a pipe for $150 in cement guard walls that would last for all time to come. This is not the fault of the Supervisors, but rests with the law. The tendency to district legislation for the benefit of districts in proportion to the value of taxable property in the district will never build a system of good roads in your county or your State.

It cannot be denied that San Mateo, Redwood, Menlo Park and all towns along the main thoroughfare will be benefited by a good road leading from every one of these points to the City of San Francisco and to the

City of San Jose. It cannot be denied that your whole county will be benefited by a good wagon road from the Santa Cruz County line to the City of San Francisco. Every cross-road, every artery or travel in your county, will increase its traffic. Wherever good roads go, so do home-seekers, pleasure-seekers and enterprise find attractions and occupation. We can, therefore, never expect, except in isolated cases, a good system of main highways under the district system. Work has been done and money yearly expended on your roads since the organization of your county. Nearly a half a century has been permitted to pass, during which time roads have been laid out, grades constructed, bridges and culverts erected, and yet after all this time scarcely a single permanent bridge has been erected to soften the wrath of the tax-burdened people. Forty cents on the one hundred dollars on every dollar of assessable property in the county has been levied year after year, and not until within the last ten years can we say that any work approaching permanency has been done. The past speaks for itself; shall the future repeat the past? Sixty thousand dollars per year for forty years means no less sum than $2,400,000. On the road from San Francisco to Halfmoon Bay, Pescadero and Santa Cruz County we find no less than 270 culverts and bridges required for good drainage. No less than forty of these structures are bridges over streams of considerable importance. It is estimated that it will cost $92,950 to construct these bridges, culverts and lay pipes required for permanent sub-structures. Within the next forty years how many of these structures will have to be built at least two times, if not more, if composed of wood? Every one of them. Not a wood structure now standing on this road will safely carry a load in ten years from this time without yearly repairs. Will they cost less in forty years to maintain as wooden structures than it will now cost to build them of stone, concrete or durable material? And at the end of forty years ye are again in the same condition we were forty years ago—the same as we are to-day, after forty years of road building.

Where, let us ask, is this money to come from with which to build these wooden structures? The two districts are now producing not more than $7,820.20 per year for road purposes with an assessment of 49 cents on the $100, and if we were to use all of this money to repair and build new bridges and sub-structures in the Fourth and Fifth Districts, and it costs $100,000 for the next forty years, then would it require nearly thirteen years using all this money to pay for the construction of the bridges, etc. There are many other roads and bridges, etc., in these districts that must be maintained. It must be evident, therefore, that these districts cannot keep up the necessary repairs on their roads and rebuild the bridges, etc. But the bridges must be maintained. The county must do it. The taxpayers must pay for it, and it must come from the general fund of the county, and no other source—not all of it, but a greater part of it, as it now comes in the form of lumber bills. Let the taxpayer of the incorporated towns ponder over this matter, for it concerns him as well as the property owner residing without the limits of these towns. You cannot hide behind the cloak of your town incorporation and thereby avoid this responsibility. Suppose a life is lost or property destroped by reason of the insecurity of of one of these structures, and the fault can be charged to the county, who will pay the damages? We leave the taxpayer to reflect. Will you close these roads? No, that cannot be done,

for it would blight the development of your county. The proper thing to do is to build all bridges, etc., of durable material.

Now, if we pass over the range of mountains to the east side of the county, we find on the road from the Santa Clara County line to the San Francisco County line no less than fifty bridges and culverts to be maintained, all of which at the present time are constructed of wood, and are structures of no small proportions. In addition to these bridges there are sixty-three small drain culverts to be maintained. These bridges and culverts must pass through the same system of repairs that will take place on the road from San Francisco to Santa Cruz. If these bridges and culverts are replaced by stone, concrete or pipe material, we estimate the cost to be $34,586. In the next forty years we may expect wooden structures to cost as much as it will cost now to build these structures with durable material. The accounts of lumber bills show that the districts in which these structures are situate have received as much aid from the general fund as Districts 4 and 5. This is again a tax on all the people of the county, and must come from the pocket of the town taxpayer as well as from the one paying taxes in the country. One hundred thousand dollars for wooden structures on the Santa Cruz road and forty thousand on the San Francisco and Menlo Park road implies a tax for these sub-structures in the next forty years of $140,000. This is a conservative estimate; and at the end of forty years, if the present system continues, you will face the same proposition you now encounter, with possibly a better condition in Districts 1, 2 and 3, where the Supervisors have money enough to build one or two permanent structures per year.

The proposition presented to the Board of Supervisors of your county by the Department of Highways is to reduce the tax levy each year for road purposes equal to the tax levy necessary to pay for a bond issue of $310,000 running forty years. By this proposition people living and owning property other than in incorporated towns in your county will pay no more tax than they are now paying. If it were possible under the law, we would gladly exclude town property from further taxation; but this we cannot do. We believe, however, that every reasonable, thinking person will see the economy in the building of permanent work to-day, so that further tax in the future may be avoided. The benefits derived from a good road system will bring to the towns of San Mateo and Redwood vast and lasting privileges and compensation that they do not now enjoy. It will enhance the value of your property, increase the market for your merchandise and build up homes all along the line of your improved road.

We desire to call the attetion of the taxpayers to some salient feautres of your present road system. The only road in your county on either of the roads referred to is from Menlo Park to Burlingame. Over this part of the main thoroughfare of your county a fair load can be hauled at all seasons of the year. From Burlingame to San Francisco, in the wet season of the year, neither light nor heavy traffic can be carried on with any degree of pleasure or profit. The great market for your vast agricultural products, which is in San Francisco, is burdened with expensive transportation, thus reducing your profits in a competing market to a minimum.

It is safe to say that on good alignments and proper grades with a stone roadway, one animal will carry to market the same tonnage that

it now requires three to transport. It costs money to feed animals; it costs money to repair wagons used on a faulty roadbed, and all this will be reduced to a minimum by a system of good roads. The property owner living in San Mateo County and doing business in San Francisco will travel to and from his place of business in his own vehicle if your roads are in proper condition. You have abundance of good road material in your county; it remains for you to say whether you will use it or not.

Fifth: Will it pay to issue bonds for road purposes?

We have now presented to our readers the facts regarding tax rate, money expended and what the past has accomplished, and what we may expect in the future if we continue on the same system of road building now in use.

There are many things to be considered in a bond issue which we have not space to discuss, but we believe from the facts we have presented that a bond issue in San Mateo County is advisable for the purposes herein named.

We have shown that the sub-structures of the road under consideration will cost in the next forty years not less than $140,000 if built upon the present plan, and as long as this system shall be followed every forty years will require $140,000 for sub-structures. We have shown that you are expending over $60,000 per year for road repair and building in your county. This implies, if continued, that in the next ten years you will pay for roads $600,000, in the next twenty years $1,200,000, and at the end of forty years the enormous sum of $2,400,000. How much of this vast sum must be expended for construction alone and repairs on the road in question? Will it be less than fifty per cent? We think not. Fifty per cent. of $2,400,000 is $1,200,000, and yet if we figure as we have on our bond issue we find that interest and principal in forty years will amount to $666,175, or a little over half the cost of maintaining the road under the present system. What have you received in the first case? A road patched, ungraded, undrained, and repaired with perishable materials—no relief from a continued expense, In the second case you have constructed a roadbed on first-class grades and alignments, with sub-structures that require no further expense. A roadbed, once graded, forever graded. And the only expense involved in the maintenance of the well built road is the sprinkling and a little surfacing, which should not cost to exceed $11,000 per year for the whole ninety-six miles of road. You are now expending on this same road not less than $30,000 per year, with nothing but mud and dust to enjoy. If the road is built by a bond issue, you immediately upon the completion of the road, or any part thereof, begin to receive the benefits and interest upon your money. The cost of transportation is reduced one-half; the wear and tear on vehicles is reduced to a minimum; the blacksmith bills are minimized, and the pleasure you experience in driving over a well sprinkled road in summer season, or the economy in loss of time during the winter season, will well compensate you for the little interest you pay; and land values will increase, and industrial enterprises will be undertaken which will bring you abreast of or ahead of adjoining counties. There is no method that we can suggest by which you can build a road which you can use in your own lifetime except by a bond issue. You cannot impose a tax of $2.34 on the $100

on your taxpayers for any single year, for if you did the burden would be too great to bear, and would reduce, rather than enhance, the value of lands in the county. It would require this rate of taxation on all the assessable property in your county to produce $310,000—the amount of the bond issue.

From these facts above stated, we believe the bond issue will pay.

Sixth: Consideration of the cost of building the proposed road according to plans and specifications prepared by the County Surveyor and approved by the Department of Highways.

We understand that considerable criticism has been expressed because the report of the County Surveyor and Department of Highways to the Board of Supervisors did not give an itemized statement of the cost of construction of the proposed road.

The members of this department consulted with the District Attorney of your county, and after having examined the various court decisions on bond issues, we came to the conclusion that in order to be able to use all of the money raised by the bond issue to the most economical purpose, it was necessary to make a general report instead of an itemized account of all the expenditures necessary. This point we have fully covered in a former address to the taxpayers of San Mateo County. We will now endeavor to so state the case that even the most doubtful will know that our conclusions are based upon rational premises.

By an order duly entered upon the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, your County Surveyor was authorized to make a preliminary estimate of the cost of constructing the road named in the report hereto attached. The sum of $250 was appropriated for the expense of said survey, the Department of Highways furnishing the team and paying the expenses of themselves and feed of team. It required about four weeks to make the necessary surveys and estimate. The road was thoroughly examined, exery bridge, culvert and pipe measured and the cost of the same estimated. Every single new piece of road work was surveyed, and the earth work measured very closely, and an estimate of the cost of constructing the road upon these lines made. One or more members of this department were in the field constantly with the County Surveyor, and then estimated all the work in the office with that officer. We could not submit a map and plans of sub-structures because time and money would not permit, and secondly, it was not necessary to make all the detail plans, as this will be required when working plans and full estimates are made for contractors. We feel perfectly confident that the estimate will cover the cost of all the work contemplated in our report, so much so that if there is a reasonable doubt as to the sufficiency of this estimate we will guarantee to construct the work by contract from the county for the price named. This is the faith we have in our judgment. The report, as you will observe, is so made that in case the cost of one portion of the work should be less than the estimate the amount thus gained can be expended on any portion on which unknown difficulties may slightly increase the estimated cost.

From the summit of the San Pedro Mountains to Spanishtown the estimate is based upon the fact that the roadbed passes over a bedrock formation known as decomposed granite or syenite. This class of rock, when properly treated, makes an excellent road surfacing material, and

will be used for that purpose in that section of the county, at a cost very little in excess of the cost of moving earth. It is calculated in the estimate to make the surfaced portion of the road on the coast not less than sixteen feet in width, whereas the rock surface on the road from Santa Clara County line to San Francisco will have a width of twenty feet and twenty feet of graded dirt road alongside the rock. This will make a roadway forty feet in width graded for wagon travel. We believe the people will find it wide enough for all purposes. The road from the San Francisco County line to Colma, passing over sand, will be macadamized forty feet in width. The estimate is made accordingly. All grades will be reduced to the lightest consistent with the topography of the country, none exceeding four per cent. The people from Spanishtown south will be compelled, owing to scarcity of road metal, to be satisfied with a well graded and drained roadway, which we purpose shall be sprinkled in dry seasons. Whenever it is possible to do so at a reasonable cost, the road will be surfaced. Having made this explanation, we now submit for your consideration some of the figures upon which we base our estimate:

Grading 31 miles from Santa Clara County to San Francisco County	$ 29,208.62
Constructing 127 bridges, culverts and pipes from Santa Clara County to San Francisco County	34,586.00
Macadamizing, rolling, sprinkling from Santa Clara County to San Francisco County	83,723.00
Contingencies, superintending and engineering	7,375.85
Total cost of road on bay shore	$154,893.47
Grading and partialy rocking 65 miles road from Santa Cruz to the San Francisco County line	$ 54,718.90
Constructing and laying 273 bridges, pipes and culverts	92,950.00
Contingencies, superintending and engineering	7,400.00
Total	$309,962.37

The above is a statement of the items of cost as they were made by this Department and the County Surveyor, and the same being so near $310,000, we so considered and asked for that amount of bonds. You will observe by reading the report of the County Surveyor that this work must be done according to plans and specifications prepared by the County Surveyor and *approved by the Department of Highways.* That implies that the Supervisors have given their consent to this Department to say how the work shall be done, for they have adopted this report, and they cannot pay one dollar of this money derived from the sale of bonds except on plans and work thus approved. We are well convinced of this fact from the unanimity with which they have given us their support in all stages of this proposition, and we now pledge ourselves to the people of San Mateo County that if we should be so fortunate as to be called upon to further aid in this matter we will guard their interests as closely as we would our own private affairs. We will exercise at all times a careful professional engineering supervision over the work in progress, to the end that it may be an example

of what money can do correctly expended. The sole interest and desire we have in this matter is to develop the industrial interests of our State by the construction of good roads.

W. L. ASHE,
MARSDEN MANSON,
JNO. R. PRICE,
Commissioners of the Department of Highways.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County—

Gentlemen: In accordance with the order of your Board passed on November 1, 1897, I herewith submit a report upon the following highway:

Commencing at the intersection of the center line of the county road between Menlo Park and Palo Alto, and the center line of the San Francisquito Creek, the same being the boundary line between San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, and extending thence along the best grades and alignments, and as nearly as may be on existing rights of way through Menlo Park, Redwood, Belmont, San Mateo and Colma to the county line between San Mateo and San Francisco Counties at a point 600 feet, more or less, west of the intersection of the said county line with the center line of the right of way of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad; thence southwesterly on the best grades and alignments and upon grades not in excess of four per cent. through Spanishtown, San Gregorio, Pescadero and Pigeon Point to the line between San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties at a point two and one-half miles, more or less, east of New Years Point.

The right of way of said highway in no case to be less than forty feet.

The sub-structures of said highway to be of durable material, as follows:

Small drains and culverts of the best quality, thick walled, salt glazed iron stone, sewer pipe with concrete guard walls.

Large culverts and bridges to be of masonry or concrete, and existing structures to be utilized where they may be found of sufficient durability and strength.

The ditches to be of adequate size and conducted on true grades to proper outlets.

The roadbed on that portion of said highway between the Santa Clara and San Francisco County lines to be not less than forty feet wide, and no less than eighteen (18) feet of this width to be macadamized throughout with at least nine (9) inches of broken stone, well selected, thoroughly screened and well rolled and sprinkled and laid in three layers.

The remainder of the roadbed to be graded to conform with the macadam portion, rolled and sprinkled to form an earth road for summer use.

The essential feature of the work on that portion of said highway between the San Fransico County line and the Santa Cruz County line are to correct the existing dangerous and at times impassable grades and alignments, and to grade a roadbed not less than twenty (20) feet in

width upon grades not exceeding four per cent.; the roadbed on this portion of said highway to be not less than forty (40) feet in width in the level cuttings and twenty (20) feet of graded roadway on side hill cuttings.

That portion of said graded highway from the San Francisco County line to the summit of the San Pedro Mountains is abundantly supplied with rock of a fair quality for surfacing at a moderate cost.

That portion of said graded roadway from the summit of the San Pedro Mountains to Spanishtown traverses a section of country, the subsoil of which is a good road-surfacing material, except in certain limited level portions thereof, which are to be surfaced with rock or gravel.

The remainder of this highway from Spanishtown to the Santa Cruz County line to be graded as herein mentioned, and gravelled or surfaced with rock, as the nature of the soil may require, and as the locality may furnish suitable material.

The estimated cost of the work is $310,000.

No estimates are made for rights of way for the various properties, and interests involved will be sufficiently benefited to justify the granting of such right without charge to the bond fund.

I respectifully recommend that no work be done, nor contract let, except upon the basis of detailed plans and specifications prepared by this office and approved by the Department of Highways of of the State of California. Respectfully submitted,

January 10, 1898.

W. B. GILBERT, County Surveyor.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

Redwood City, January 10, 1898.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County—

Gentlemen: In conjunction with your County Surveyor, Mr. Gilbert, we have investigated the proposition of improving the main highway of your county, namely: Commencing at the intersection of the center line of the county road between Menlo Park and Palo Alto, with the center line of San Francisquito Creek, the same being the boundary line between San Mateo and Santa Clara county, and extending thence along the best grades and alignments, and following as nearly as may be the existing rights-of-way to the boundaries of the county as described in the report of your County Surveyor of this date.

We have made special studies of the development of suitable quarries.

In examining all existing quarries and many available sites, we are pleased to find that your county furnishes an abundance of excellent materials.

There exist several localities from which an excellent sub grade or foundation layer of material can be obtained. From some of these the hardest, flinty jasper (or chert) can be separated, which, mixed with one-fourth of the silicious limestone from near Byrnes' Store, will make a surface material of the best quality.

In regard to this latter material it has been alleged that it injures the varnish and paint of vehicles. We submitted this stone to a pre-

liminary examination in the College of Chemistry of the University of California, and find this idea entirely unfounded, the material being neutral and harmless; the opposite idea being probably advanced as an excuse for neglect in promptly cleaning vehicles of dust or mud, which from any source is injurious if neglected.

The mixture of the hardest, clean and well crushed jasper, with a proper proportion of the silicious limestone as a cementing and binding material, with thorough rolling and sprinkling, forms a road surface of unexcelled quality and durability, and we are pleased to note that your county furnishes such excellent materials at available localities, and also express the belief that a careful examination will reveal many additional sources of equally good rock.

Our thanks are due to the members of the Board of Supervisors for their courteous co-operation in the work of developing the wealth and resources of the county by the construction of good roads, and we feel assured that the citizens of the country are awake to the necessity of prompt action in placing your county in the front in this important step.

We have carefully revised the estimates submitted in the report of Surveyor Gilbert and endorse the figures therein given.

We would also express our appreciation of the efforts and work of Mr. Gilbert in pushing this important matter. Very respectfully,

MARSDEN MANSON,
J. R. PRICE,
W. L. ASHE,
Members Department of Highways.

Californien

som det er.

Af

G. O'Hara Taaffe,

Consul for Danmark og Vice-Consul for Sverig og Norge
i Californien.

Indtægten tilfalder Samfundet for det Qvindelige Kyndes Vel.

Kjøbenhavn.

Th. Michaelsen & Tillge.
(C. G. Iversens Boghandel.)

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Louis Kleins Bogtrykkeri.

102 30

Skjøndt det nu er 21 Aar, siden den civiliserede Verdens Opmærksomhed ved Guldminernes Opdagelse første Gang blev henvendt paa Californien, og skjøndt der i det Mellemrum er skrevet flere tildeels troværdige Beretninger om Landet, saa ere dog Forholdene saaledes forandrede i Løbet af de sidste 4 Aar, at enhver Beretning, som er skreven forend 1865, ikke kan betragtes som en sand Skildring af de virkelige Forhold. Mange af disse Beretninger ere skrevne af Personer, som vel vare dygtige til at føre Pennen, men som ved et kort Ophold i Californien kun havde erhvervet sig et overfladiskt Kjendskab til Forholdene, om hvilke derfor deres Beretning, om end statistisk rigtig, absolut maa give Læseren en feilagtig Forestilling. Jeg har i et tydsk Dagblad læst en Beskrivelse af Livet i Californien, som var saa usand i næsten enhver Henseende, at den ligesaa godt vilde kunne være en Beskrivelse af Madagascar som af Californien. Som Consul modtager jeg jævnlig

fra Skandinaver i Hjemmet Forespørgsler, hvis Indhold røbe fuldstændig vrange Forestillinger. Med saadanne farlige falske Forestillinger forlade mange Hjemmet og føle sig som Følge deraf ved Ankomsten til Californien skuffede; og mange, som ved Arbeide og Sparsommelighed vilde kunne tjene sig en Formue der, blive afskrækkede fra at komme ved slige usande Beretninger. Mange komme dertil, forberedte paa store Eventyr, bevæbnede med Pistoler, Dolke og andre Vaaben, og blive ved Ankomsten til Californien høilig forundrede over der at finde et Land, hvor Liv og Eiendom ere ligesaa sikkrede som i Hjemmet, og over at see, at i San Francisco ere Glacéhandsker og Theaterkikkerter mere nødvendige end Pistoler.

En kort Skildring af de nuværende Forhold, til sand Oplysning og Veiledning for den Udvandrelystne, tror jeg ikke kan være til Skade. Det er nu 18 Aar, siden jeg først satte Fod i Californien, og da jeg forinden min Ankomst dertil havde besøgt andre Verdensdele, maa jeg være istand til at bedømme Landet i Sammenligning med andre Lande og ikke eensidig. — Ved at tilbringe de første Aar i Minerne, ved senere som Forretningsmand at have besøgt næsten ethvert Distrikt i Californien, som Kjøb-

mand i San Francisco og som Besidder af større Landeiendomme, i alle disse Stillinger har det været min Opgave og Interesse noie at gjøre mig bekjendt med Landets naturlige og sociale Forhold, jeg tror derfor med min Erfaring at have Krav paa at blive trot; og da jeg som Consul i henved 10 Aar har havt Leilighed til at lære de vrange Forestillinger at kjende, som de fleste af mine Landsmænd nære ved deres Ankomst til Californien, saa har dette foranlediget mig til under et kort Ophold i Hjemmet at udgive efterfølgende korte Beretning om naturlige og sociale Forhold, til Veiledning for dem, som ere bestemte paa at søge deres Lykke i Californien. — Man vil maaskee hertil bemærke, at Udvandring fra Danmark ikke kan være i Statens Interesse, og at den, hvis Pligt det er at varetage denne, ikke bør opmuntre til Udvandring. Men jeg maa da gjøre bestemt opmærksom paa, at denne lille Bog ikke er skreven for at fremkalde Udvandring, men, som sagt, kun for at give et efter min Evne tro Billede af Forholdene for den, som allerede har bestemt at reise, for at han i Tide kan vide, hvad han vil kunne finde i Californien og hvad ikke. Den enthusiastiske Yngling, som vil ud at see sig om i Verden, vil dog neppe holdes tilbage; han udvandrer da til et Sted

i den nye Verdensdeel, og hvis han vælger Californien, da anseer jeg det for bedre, at han veed noget om Landet, end at han kommer uforberedt. Jeg tror desuden, at der er faa Lande, med Hensyn til hvilke Staten taber saa lidet i pecuniær Henseende ved Udvandring dertil, som med Hensyn til Californien. Californien sender Guld tilbage i Stedet for Muskler. Jeg anslaar de af Danske derfra hjemsendte eller medtagne Beløb til 200,000 Rdlr. aarligt. Disse Penge, som enten anvendes til Understøttelse af fattige Slægtninge i Hjemmet eller medtages af dem, som vende hjem for at bosætte sig i Fædrelandet, ere reen Indtægt for Landet.

Kjøbenhavn, i Maj 1869.

G. O'H. T.

Californien.

1. Naturlig Beskaffenhed, Clima, Indbyggere o. s. v.

Californien ved det stille Hav, en af de vestligste af de nordamerikanske Fristater, har Form som et uregelmæssigt Parallelogram. Det strækker sig fra 32° 45′ til 42° N. B.; det har altsaa en Gjennemsnitslængde af 700 eng. Mile; Gjennemsnitsbredden er 200 eng. Mile. — Fladeindholdet er 158,687 eng. □ Mile, eller over 100 Millioner Acres Land, af hvilke 100 Mill. 35 Mill. kunne betegnes som skikkede til Agerbrug, 23 Mill. til Græsning; 5 Mill. ere Moser og oversvømmet Land, som vel med Tiden vil kunne gjøres brugbart ved Diger og Inddæmning, 4 Mill. ere Søer, Floder og Bugter, 10 Mill. ere øde Sletter og Ørkener uden nogen tilsyneladende Værdi, 23 Mill ere steile Bjerge, for største Delen bevoxede med Naaletræer.

Californien gjennemskjæres fra Nord til Syd af to parallelle Bjergkjæder: Snebjergene, som løbe langs den østlige Grændse, og Kystbjergene, som løbe langs Kysten. Mellem disse to Hovedkjæder og deres Sidegrene findes baade smukke og frugtbare Dale og sammenhængende Høilandspartier. Af

Dalene har Sacramento Dalen den største Udstrækning, idet den er omtrent 350 eng. Mile lang og paa enkelte Steder naaer en Bredde af 48 eng. Mile. Gjennem Dalen løber Sacramento Floden fra Nord til Syd, voxende ved Smaafloder fra de mindre Sidedale. Den er paa en Strækning af 400 eng. Mile fra Mundingen seilbar for Dampskibe, og falder tilsidst efter mange Bugtninger ud i Suisun-Bugten. Fra Syd til Nord mellem de to nævnte Hovedkjæder løber Landets anden Hovedflod San Joaquin, som ligeledes falder ud i Suisun Bugten. Denne Bugt ligner en Indsø; thi den staar kun ved det smalle Carquinez-Stræde i Forbindelse med San Francisco Bugten.

San Francisco Bugten udgjør Byen San Franciscos Havn, som er den bedste og sikkreste paa Nordamerikas Vestkyst; og denne Fortrinlighed og Sikkerhed skyldes Bugtens naturlige Beskaffenhed. San Francisco Bugten med sit dybe Vand ligner nemlig ligesom Suisun Bugten forsaavidt en Indsø, som den kun ved et 1 Miil bredt og 5 Mile langt Stræde, Golden Gate, staar i Forbindelse med det stille Hav. Men indenfor Indseilingen udvider Bugten sig saaledes, at den har en Længde af c. 50 eng. Mile og en Bredde af 9 eng. Mile. Skjøndt San Francisco Bugtens Skjønhed med Rette prises, saa er denne Skjønhed dog af en anden Characteer end Bugten ved Neapels. Thi naar Digterne tillægge sidstnævnte en smeltende, yppig, men til Ladhed opvækkende Skjønhed, saa har San Francisco Bugtens Skjønhed derimod snarere et kraftigt, næsten haardt Udtryk, ret som om den var et Billede paa det dygtige Folks kraftige og energiske Characteer, som har fæstet Bo ved dens Bredder; vist er det, at et dolce farniente finder hverken Gjenklang i Naturen eller hos Beboerne i San Francisco.

Climaet er høist forskjelligt i de forskjellige Egne af

Landet. Langs Kysten og saalangt ind i Landet, som Søvinden virker (hvilket retter sig efter Kystbjergenes Afstand fra Kysten), hersker Kystclima; og naar vi nu her nærmere beskrive Climaet i San Francisco, saa er det baade, fordi vi derved give en bestemt Typus paa Kystclima, som ogsaa fordi San Francisco indeslutter 1/4 af Landets Befolkning. — I San Francisco falder den første svære Regn i November og December. I Januar tager Regnen af, og Vegetationen begynder at komme frem rundt omkring. Undertiden, men dog ikke ofte, sees Riimfrost, dog kun meget tidlig om Morgenen, da den hurtig forsvinder. Februar er foraarsagtig uden megen Regn; i Marts og April hersker Bygeveir med behagelig Temperatur. I Mai begynder Søvinden fra Nord Vest, men den er ikke ubehagelig og endnu ikke regelmæssig. I Juni bliver Søvinden mere regelmæssig og vedvarer saa igjennem Juli og August; den hersker da hver Dag fra Kl. 1 — 6, er høist ubehagelig og raa, ledsaget af en kold Taage; i September tager Søvinden igjen af, og det er ofte yndigt stille Veir med klar Luft, hvilket ofte vedvarer til hen i November, naar Regnen igjen begynder. I det hele taget er Climaet i San Francisco hele Aaret igjennem mere tempereret og eensartet end paa nogen anden Plads, jeg har besøgt; jeg har i San Francisco aldrig fundet Varmen saa stærk og trykkende, som ofte her i Danmark. Men paa den anden Side er Climaet i San Francisco i Juni, Juli og August høist forskjelligt til de forskjellige Tider af Dagen. Morgenen er yndig og Middagen varm, men fra 1—6, naar Søvinden hersker, er det ofte saa koldt, at man gaar med Overfrakke og har Ild i Kaminen. — Ifølge Dr. H. Gibbons Iagttagelser for Aarene 1850—67 var Middeltemperaturen Kl. 12 Middag for disse 18 Aar:

for hele Aaret $14^1/_2{}^0$ R.
- Januar 11^0 R.
- Februar 13^0 -
- Marts 14^0 -
- April 15^0 -
- Mai 15^0 -
- Juni 16^0 -
- Juli 16^0 -
- August 16^0 -
- September 17^0 -
- Oktober 16^0 -
- November 14^0 -
- December 11^0 -

Climaet kan ikke ansees for behageligt, men er snarere for koldt end for varmt; det er derimod overordentlig sundt, med Undtagelse af de tre Sommermaaneder, hvor den hyppige og pludselige Overgang fra Varme til Kulde udkræver stor Forsigtighed, især af brystsvage Personer. Epidemiske Sygdomme, med Undtagelse af Børnekopper, som engang grasserede ved Folks egen Uforsigtighed, ere aldeles ukjendte.

Landclimaet, hvor Søvinden ikke mere hersker, er ganske forskjelligt fra det ovenfor skildrede Kystclima. Sommeren er tør og overordentlig varm; Varmen er ofte 30^0—34^0 R., ja paa enkelte Steder endogsaa 39^0 R., saa Californien med Rette er kaldt »den hede Ovn« (cali forno, spansk); Luften er stille og klar, saa reen, at man med blotte Øine tydelig seer Bjerge i 100 eng. Miles Afstand. Omendskjøndt Temperaturen er saa høi, er Varmen dog ikke saa trykkende som Gradernes Antal lader formode; jeg har saaledes paa en Gang tilbagelagt 35 eng. Mile tilhest, medens Thermometret viste 36^0, uden at dette voldte mig nogen særlig Ubehagelighed: et Ridt, som jeg aldrig

vilde have vovet paa noget andet Sted, naar Thermometret viste blot 30° Varme. — Nætterne ere kjølige, og der er vist faa Steder i Verden, hvor man med Hensyn til Climaet sover mere uforstyrret end i Californien. Vinteren paa disse Steder er derimod langt strængere end paa de Steder, hvor Søvinden hersker, og Frosten er her hyppig. Som en Følge af Høiden er der Bjerge, hvor Sneen bestandig ligger; saaledes gik jeg i Slutningen af Juli Maaned 1868 over en 3 Alen tyk Sne paa Toppen af Snebjergene.

Men foruden de her omtalte Steder, hvor enten Kystclimaet eller Landclimaet hersker, gives der endnu Steder med et fra begge hidtilomtalte forskjelligt Clima, Steder, som de første Spaniere, der betraadte Landet, skildrede som et Eden, og hvis Clima de sagde ikke stod tilbage for Climaet paa noget andet Sted, end ikke for de andalusiske Dales*). Disse Steder ere de Strækninger, som ligge paa Grændsen af Sø- og Landclimaets Omraader, der, hvor Søvinden netop naar hen, men hvor den har tabt sin Kraft og raa og kolde Characteer og er forvandlet til en yndig mild Luftning. Saadanne Steder ere: Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Mateo. Disse Steder laane saa at sige den halve Deel af deres Clima fra Søen, og den halve Deel af den tørre Varme fra det Indre.

I Dalene, som gjennemstrømmes af Sacramentofloden og dens Bifloder, medfører Climaet om Sommeren Koldfeber, især i saadanne Egne, hvor der er overordentlig rigt Agerland, der om Vinteren oversvømmes af Floden, eller hvor

*) Med Hensyn til de andalusiske Dale kan Forfatteren ikke tale af Erfaring, men jeg skal nævne Øerne Madeira og Teneriffa, hvor jeg har opholdt mig i ganske kort Tid, som Steder, hvis Clima er tilsvarende til de her nævnte Steders i Californien. — Lidt høiere op i Bjergene minde Naturen og Luften endeel om det sachsiske Sveits, men de californiske Bjerge have mere storartede Former.

Vegetationen er meget frodig og Landet heelt bevoxet med Skov og Krat. Orden i Levemaade vil vel almindeligviis forhindre denne Sygdom, men faar den først Indpas, saa vil ikke Lægemidler, men kun forandret Opholdssted, enten til Bjergegnene eller til Kystlandene, drive Feberen bort. — Erfaringen viser imidlertid, at Modtagelighed for Sygdommen aftager, efterhaanden som disse Steder blive mere og mere opdyrkede og ryddede, og paa mange Steder, hvor Koldfeber forhen stærkt grasserede, have de sanitære Forholdsregler, som nu tages ved Bygningers Opførelse og i Levemaaden, aldeles dreven Sygdommen bort.

Californiens Folkemængde var den 1ste Januar 1867: 550,000 Indbyggere*), (af Voxne var der 300,000 Mænd, 150,000 Kvinder, af Børn var der 100,000). Med Hensyn til Racerne stillede Antallet sig saaledes:

af den caucasiske Race	478,000
af Afrikanere	5,000
af Chinesere	60,000
af Indianere under Regjeringens Beskyttelse	4,000
af vilde Indianere	3,000.

Af Chineserne finde Størstedelen deres Ophold i Minerne som Underarbeidere hos den hvide Mineeier. Andre ere Huustyende, og en Deel finde Arbeide ved Fabrikkerne og ved Jernbaneanlæg. — Skandinavernes Antal anslaar jeg idetmindste til 16,000. De Danske ere de overveiende, og deres Antal er især siden Krigen 1864 blevet forøget ved Indvandring af Nordslesvigere, som misfornøiede med og haabløse ligeoverfor Forholdene i Hjemmet i stort An-

*) En senere Folketælling har ikke fundet Sted, men Befolkningen kan nu nok anslaas til 600,000 Indbyggere, hvoraf 170,000 i San Francisco. Den caucasiske Races Antal tiltager bestandig, medens Indianerne hurtig forsvinde.

tal søge til Californien. En stor Strækning af Alameda er saaledes beboet af dem, og mange af dem have der erhvervet sig værdifulde Landeiendomme, som de drive med stor Dygtighed og Fordeel. Hovederhvervskilden for Skandinaverne er imidlertid Skibsbyggeri og Skibsfart ved Kysten og paa Floderne; dog søge ogsaa mange Ophold i Minerne og ved Landbrug (det sidste gjælder især de Danske).

Californiens Forfatning er republikansk; det styres af en Gouvernør med udøvende Magt, og et „Senat" og en „Assembly" med lovgivende Magt; enhver hvid Borger over 21 Aar har Valgret. Ved sidste Valg vare de Valgberettigedes Antal 130,000.

2. San Francisco,

beliggende omtrent under 37° 45′ N. B., er den største og vigtigste By i Californien. Den maa i sin Beliggenhed ved den af Naturen dannede og sikkrede Havn søge Grunden til sin Betydning og Opkomst; og Byens Udvikling er da ogsaa gaaet saa hurtig for sig, at medens man for 30 Aar siden ikke kjendte Navnet San Francisco, tæller Byen nu omtrent 170,000 Indbyggere. Ifølge Skattelisten for 1867, da Byen talte 150,000 Indb. var de skatteydende faste Eiendommes Værdi omtrent 104 Mill. Doll. Da Vurderingssummen imidlertid almindeligviis kan ansees for at være $^1/_3$ under virkelig Værdi, kan de faste Eiendommes Værdi uden Overdrivelse sættes til 150 Mill. Doll.; der falder altsaa i Gjennemsnit en Eiendom paa 1000 Doll. til hver Individ af Befolkningen, et Resultat, der maa ansees som overordentlig stort, naar der sees hen til, at alt herovre er tjent i en saa

kort Tid, og at yderst faa af de Indvandrende have medbragt Midler eller Formue, medens tvertimod store Summer ere medtagne herfra af de Hjemvendende eller ere bortsendte som Understøttelse til Familierne i Hjemmet.

San Francisco er malerisk beliggende ved Bugten, og fra mange af Boligerne haves en udmærket smuk Udsigt, navnlig fra den ældre By, som tildeels er bygget paa Høie, af hvilke det høieste Punkt omtr. er 400 Fod. Men Byens naturlige Skjønhed er desværre meget formindsket ved Nivellering, Udgravning og Udfyldning, medens Bibeholdelsen af den oprindelige Høide og Terrasserne betydelig vilde have forskjønnet Byens Udseende. Den nyere Deel af Byen er bygget paa en jevn Flade, og til denne Deel af Byen drages nu alt Forretningslivet. — Brolægningen er i de fleste Gader ussel og til Skam for Byens Øvrigheder. I Forretningsbyen er Montgomery Street Hovedgaden, ligesom Østergade i Kjøbenhavn; men dens Butikkers Elegance og Rigdom overgaaer alt, hvad Kjøbenhavn kan fremvise, ja det er endog Tvivl underkastet, om den overgaaes af Regent Street i London. California-Street er Børsgaden. Grundeiendommene i den ere i en uhyre Priis. En Bygning, 80 Fod dyb, er betalt med 3000 Doll. for hver Fod Façade. En Byggegrund, 89 Fod dyb, med 80 Fod Façade blev ved Auction forrige Aar solgt for 110,000 Doll., dens Beliggenhed var endda ikke den bedste, og dog maa Prisen ansees for billig.

Vand og Gas findes omtrent i ethvert Huus. Næsten enhver Familie eier sit eget Sted i Udkanten af Byen (to Familier i et Huus er saa godt som ukjendt); og disse Boliger ere i Regelen forsynede med Bekvemmeligheder, som det er sjældent at træffe i Danmark; Badekamre med koldt og varmt Vand findes saa godt som i ethvert Huus. Mange af Husene maa endog kaldes pragtfulde.

Byen har 42 Kirker, af hvilke mange ere pragtfulde Bygninger. Bygning og Grund til en Kirke er betalt med indtil 200,000 Doll. Kirkerne ere meget besøgte, og Søndagen holdes strengt. Efter Gudstjenesten holdes Søndagsskole i Kirkerne, hvor da Børn og unge Mennesker faa Religionsunderviisning, da denne ikke gives i Skolerne. Kirkerne ere saaledes fordeelte blandt de enkelte Trosbekjendelser og Secter, at Lutheranerne have 2 Kirker, Baptisterne 4, Presbyterianerne 10, de Episcopale 5, Methodisterne 9, Unitarierne 2, Catholikerne 10. Desuden findes der i San Francisco 4 Synagoger, 2 chinesiske Templer, et Svedenborger-Tempel, og Mødesteder for flere mindre Secter.

Skolevæsenet i San Francisco staar paa et meget høit Trin. I samtlige offentlige Skoler er Underviisningen fri for alle, og Børnene nyde en i alle Henseender særdeles god Underviisning, saavel i de lavere Klasser som i „Høiskolerne", hvorved kun forstaas en Samling af de høiere Klasser, som enhver kan besøge, der fra de lavere Klasser er erklæret for moden dertil. Ved samtlige Skoler vare omtrent 120 Lærere ansatte med en aarlig Løn af mellem 600 og 2500 Doll. Mange af Skolerne udmærke sig ved deres Størrelse og Skjønhed; flere af dem have kostet 100,000 Doll. at opføre.

San Franciscos Borgere have udviist en overordentlig Godgjørenhed ved Oprettelsen af Velgjørenhedsselskaber, Asyler, Hospitaler, Magdalenestiftelser og Fængselsselskaber, og der er vist i Forhold til Byens Størrelse faa Steder i Verden, hvor det forladte Barn, den Syge eller den trængende Familie mødes med større Rundhaandethed end i San Francisco.

Af litterære Selskaber fortjene at nævnes „Mercantile Library", en Læseklub af lignende Indretning som Athenæum i Kjøbenhavn. Den eier et Bibliothek paa 25,000 Bind,

hvoriblandt findes mange kostbare Værker. Denne Klub tæller over 4000 Medlemmer og udøver vistnok en overordentlig god Indflydelse paa den opvoxende Ungdoms Moralitet og Udvikling, da de unge Mennesker der kunne tilbringe deres Aftener mellem lutter Mænd af Dannelse. Medlemsbidraget er ubetydeligt (1 Doll. om Maaneden) i Forhold til, hvad der til Gjengjæld bydes; thi Locale og Indretning overgaar i Hensigtsmæssighed og Smag alt, hvad Forfatteren har seet af lignende Indretninger i Europa. Af en Mængde lignende Foreninger kunne nævnes „Odd Fellows" Bibliothek (17000 Bind), kun for Medlemmer af denne Orden, og Haandværkerforeningen med et Bibliothek paa omtr. 11,000 Bind.

Byen har 8 Theatre af forskjellig Rang; iblandt dem er især den italienske Opera godt besøgt. De bedre Theatre tage hver fra 10,000—20,000 Doll. ind om Maaneden.

Politiet i San Francisco er udmærket organiseret, og Sikkerheden for Person og Eiendom saa god som i nogen anden By i Amerika. Brandvæsenet er ligeledes ypperlig ordnet, saa godt som paa noget andet Sted i Verden; de i tidligere Tider hyppige Ildebrande have nemlig givet det en Udvikling og Betydning som paa faa andre Steder. Næsten alle Pumperne i Sprøiterne drives ved Dampkraft.

Byen har tre Dokker, to flydende og en fast, af hvilke den sidste kan rumme det største Linieskib.

I Aaret 1867 ankom til San Francisco 2,677 Skibe med en samlet Drægtighed af 909,000 Tons. I indgaaende Fragt betaltes 7 Mill. Doll.

I 1867 var Udførselen:

af Guld og Sølv 41,676,292 Doll.
af andre Produkter (især Hvede og Uld) . . 22,465,903 Doll.

Ialt. . . 64,142,195 Doll.,

et Resultat, som vel maa ansees for stort i et Land, hvis Befolkning kun er 1/3 saa stor som Danmarks.

Hvad Pengevæsenet angaar, da findes her en Mønt, der beskjæftiger omtrent 100 Mennesker ved 3 Presser. Der udpræges om Aaret i Gjennemsnit 30 Mill. Doll. i Guld- og Sølvmønter. — Pengeomsætninger skee ved Hjælp af 9 Bankinstituter, nemlig 4 engelske og 5 indenlandske. Af disse sidste er den største dannet ved Actier med en indbetalt Capital af 5 Mill. Doll. i Guld, og der er nu Tale om at forhøie Actiecapitalen til 10 Mill.; det er i det Hele taget en Bank, som synes at have en stor Fremtid for sig. Største Delen af det Sølv, som tidligere fra Mexico og Californien over England fandt Vei til China og Indien, gaar nu directe via San Francisco til disse Lande, og det vil neppe vare længe, før alt vil gaa denne Vei og frembringe betydelige Vexelforretninger. — Af Sparekasser findes der flere, af hvilke især tre bør ansees for at yde aldeles betryggende Sikkerhed, da Capitalerne kun gjøres frugtbringende som første Prioritet i faste Eiendomme. Det aarlige Udbytte er nu i Gjennemsnit 9 pCt. I samtlige Sparekasser indestod den 1ste Januar 1868 c. 21 Mill. Doll.

Der findes i San Francisco 9 indenlandske Assurancecompagnier med indbetalt Capital af 6 Mill. Doll., foruden mange Agenter for engelske Compagnier.

Der udfordres kun at kaste et Blik paa Kortet for at see at San Francisco ved sin Beliggenhed er stillet under særdeles gunstige Betingelser for en hurtig commerciel Udvikling. For 25 Aar siden talte San Francisco neppe 200 Indb., saa hurtig har Byen opnaaet sin Betydning. Da Sidney Smith for 30 Aar siden, da Navnet San Francisco endnu ikke var kjendt, tegnede et Fremtidskaart over Nordamerika, betegnede han tre Byer som de fremtidige Hovedpladser, nem-

lig New York, Chicago og Yerba Buena, paa hvilken sidste San Francisco er det nye Navn. Den kloge Daniel Webster samstemmede med Smith heri, og Nutiden maa sande denne Spaadoms Rigtighed. Dampskibe afgaa nu regelmæssig til Mexico, Panama, China, Japan og Sandwichsøerne; „Stillehavs"-Jernbanen (Pacific-Banen) bringer os i Løbet af en Uge til New-York; og at de vestlige Staters Handel i Fremtiden vil skee over San Francisco, som nu staar i let Forbindelse med den øvrige Verden, er neppe Tvivl underkastet. Ja, vi, som have seet denne prægtige By reise sig i nogle faa Aar, vi, som leve midt iblandt den overordentlige Dygtighed og Energi, som Beboerne ere i Besiddelse af og udfolde, og som ere Vidne til, hvorledes Opdragelsesanstalter og litterære Selskaber stiftes og alt fremmes, som kan virke til, at Aandsdannelsens Udvikling holder Skridt med Fremgangen i materiel Henseende: vi maa ikke blot give Smith og Webster Ret med Hensyn til deres rigtige Spaadom, men vi gaa endnu videre og ere forvissede om, at San Francisco ogsaa vil blive en af de betydeligste og vigtigste Stæder i Verden, idet den med stærke Skridt nærmer sig til at blive en saadan Verdenshandelsstad som Venedig og Genua vare i Middelalderen.

3. Af de andre Byer i Californien skal nu de vigtigste anføres.

Ligeoverfor San Francisco ved San Francisco Bugten ligger Byen Oakland med c. 12,000 Indb.; den har en smuk Beliggenhed omgivet af smaa Egeskove. Byen beboes tildeels af Forretningsmænd fra San Francisco og har flere udmærkede Seminarier og Underviisningsanstalter. Lignende Byer i Landskaberne omkring San Francisco Bugten ere Alameda, San José, Santa Clara og San Mateo.

Ved Sacramentofloden ligger Byen Sacramento, 128 engl. Mile fra San Francisco. Den er Hovedstaden i Californien og Regjeringens Sæde. Den har en ret betydelig Handel, men tager dog ligesom alle de andre Byer sine Varer fra San Francisco. Den har omtrent 16,000 Indb.

Nord for Sacramento op mod Snebjergene ligge Minebyerne Grass Valley og Nevada, hver med omtr. 5—6000 Indbyggere.

Ved San Joaquin Floden ligger Byen Stockton med en ret betydelig Landhandel og 12,000 Indb.

I den sydlige Deel af Landet ligger Los Angelos, en gammel By, anlagt af Jesuiterne, berømt for Viin og Sydfrugter.

4. Californiens Producter, Agerdyrkningsforhold og Hjælpekilder.

Californiens Hovedproduct til Udførsel er Hvede. Udførselen af Hvede for Aaret fra 1ste Juli 1868 til 1ste Juli 1869 antages at ville beløbe sig til omtrent 3 Millioner danske Tønder; Hvedens Kvalitet overgaar den europæiskes. Man udsaar i godt Agerland almindeligviis 90 Pd. Hvede pr. Acre (6 Skpr. Land), og en Høst af 50 Bushel à 60 Pd. = 3000 Pd. paa en saaledes besaaet Acre ɔ: omtr. 33 Fold ansees ei for en usædvanlig Høst paa Jorder af bedste Beskaffenhed. Dyrkningsmaaden er meget simpel. Naar Jorden er tilstrækkelig blødgjort ved Efteraarsregnen, pløies den, hvilket paa tidligere dyrkede og lettere Jorder i Almindelighed skeer med en „Gangplov", ɔ: 2, 3 à 4 Plovjern, som ere forenede til een Plov med et Sæde i Midten til Kudsken; med en saadan Plov pløies med Lethed 4 Acres om Dagen. Hveden saas dernæst, i Regelen med Maskiner, som kunne besaa omtrent 20 Acres om Dagen. Sæden bør være i Jorden inden Midten af Februar for at erholde tilstrækkelig Vækst, inden den tørre Tid indtræffer. Staar Sæden godt i April, maa en god Høst betragtes som sikker, da daarligt Høstveir er ukjendt. I Slutningen af Juni begynder Høsten, som i Almindelighed skeer ved Meiemaskiner „Reapers", men i en-

kelte Districter ved „Headers“ ɔ: saadanne Maskiner, som skjære Straaene over tæt under Axene. Senere brændes de tilbageblevne Straa af, og i nye frodige Jorder saar man ikke igjen, men lader Jorden ligge hen, idet de ved Afmeiningen nedfaldne Kjerner ere tilstrækkelig Udsæd og ofte give en endnu større Afgrøde end det første Aar. Saaledes faaes to Gange Høst for een Gang Udsæd. Dog er dette som sagt kun det overordentlig rige Agerland, hvor dette kan skee. — Efter Afmeiningen tærskes Sæden strax paa Marken ved Maskine, fyldes i Sække og bliver strax kjørt til Pakhuse ved Floderne eller Jernbanerne. Hovedspørgsmaalet er da, hvortil skal Hveden udskibes, ɔ: hvor i det givne Øieblik Efterspørgslen efter Hvede er stærkest. I de senere Aaringer have de høie Sædpriser i Europa løst Spørgsmaalet derhen, at den meste Hvede er gaaet til England; og californiske Landmænd ere blevne velhavende. Prisen paa Hvede bør ikke være under 34 shilling engelsk for 500 Pd. frit ombord i San Francisco, for at Hvededyrkerne dog kan have en rimelig Fortjeneste, navnlig for, at Forpagteren skal kunne bestaa under de nuværende Afgifter og Prisen for Arbeidskraft. Skulde Udførslen til Europa tabe sig, da vil rimeligviis China kunne forbruge store Mængder til den ovenfor angivne Priis.

Forpagtningsafgiften af Jorder sættes i Almindelighed nu in natura saaledes:

Af aldeles uopdyrket Land svares til Eieren $^1/_4$ af Høsten.

Af opdyrket Land, naar Redskaber og Besætning ikke medfølge, $^1/_3$ af Høsten.

Af en Gaard, velbeliggende, i fuld Drift med Bygninger, Redskaber og Heste svares det Halve af Høsten.

I alle Tilfælde maa Eieren svare sin Andeel af Udsæd

og af de nødvendige Sække, og hvor Tærskemaskine ei medfølger, sin Andeel af Tærskelønnen, alt i Forhold til den Andeel, han faar af Høsten.

Prisen paa Hvedeland er høist forskjellig efter Jordens Bonitet og Beliggenhed. Land skikket til Hvede kan kjøbes for 5 Doll. pr. Acre, men 100 Doll. er ogsaa betalt; og det kan ofte være fordeelagtigere, netop af Hensyn til Boniteten og Beliggenheden, at kjøbe til 100 Doll. pr. Acre fremfor til 5 Doll. Jeg skal som Exempel anføre, at jeg eier 1900 Acres, som jeg med Glæde vil afhænde til 10 Doll. pr. Acres, medens jeg tæt ved eier 700 Acres, som jeg har afslaaet at sælge til 60 Doll. pr. Acre; Boniteten af Jorden i disse to Strækninger er nu her ganske vist den samme; men de 1900 Acres ligge ved Bredden af Sacramento Floden, og denne Flod stiger ofte over sine Bredder, oversvømmer Agerlandet og tilintetgjør Høsten; dette er skeet fem Gange i de sidste 20 Aar, saa at hver fjerde Aars Høst kan ansees som tabt; de 700 Acres derimod ere aldeles sikkrede mod Oversvømmelse, og at pløie og saa er det samme som sikker Høst.

Den nyankomne Landmand gjør i Almindelighed rigtigst i ei at kjøbe Jord strax, men først nøie at studere de naturlige Forhold, inden han kjøber. Af rigt Hvedeland, som hvert Aar, uden Ophold og uden Gjødning, kan dyrkes med Hvede og vedblivende give god Afgrøde, gives ikke meget i Californien; og det er derfor at antage, at saadant Land vil blive af stor Værdi, efterhaanden som Folkemængden tiltager ved en stadig Indvandring, hvilken Landets naturlige store Hjælpekilder have retfærdigt Krav paa.

Byg, Havre og Mais dyrkes hovedsagelig kun til Landets Forbrug. Kartofler derfra ansees som de bedste i Verden og udføres til China, Central-Amerika og Mexico.

Frugter af alle Slags findes i Overflødighed. Pærer og Ferskner ere de bedste i Verden. Æbler, Aprikoser, Figner, Mandler, Kirsebær staa ved Siden af andre Landes. Jordbær, Hindbær og andre Bær dyrkes i Marken efter stor Maalestok; de blive meget store, men have neppe Aroma som i Danmark. Appelsiner dyrkes i den sydlige Deel af Landet.

Viin dyrkes næsten overalt i det indre af Landet i alle Varieteter, og Druerne kunne staa ved Siden af de bedste franske eller spanske; de ere den billigste Frugt, undertiden sælges en Kurv paa 60 Pd. for en Dollars. — Viinproductionen er i bestandig Tiltagende; Productionen i Aaret 1868 kan anslaaes til 7 Mill. Gallon. Viin og 200,000 Gallon. Druesprit, og den tiltager nu med c. 20 pCt. om Aaret. Af Vine udføres til New York og Europa især Portviin og Angelica. Den første anbefales af Lægerne som overordentlig sund og styrkende. Den sidste er en Desert-Viin. De hvide Vine og de røde Vine af Medoc-Druer, som produceres i Californien, forbruges hovedsagelig i Landet selv og ville neppe endnu kunne concurere med franske Vine af samme Art. Faareavlen er i bestandig Tiltagende.

Land, som er skikket til Faareavl, er meget billigt; store Strækninger dertil ville kunne faas for 1 Doll. pr. Acre. Uldproductionen var i Aaret 1868 over 16 Mill. Pd., hvoraf 3 Mill. forbrugtes i Uldspinderierne i Californien, medens 13 Mill. Pd. udførtes til New York og Boston. Faareavlen vil uden Tvivl vedblive at tiltage, da Betingelserne derfor fra Climaets Side ere de bedste i Verden, og da Millioner Acres Land skikkede dertil endnu ligge urørte hen. I Aaret 1862 var Uldproductionen 5 Mill. Pd.; den er saaledes i Løbet af 6 Aar bleven over tre Gange saa stor og vil uden Tvivl tiltage i samme Forhold i Løbet af

de næste 20 Aar. Kvaliteten af Uld er udmærket, idet Faareracerne stedse forbedres ved Indførsel af Merinos- og andre ædle Væddere fra Europa, og californisk Uld bringes i høi Priis i New York.

Silkeavlen er i sin Barndom; men Clima og Jordbund egne sig ypperlig dertil; »Cocons« ere dobbelt saa store som i noget andet Land, og Sygdom hos Ormene ere ukjendte. Indtil 1ste Jan. 1869 var der plantet 1,200,000 Morbærtræer, men de ere alle meget unge og i 1868 produceredes ikkun 1,350,000 »Cocons«. Der udførtes i 1868 800 Unzer Silkeorme-Æg til Frankrig, som ved Indførsel fra Californien søger at forbedre de franske Silkeormes Sundhed og Silkens Kvalitet. Den høie Arbeidsløn vil forhindre Anlæggelsen af store Etablissementer for Silkeavl, men denne vil uden Tvivl blive Californiens største Huusindustri, da den kan give Beskjæftigelse til Børn og ældre Folk, som ere uskikkede til haardt Arbeide. Morbærtræer findes nu næsten i enhver Dal, og de fleste mindre Landmænd anlægge en Morbærplantage ved deres Huus.

Kvægavlen er hidtil kun dreven tilstrækkelig til Landets eget Forbrug og til Skibsproviantering. Huder og Talg udførtes tidligere til New York, men i de sidste Aar ere Garverierne i Landet saaledes tiltagne, at disse selv forbruge en stor Deel. Læder bliver deels udført til Japan, deels forarbeidet til Fodtøi i tre store Etablissementer, som ere anlagte i Landet.

I San Francisco findes Torvehaller, som kunne taale en Sammenligning med hvilkesomhelst lignende Indretninger paa noget andet Sted i Verden. Her falbydes Kjød, hvis Kvalitet ei overgaas i London. Her findes Fisk af alle Slags, Fersk- og Saltvandsfisk; Lax er den billigste og sælges ofte til 8 à 12 Sk. pr. Pd. Her findes alle Slags Vildt:

Vildgjæs, Vildænder, Vagtler, Ryper, Harer, Daavildt og Bjørne. Her findes Grønsager af enhver Slags og til enhver Aarstid; Blomkaal og nye Kartofler i Januar og Juli Maaned. Her falbydes alle den kolde og mildt tempererede Zones Frugter med Tillæg af Oranger fra los Angelos. — Alt dette findes i en enorm Bygning med Glastag, og Huusmoderen gaar i Almindelighed selv om Morgenen ned og udsøger, hvad hun skal bruge, hvilket da bliver tilsendt hende i smaa Vogne. Under det samme Tag finder hun saaledes til stor Bekvemmelighed Slagter, Vildthandler, Grønthandler og Gartner; thi der findes ikke blot enhver Frugt, men ogsaa en Blomsterudstilling, som indeslutter ikke blot enhver Art af Rose, som findes i Frankrig, men alle andre Slags Blomster fra den beskedne Viol til den pragtfuldeste Nerium eller Cactus. Et mere indbydende Syn for Gastronomer, end som det findes i California Street's og »Metropolitan« Torvehaller i San Francisco, gives neppe i Verden, et Syn, som meget forhøies ved den overordentlige Reenlighed og Orden, som hersker allevegne.

Humlen er af ypperlig Kvalitet, men dyrkes hidtil kun i saadan Mængde, som er tilstrækkelig til Landets eget Forbrug i Bryggerierne, som findes i enhver By.

Af Mineralierne findes foruden Guld og Sølv næsten alle kjendte. Kvægsølv-Productionen beløb sig i de sidste 18 Aar tilsammen til 40 Mill. Pd., hvoraf Størstedelen kom fra New Almaden-Mine, 15 eng. Mile fra Byen San José. — Kobber findes mange Steder, men hidtil har den høie Arbeidsløn og Kobberets billige Priis i Europa forhindret Minernes kraftige Drift. Sidste Aar afskibedes ikkun 5000 Tons Kobbererts, hovedsagelig til Swansea i Wales. — Tin, Borax, Jern og Bly findes paa mangfoldige Steder, men den høie Ar-

beidsløn under Mangel paa Arbeidskraft virker ogsaa meget hæmmende paa disse Miners Drift. -- Kul findes i Mont Diavolo tæt ved San Francisco; der udhugges i Gruberne der 200 Tons Kul daglig, men Kvaliteten er ringe, og 1 Ton engelske Kul giver ligesaa megen Hede som 2 Tons californiske. Prisen er derfor 7 Doll. pr. Ton, medens engelske Kul koste 15 Doll. pr. Ton. — Geologer antage, at Kullenes Kvalitet vil forbedres ved at grave Schakterne dybere.

5. Industri.

Uldmanufacturerne til Forarbeidelse af Tæpper, ordinaire Klædevarer m. m. forbrugte afvigte Aar 3 Millioner Pd. Uld og beskjæftige omtr. 1000 Arbeidere. Californiske Uldtæpper fik høieste Præmie ved den sidste Verdensudstilling i Paris. — Jernstøberier og Maskinværksteder ere meget betydelige.

Sukkerrafinaderier og Krudtmøller ere tilstrækkelige til at forhindre Indførsel af derhenhørende Fabrikata fra fremmede Steder.

Meelmøllerne, som alle ere Dampmøller, afgav i Aaret 1868, foruden at tilfredsstille Landets eget Forbrug, 462,000 Tønder Meel (à 200 Pd.) til Udførsel; Golden Gate's Mølle fabrikerer omtrent 500 Tdr., og „National« omtrent 400 Tdr. Meel i Døgnet.

Af det her om Producter, Hjælpekilder og Industrien anførte turde det vel fremgaa, at San Francisco kun mangler billigt Kul og Arbeidskraft for at blive en stor Fabrikstad.

6. Selskabslivet i San Francisco.

Neppe er noget Emne mere uvidende beskrevet eller urigtigere bedømt i Europa end vore sociale Forhold i San Francisco, og Grundene ere temmelig nærliggende. Beretninger derom erholdes jo tildeels igjennem engelske Blade, og at der hersker en om end skjult Misundelse i England over Amerikanernes Fremskridt, er bekjendt; derfor blive de smukke og gode Sider ved vort Selskabsliv ofte stillede i Skygge, medens de mindre gode og lyse Sider tvertimod fremdrages og fremhæves. At de californiske Blade ogsaa bidrage hertil, skal ikke nægtes. Et Mord, som begaas i Nevada, bliver i sin hele Nøgenhed beskrevet i San Francisco Avisen for at vække Sensation; og den med Forholdene ubekjendte europæiske Læser betragter nu en saadan Begivenhed som en Hverdagshistorie fra San Francisco, skjøndt den er foregaaet over 400 eng. Mile fra Californien og over 800 Mile fra San Francisco. Man husker gamle Historier fra tidligere Tider, og Forestillingen om Landets selskabelige Forhold bliver naturligviis aldeles falsk. Dertil kommer, at mangen En, som vender hjem fra Californien, ved overdrevne Historier fra sit Mineliv søger at gjøre sig interessant. Han drog ud i Forventning om Eventyr, og naar han kommer hjem, synes han ikke det er i sin Orden, at han ikke

har oplevet saadanne, men med lidt levende Indbildningskraft lade de sig jo let fabrikere. Han behøver jo blot at fortælle, at han har oplevet og seet, hvad han i Minerne har hørt andre fortælle, at de have seet og oplevet. Mangen Skibsførers Beretning om Forholdene ere tagne for gode Varer i Europa paa Grund af hans Sanddruhed og andre solide Egenskaber, medens man glemte, at alt, hvad han har seet, kun er Livet paa Værftet og et Selskab hos sit Skibs Agent eller Skibsproviantør, hvortil sandsynligviis ikkun nogle af hans egne Landsmænd vare indbudne for hans Skyld, hvorfor hans Dom om Californiens sociale Forhold ikke kan betragtes som fremgaaet af et virkeligt Kjendskab til de factiske Tilstande.

Den dannede Amerikaner og den dannede Europæer, som i mange Aar med Familie har været bosiddende i Californien, med eet Ord: den dannede, gifte Californier, har sine selskabelige Kredse med lignende Adspredelser som i Europa; men han er lidt sky; han har gjort saamange uheldige Bekjendtskaber med Personer, som ei forenede en hæderlig Tænkemaade med udvortes Dannelse, og især veed han, at Europa har leveret et stort Antal Folk, hvem Forsigtighed byder ham at undgaa. Derfor er det vanskeligt for den unge dannede, men ugifte Europæer at blive indlemmet i disse Kredse i Californien, vanskeligere end det var i Europa; og mangen Europæer vil kunne vende tilbage til sit Hjem efter flere Aars Ophold i Californien uden at være vidende om, at der gives selskabelige Kredse. — Baller, Soireer, Operaer o. s. v. findes der som her. — Den Danske, som venter at finde i Kalifornien, hvad Danmark var for ham, vil blive skuffet. Forfatteren finder og har altid fundet, at der er kun een smuk Skov, og det er den danske Bøgeskov. Kjøbenhavn er og bliver for ham, hvad ingen

anden stor Stad kan blive; for ham er der kun eet Sted, hvor Følelser, frembragte af Natur og Omgivelser, harmonere med hans Ideal om Skjønhed og Hjemmets Lykke, og dette Sted er Danmark; og hvis nogen Danskfødt efter Aars Ophold i Californien eller ethvert andet Sted taler anderledes, saa tror han, at Vedkommende bedrager sig selv, eller vil skjule for andre, hvad han absolut maa føle i sit Inderste, eller at han ikke besidder eller aldrig har besiddet Følelse for det Land, hvor hans Vugge stod. Dermed vil Forfatteren dog ikke nægte, at jo hans Børn, som ere fødte i Californien, kunne finde at den altid grønne Egeskov, den deilige Bugt, de frugtbare Dale og de stolte Fjelde i Californien tiltale dem mere end Sjællands Bøgeskov; thi skjøndt han føler sig tilfreds med Opholdet i Californien, saa tror han ikke paa Sandheden af det gamle Ordsprog: ubi bene, ibi patria.

7. Religiøse Tilstande.

At der er Trang til offentlig Gudsdyrkelse, viser Antallet af Kirkerne i San Francisco, tilmed da ingen offentlig Hjælp ydes til nogen Kirke. Alle Secter findes her, og den Enkelte slutter sig da til den, i hvilken han er opdragen, eller som han sympathiserer med. Her mødes Puritaneren fra Ny-England, den mindre strenge Sydstatsamerikaner, den letsindige Franskmand, Tydskeren, som philosopherer al Religion bort, og Skandinaven, som vel gaar i Kirke, men som dog ikke anseer det for en Synd at more sig om Søndagen efter Gudstjenesten. Majoriteten regjerer med Hensyn til Lovgivning, og den strenge Søndagslov, som Puritanerne forlange, bliver modificeret ved modsatte Meninger. I Regelen bliver Søndagen holdt hellig; alle Butikker og Theatre ere lukkede, og Kirkerne ere fyldte; men Udflugterne med de mange Dampbaade paa Bugten og Floderne ledsages af fuld Musik og en Mængde fornøielige Mennesker, som drage paa „picnic“ til Oakland, Alameda og Saucelita.

Grantræer sælges ved Juletid i tusindeviis, og Dands om Juletræet finder Sted i de fleste Familier Juleaften; Julen er ogsaa der den gladeste Tid for den Rige som for den Fattige.

8. Oplysninger for Udvandrere med Hensyn til Arbeidsforhold, Beskjæftigelse m. m.

Californiens vidunderlig rige naturlige Hjælpekilder ville kunne give fordeelagtig Beskjæftigelse for Millioner af Mennesker, og Arbeidslønnen er høiere end noget andet Sted i Verden; men paa den anden Side stilles der lang større Fordringer til Arbeiderens Flid og Dygtighed i sit Fag, end almindelig skeer i Europa.

Kvindelige Tyende kunne strax faa Beskjæftigelse med en maanedlig Løn af 20 Doll. = 35 Rdl., naar de ville tage Tjeneste paa Landet og ere istand til at besørge Kogning, Vadsk og Strygning. Gode Tjenestepiger ere i det hele taget den Klasse af Udvandrere, som der aldrig behøve at vente paa Pladser, og Forskjellen i Kjønnenes Antal er saa stor, at det vil tage mange Aar, førend den nu gængse Løn vil blive mindre; det vil rimeligviis ikke skee i denne Generation.

Dygtige Arbeidskarle kunne ligeledes med Lethed faa Arbeide ved Landvæsensarbeide med en Løn af 20—30 Doll. om Maaneden og alt frit i Huset. I Minerne i Nevada er Lønnen 3 Doll. om Dagen paa egen Kost. Dette er haardt Arbeide. God Kost og Logi kan faas i Nevada for 7 Doll. om Ugen og i California for 5 Doll. Simple Klæder

og Fodtoi ere ikke meget dyrere end i Europa. Jeg har i afvigte Aar havt 13 danske Karle paa min Eiendom til en Lon af 30 Doll. om Maaneden og Kost og Logi. De fleste af disse kunde med Lethed lægge 25 Doll. op om Maaneden.

Alle flinke Haandværkere finde let Beskjæftigelse. Den almindelige Lon er:

for Tommermænd 4 Doll. om Dagen
for Snedkere 3 — - —
for Smede 3 — - —

og for andre Haandværkere i Forhold. Arbeidstiden i San Francisco er ikke over 10 Timer, paa mange Værksteder kun 8 Timer. Den Nyankomne vil ei strax kunne erholde fuld Løn, førend han har lært den amerikanske Maade at arbeide paa, hvilken uden Tvivl er mere praktisk end den europæiske. Han maa lade sig sige og gjore, som der bliver sagt; den ganske unge Haandværker falder dette i Regelen lettere for, end for den, som vandrer ud i en ældre Alder, idet den unge meget bedre kan rette sig efter de nye Forhold. De dygtigste danske Haandværkere have ofte sagt til mig, at de paa en Maade maa lære om igjen.

Handelsbetjente og andre, som ei ere vante til haardt Arbeide, maa jeg paa det bestemteste fraraade at udvandre til Californien. Fra de commercielle Skoler i San Francisco udgaa unge dygtige Mænd, som for en meget liden Løn lade sig ansætte som Volontører paa Contorer. Da de ikke alene ere fuldstændig hjemme i Sproget, men ogsaa have local Kjendskab og bo hos Familier, blive de altid foretrukne. Færdighed i andre Sprog end Landets, som er Engelsk, er ikke af den Nytte, som det almindelig antages; det viser en vis Dannelse og kan være behageligt for vedkommende selv, men det er af megen liden Nytte for den, som tager ham i sin Tjeneste.

Dygtige Musiklærere kunne let faae Beskjæftigelse efter kort Tids Forløb. Der er jo ogsaa undertiden Pladser ledige ved Underviisningsanstalterne for Lærere i døde Sprog, i Fransk og Spansk; men de, som attraa disse Poster, maa tillige være fuldstændig hjemme i Engelsk. Dog ere slige Pladser sjældne, og det bør bemærkes, at Candidater fra Harvard og andre amerikanske Universiteter i Almindelighed nyde Fortrin ved Besættelsen.

Skandinaverne staa høit anskrevne i Californien, og det er ikke for meget sagt, at som Tyende foretrækkes de for Folk af alle andre Nationaliteter, dog er dette langt fra paa Grund af deres særlige Arbeidsdygtighed, men snarere paa Grund af deres Villighed, Ædruelighed, Paapasselighed og andre respektable Egenskaber. Ved Ankomsten til Californien kunne de strax henvende sig i Consulatet; som Medlem af Handelskammeret, der kontrollerer Arbeidsbørsen, vil jeg i Almindelighed være istand til igjennem denne at skaffe Beskjæftigelse for den rette Slags Folk. Udgifterne ved Arbeidsbørsen (omtr. 800 Doll. om Maaneden) afholdes af Handelskammeret og andre Borgere; hverken Arbeidere eller Arbeidsherrer erlægge nogen Afgift til Arbeidsbørsen for Arbeide eller Arbeidere, som faas ved dens Mellemkomst; alt er gratis, hvilket ikke er Tilfældet med de almindelige Fæstecontoirer, som den Nyankomne helst maa søge at undgaa.

Det skandinaviske Selskab i San Francisco tæller omtrent 300 Medlemmer, og disse have bestandig viist sig beredvillige til at staa mig bi for at skaffe eller til selv at forskaffe den nyankomne Landsmand Beskjæftigelse. Det er ikke alene af national Følelse, at jeg tilraader enhver, saasnart han har faaet Erhverv i San Francisco, da at indtræde i dette Selskab, men det er ogsaa for hans egen Skyld. Thi i Sygdomstilfælde forsørger Selskabet ham, hvis han er Medlem, og han

er derved sikkret mod at tabe alt, hvis Sygdom skulde overfalde ham. Danske, svenske og norske Blade findes i Foreningen.

Et stort Savn er, at Selskabet eier saa lidet skandinavisk Literatur, da alle dets Midler gaa til Hjælp af Nødlidende. Skulde nogen i Hjemmet føle sig villige til at yde Bidrag ved Gaver af Bøger, modtager Selskabet det med Taknemmelighed, og ved Aflevering til Hr. I. C. Bondrop i Kjøbenhavn vil samme blive Selskabet tilstillet. Slige Gaver ville i flere end een Henseende virke til Gavn. Nordisk Literaturs Udbredelse mellem Skandinaver vil ei alene bidrage til Bibeholdelse af Nationalitetsfølelsen, men gamle Minder ville blive vakte og maaskee være Middel til at drage mangen bemidlet Mands Hjerte til det Hjem, som han næsten havde glemt.

Det er forresten overordentlig vanskeligt at give Raad med Hensyn til, hvem der skal tage derover, og hvem der skal blive borte, da det jo aldeles afhænger af den enkeltes Personlighed. Foruden et sundt Legeme, Energi og Arbeidslyst anseer jeg det for nødvendige Betingelser for den, som vil vandre ud, enten at hans Barndom eller Ungdom i Hjemmet har været mindre glædelig, saa at han er vant til Modgang, og at hans Fremtidsudsigter i Hjemmet ere mørke, saa at han af den Grund søger et nyt Hjem, eller ogsaa at han er i Besiddelse af stor Ambition og Characteerstyrke, enten til at naa et vist Maal eller til at opfylde sin Pligt mod dem, som staa ham nærmest, saaledes at han for at naa det Maal, han i en eller anden Retning har sat sig, er villig til og har tilstrækkelig Kraft til at bære mangfoldige Savn og ikke bliver træt, om end Maalet først naas efter en Række af Aar. — Den, som lever et lykkeligt Liv i Hjemmet, fraraader jeg paa det bestemteste at lade sig henrive af en øieblikkelig Reiselyst eller af et enkelt Uheld til at opgive sin

Stilling. For Arbeidsfolk og Tjenestepiger tilbyder vistnok Californien større Fordele end nogen anden Plet paa Jorden; men den Mand, som er vant til Nydelser ved sin egen Arne i Danmark vil oftest blive skuffet i sin Forestilling om strax igjen at finde dette i Californien eller i noget andet Land.

Den sædvanlige Klædedragt i San Francisco er omtrent den samme som i Kjøbenhavn. Men jeg vil fraraade Udvandreren at overlæsse sig med unødvendige Klædningsstykker eller Bohave, da disse Ting som oftest ikke ville passe til den Stilling eller det Sted i Landet, hvor han finder Erhverv. Ligeledes vil jeg fraraade enhver at medtage Varer til Salg, da Erfaringen viser at saadanne Ting næsten altid volde den Ubekjendte Tab. — Penge kunne strax anbringes med fuldkommen betryggende Sikkerhed til 9 pCt. p. A. — Den billigste og bedste Maade at oversende eller medføre Penge paa er at indbetale Summen til Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn eller til Norddeutsche Bank i Hamborg, mod hvis Anviisning jeg i San Francisco udbetaler Summen i Guld til en Cours af 1 Doll. i Guld for hver indbetalte 11 Mk., hvilket saavidt mig bekjendt er 4 Sk. bedre end nogen anden Trassents Vexel.

9. Om Overreisen til Californien.

Den billigste og bedste Maade at reise fra Danmark eller Norge og Sverrig til Californien er uden Tvivl at tage med Dampskib directe fra Kjøbenhavn til New-York, hvor da vedkommende Lands Consul uden Tvivl videre vil anvise den bedste Reiserute. Prisen for Reisen pr. Dampskib fra New York til San Francisco via Panama er nu:

1ste Kahyt . . .	165	Doll.	i Guld
2den — . . .	130	—	—
Mellemdæk . . .	75	—	—

i hvilke Priser alt er indbefattet. Aabningen af Stillehavs-Jernbanen vil uden Tvivl bidrage til, at Prisen bliver noget nedsat. Turen pr. Dampskib varer 21 Dage. Prisen for Reisen pr. Jernbane formodes at ville blive sat til 100 Doll. i Guld; men man maa da selv sørge for sin Kost i de 7 Dage, som Turen antages at ville medtage.

Udvandrere bør søge at undgaa at benytte sig af ethvert Tilbud om Hjælp fra de uautoriserede Folk, en Hjælp, som er aldeles overflødig, da han vil finde al Forekommenhed ved directe at henvende sig til Jernbane- eller Dampskibscontorer; og Indblanding fra andres, oftest fra Landsmænds Side, er i Almindelighed fremkaldt af egennyttige Bevæggrunde og ikke til hans Gavn. Det danske Consulat i New York vil uden Tvivl henvise til Folk, som man kan stole paa.

10. Raad til Udvandreres Slægt i Hjemmet.

Erfaringen viser, hvor ofte Efterladenskaber gaa tabt for Arvingerne i Hjemmet efter de i Californien afdøde Skandinaver. Ifølge deres Antal er det ikke urimeligt at antage, at der aarligt dør omtrent 500; og at mange af disse efterlade sig Midler, som ofte ikke komme Slægtningene i Hjemmet i Hænde, er utvivlsomt; naar nemlig intet Testamente findes, gaa saadanne Efterladenskaber til „Public Administrator", og naar Beløbet ei er betydeligt, vil Omkostningerne derved sluge Capitalen. Sligt kan forhindres, naar vedkommende Udvandrer i Californien lod sit Navn registrere og udstedte et Testamente til Gunst for sin Slægt i Hjemmet. I Consulatet findes nemlig en Protocol, hvori han kan indføre sit Navn, Fødested, Slægt o. s. v. Ligeledes findes i Consulatet Blanketter til lovformelige Testamenter, som der kunne udfyldes og undertegnes af ham. Efter amerikanske Love behoves ingen Notarius publicus til Testamentets Gyldighed, kun to Vidners Underskrift. Consulatet leverer som sagt Blanketter til Testamenter og Protocol, og Udvandreren har derfor ingen Afgift at erlægge. I Tilfælde af Vedkommendes Død, som i Reglen bekjendtgjøres i Avisen, har Consulen, naar sligt Testamente forefindes, Ret til at tage den Afdødes Eiendomme i Besiddelse, og under hans Opsyn blive de da i Skifteretten fordeelte til de Arvinger, som Testamentet har indsat. Skifteretten

i San Francisco er hoist redelig, og intet vil der blive forvansket. Alt afhænger af Administrator, og kommer Efterladenskaberne først under „Public Administrator's" Hænder, vil det være vanskeligt uden Tab af Tid og Penge at faa Sagen ordnet, da Grunde til Udsættelse og Bekostning let kunne findes, hvorimod Consulatet strax fra Skifteretten gjennem vedkommende Ministerium med Regnskab hjemsender Beløbet til de retmæssige Arvinger.

Mangfoldige Sager, som en lang Aarrække ere komne til min Kundskab, lader mig formode, at meget store Beløb aarlig ere gaaede tabt for Folk i Fædrelandet, hvilke Tab som oftest vilde være undgaaede, naar Vedkommende havde havt den Uleilighed at gjore Testamente. En Opfordring fra en ubekjendt Mand til at gjøre sit Testamente, bliver ikke altid godt optaget, da Opfordringen ofte underlægges interesserede Bevæggrunde; og jeg stiller derfor kun en saadan Opfordring til mine nærmeste Venner. Naar derimod enhver Familie, som har Slægtninge i Californien, vilde tilskynde disse til med Hensyn til Testamente at benytte sig af Consulatets Hjælp, saa vilde Hensigten med Anskaffelsen af Protocol og Testamenteblanketter være naaet. Som Exempel paa, hvad der saaledes i modsat Tilfælde tabes, skal jeg anføre, at en afdød Dansk efterlod sig omtrent 50,000 Rdl., som paa Grund af Mangel paa Identitets Beviis gik tabt for hans Slægtninge i Hjemmet, hvilket som sagt vilde været undgaaet, hvis han havde indført sit Navn i Protocollen og gjort Testamente i Consulatet. Denne Sag i Forbindelse med flere lignende af mindre Betydning foranledigede mig til at lade min Advocat opsætte et efter kaliforniske Statuter lovformeligt Testamente, hvoraf jeg lod trykke 1000 Exemplarer; men neppe 20 ere endnu benyttede til Udfyldning. Stor Nytte vil neppe høstes af For-

anstaltningen, hvis ikke Opfordringen til at gjøre Testamente udgaar directe fra Slægt og Venner i Hjemmet; og for at bevirke dette ere disse foranstaaende Bemærkninger gjorte. — Jeg skal endnu tilfoie det Raad, at vedkommende Familie strax, naar den modtager Underretning om en Slægtnings Død i Californien, uden Ophold oversender en Fuldmagt til mig. Med Hensyn til Udstedelsen af en saadan, skal jeg henvise til Hr. Grosserer Georg Greiersen i Kjøbenhavn, som efter et sextenaarigt Ophold i Californien, hvor han har beklædt flere communale Embeder, er nøie bekjendt med, hvorledes et saadant Document skal udstedes, og hvad der udfordres for, at det skal være lovmæssigt efter californiske Bestemmelser, som for en Deel afvige fra de andre nordamerikanske Fristaters. Ikke en Trediedeel af de mig hidtil tilsendte Fuldmagter fra Danmark have været antagelige i Skifteretten i Californien, og de fleste have foraarsaget baade Tab af Tid og Penge for Vedkommendes Slægt.

Breve til Californien bør mærkes via Hamborg & Bremen, da de ad den Vei gaa ligesaa hurtig og billigere end ad nogen anden Postvei. Naar en Adresse ikke med Bestemthed vides, kunne Breve adresseres til det danske Consulat, hvor de da paa Anfordring udleveres.

G. O'Hara Taaffe.

FACTS ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

ISSUED BY

THE CALIFORNIA LABOR EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO:
ALTA CALIFORNIA PRINTING HOUSE, 529 CALIFORNIA STREET.
1869.

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FACTS

FOR

EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA:

A Circular Issued to Workingmen,

FROM

The California Labor Exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRED'K MacCRELLISH & CO., PUBLISHERS, ALTA CALIFORNIA OFFICE.
1869.

6198

FACTS FOR EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA:

A Circular issued to Workingmen, from the California Labor Exchange; Office, No. 319 Battery Street, San Francisco, California February, 1869.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The California Labor Exchange was organized in the month of April, 1868, for the purpose of providing poor people, residents of the State, and immigrants, with employment, and for the dissemination of useful information regarding the resources of the States and Territories on the Pacific Coast. The purposes of the organization are purely benevolent. The applicant is assisted free of charge, the expenses of the Exchange being defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of San Francisco. As a device for the utilization of charity, the Exchange has proved a remarkable success, upwards of twelve thousand persons having been furnished with employment during the eight months ending December 31st, 1868.

The rewards of labor have been, and still continue to be, so munificent in California, that working men from all countries are flocking to the wonderful land, and the written inquiries of others, who desire to make a home amongst us, are so numerous, constant and persistent, as to be frequently burdensome to the merchants and public officers of this city and State. It was with the view of at least lessening this burden that, on the motion of Mr. Butterworth, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Labor Exchange, the Secretary was instructed to present, in as brief a form as possible, a statement of such facts as might prove useful to the intending emigrant, and answer the purposes of a circular-address for general distribution in the Eastern States and Europe.

In the fulfilment of the duty imposed upon him, the Secretary has made no attempt to exaggerate the advantages and attractions of the States and Territories on this coast, but has laid before the persons into whose hands the circular may fall, facts, compiled from reliable sources, to be considered by the uninfluenced mind.

CALIFORNIA—ITS GENERAL RESOURCES.

All that is herein set down is solely intended for the use of the workingman. A brief and plain statement is presented of facts which, it is supposed, most vitally affect his physical well-being. Exaggeration is carefully avoided, and the truth, so far as the truth can be ascertained, is stated; and should any person, on the faith of the representations made, be encouraged to seek a home in this field for his skill, labor and enterprise, and should require further informa-

tion, such information will be given gratuitously and cheerfully on application at the office.

It is not one of the purposes of this publication to enter upon a minute description of the varied resources of the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast. All this and much more, useful, instructive and interesting to the capitalist, statist and scholar, can be found in a hundred publications of a more comprehensive character—"The Natural Wealth of California," by Cronise, published by Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, and by J. F. Greenman & Co , New York, being especially recommended. It will suffice to show, in a general way, the character of the country.

The State of California extends from latitude 32° 20′ north to 42° north, is seven hundred miles long, with an average width of two hundred and twenty miles, including an area of 98,634,240 acres. Of this amount, it is estimated that 65,000,000 of acres are adapted to agriculture; 15,000,000 for grazing purposes, and 4,600,000 are swamp and overflowed lands, the greater portion of the latter being capable of reclamation. About ten per cent. of the land is under fence, and probably five per cent. under cultivation.

San Francisco, the commercial capital of California, is, however, also the commercial depot, whence the people of a region larger than the European Continent derive their supplies, including the States of Oregon and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Arizona, Idaho and Alaska.

It is probable that the vast regions mentioned do not altogether contain a population of more than a million, and there is room for the profitable settlement of a hundred millions of people.

The husbandman finds the soil to be of unequalled fertility, and the miner has proved that the mineral regions are inexhaustible in wealth. The extent and value of the mineral products have filled the world with wonder. They have, to a great extent, revolutionized trade, and probably saved nations from bankruptcy. Nothing in all romance has been so amazing as the story of the repositories of gold and silver in California, Nevada, Idaho and Arizona. The climate is unexampled for healthfulness and equableness—the fruits and flowers of all countries rejoice in its generous influence.

Recently the Surveyor General of the State has given to the public an official return of the agricultural wealth and the results of one year's industry (1867) of California. From this report the following table is compiled.

Between the first of January, 1867, and the first of January, 1868, 4,136,523 acres of land were enclosed and 1,757,684 acres were cultivated:

Products.	Acres cultivated.	Bushels produced.
Wheat	882,488	14 432,883
Barley	336,723	8 200 075
Oats	66 278	1 216 977
Rye	1,495	16.071
Corn	25,670	97',055
Buckwheat	600½	10 275
Peas	2,512½	64,470
Peanuts	11⅛	78,0 6
Beans	5 231¾	149,893
Castor Beans	34¼	3:7,255
Potatoes	20,903	1,359,658
Sweet Potatoes	734	75,408
Onions	1 581¼	70,200
Broom Corn	1,419½	
	Acres.	Tons.
Hay	297,106	364,309
Beets		3,564
	Acres.	Pounds.
Cotton	4½	550
Tobacco	15⅝	90 817
Hops	992	569 907
Flax	128½	7,861

Turnips, tons	2,504	Gooseberry bushes	172,783
Pumpkins and Squashes, tons	12,097½	Raspberry bushes	1,336,043
Silk Cocoons, lbs	3,04[illegible]	Strawberry vines	9,981,575
Butter, lbs	4 934,213	Grape vines	20,142,00
Cheese, lbs	2 786,388	Wine, gallons	1,884,792
Wool, lbs	6,715,049	Brandy, gallons	163,731
Honey, lbs	455 455	Horses	209,847
Apple trees	1,217,79[illegible]	Mules	24,069
Peach trees	569,692	Asses	1,616
Pear trees	302,592	Cows	186 264
Plum trees	195,896	Calves	150,259
Cherry trees	93,988	Beef Cattle	159,781
Nectarine trees	43,939	Oxen	13 072
Quince trees	40,404	Sheep	1,833,667
Apricot trees	52,308	Goats (Cashmere and Angora)	7,413
Fig trees	23,924	Chickens	412,567
Lemon trees	3,[illegible]1	Turkeys	1,459,069
Orange trees	17,281	Geese	25,557
Olive trees	14,828	Ducks	81,287
Prune trees	6,527	Hives of Bees	32,767
Mulberry trees	356,053		
Almond trees	25 819		
Walnut trees	15,614		

Corn ground, 166,780 bushels; flour made, 1,400,413 barrels; lumber sawed, 2,0,991,213 feet; shingles made, 108,007,000; quartz mills, 360—tons crushed, 391,48[illegible]; woollen mills, 6—3,125,000 lbs. wool used; 1 cotton mill; coal mines, — 60,362 tons; railroads, 30—400½ miles laid on; mining ditches, 874—11,949¼ miles in length; irrigating ditches, 720—70,588 acres irrigated.

In the same period, the products of the mines amounted to $52,421,000, of which $44,000,000 was exported. 206,000,000 feet of lumber was cut and used, and 15,200,000 pounds of wool was raised.

THE REWARDS OF LABOR.

In the foregoing statements employment is

indicated for the ordinary laborer, farmer, blacksmith, gardener, wheelwright, miner, etc., and, indeed, for the representatives of all branches of skilled and unskilled industry. To illustrate the matter perhaps more clearly to the workingman, the actual returns of the number of persons furnished with employment by the Labor Exchange, their occupations, and the wages (payable in gold coin) they have received, are given:

STATISTICAL STATEMENT, SHOWING NUMBER OF MEN ORDERED AND PROVIDED WITH EMPLOYMENT BY CALIFORNIA LABOR EXCHANGE, FROM APRIL 27TH TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1868:

Architect (draftsman)—1 ordered; 1 employed; wages according to ability.
Amalgamators—1 ordered; $.00 per month, with board.
Auctioneer—1 ordered; 1 employed; $100 per month.
Apothecary—1 ordered; $40 per month, with board.
Apprentices—34 ordered; 14 employed; $25@35 per month, with board—20 for U. S Navy.
Bakers—29 ordered; 29 employed; $30@50 per month, with board.
Bar-Tenders—6 ordered; 6 employed; $30@45 per month, with board.
Barbers—11 ordered; 8 employed; $80 per month.
Basketmakers—5 ordered; 5 employed; piece work.
Bedmakers—10 ordered; 8 employed; $30@35 per month, with board.
Bellhangers—3 ordered; 2 employed; $2 50@3 per day.
Bee-Tenders—1 ordered; 1 employed; work on shares.
Beltmakers—2 ordered; 2 employed; $2@2 50 per day.
Blacksmiths—260 ordered; 215 employed; $2 50@4 per day, without board; $2 50 per day, with board; $60@100 per month, with board; pay according to ability.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—2 ordered; 2 employed; $2 50@3 per day.
Boilermakers—49 ordered; 48 employed; $3@4 per day, and $35@60 per month, with board.
Bootblacks—3 ordered; 3 employed; $45 per month.
Bookbinders—3 ordered; 3 employed; wages according to ability.
Bookkeepers—5 ordered; 4 employed; $35@100 per month, with board.
Boot and Shoe Makers—135 ordered; 87 employed; $35@60 per month, with board; half share and piece work.
Bottlers—4 ordered; 5 employed; $35@40 per month, with board.
Boys—411 ordered; 324 employed; $10@40 per month.
Bricklayers—129 ordered; 93 employed; $5@6 per day.
Brickmakers—49 ordered; 17 employed; $35@60 per month, with board.
Brewers—1 ordered; 1 employed: $50 per month.
Bridge Builders—1 ordered; 1 employed; $75 per month, with board.
Brush and Broom Makers—4 ordered; 4 employed; $2 50@3 per day.
Burnishers—11 ordered; 6 employed; $2@3 per day.
Butchers—46 ordered; 46 employed; $35@60 per month, with board.
Buttermakers—9 ordered; 8 employed; $30@40 per month, with board.
Cabinetmakers—97 ordered; 59 employed; $3@4 per day—mostly paid by the piece.
Canvassers—101 ordered; 29 employed; on commission.
Carpet Weavers—3 ordered; 3 employed; wages according to ability.
Carpenters (House)—1301 ordered; 1182 employed; $3@4 per day.
Carpenters (Ship)—20 ordered; 20 employed; $3@5 per day.
Carriage Builders—8 ordered; 8 employed; $3 50@4 per day.
Carriage Painters—25 ordered; 4 employed; $3@4 per day.
Carriage Trimmers—7 ordered; 7 employed; $3@4 50 per day.
Caulkers—1 ordered; 1 employed; $3@4 per day.
Carvers—1 ordered; 1 employed; piece work.
Charcoal Burners—4 ordered; 3 employed; $35 per month, with board.
Cheesemakers—3 ordered; 1 employed: $30@40 per month, with board.
Clerks—19 ordered; 37 employed; $40@100 per month, and $40@75 per month, with board.
Coachmen—15 ordered; 15 employed; $30@50 per month, with board.
Coal Miners—23 ordered; 24 employed; $1@1 25 per yard.
Coal Passers—45 ordered; 23 employed; $30 per month, with board.
Coal-Yard Men—5 ordered; 5 employed; $30@35 per month, with board.
Coffin Makers—2 ordered; 1 employed; $2 50@4 50 per day.
Collectors—1 ordered; 1 employed; on commission.
Confectioners—5 ordered; 4 employed; $40@60 per month, with board.
Cooks—380 ordered; 334 employed; $35@80 per month, with board.
Coopers—25 ordered; 32 employed; $2@3 25 per day, and piece work.
Coppersmiths—6 ordered; $3@4 50 per day.
Curriers and Tanners—13 ordered; 12 employed; $2@3 25 per day, and $35@50 per month, with board.
Cutlers—1 ordered; 1 employed; wages according to ability.
Deckhands and Seamen—40 ordered; 12 employed; $40 per month, with board.
Dishwashers—85 ordered; 85 employed; $20@30 per month, with board.
Distillers—3 ordered; 3 employed; wages according to ability.
Door and Sash Makers—8 ordered; $2 50@4 50 per day.
Druggists—2 ordered; 2 employed; $60 per month, with board.
Dyers—4 ordered; 1 employed; $40@50 per month, with board.
Engineers—63 ordered; 28 employed; $4@5 per day.
Engravers—3 ordered; 1 employed; wages according to ability.
Farm Laborers—1,679 ordered; 1,323 employed; $1 per day, with board in winter; $2 50 per day, with board, and $30@45 per month, with board—highest wages in summer.
Filers (Sawmill)—4 ordered; 4 employed; $45@50 per month, with board.
File Cutters—10 ordered; 5 employed; piece work.
Firemen—33 ordered; 23 employed; $50@60 per month, with board.
Fishermen—11 ordered; 5 employed; two-fifth share of take.
Flour Packers—4 ordered; 2 employed; $30 per month, with board.
Foundrymen—13 ordered; 11 employed; $2@2 50 per day.
Fringe Makers—1 ordered; $60 per month.
Fruit Pickers—4 ordered; 4 employed; $25@30 per month, with board.
Fruit Peddlers—1 ordered; 1 employed; $30@35 per month, with board; also, share profits.
Furniture Polishers—3 ordered; $2 50 per day.
Gardeners and Grooms—95 ordered; 68 employed; $30@40 per month, with board.
Gas Fitters—3 ordered; 3 employed; $3 50@4 50 per day.
Generally Useful—112 ordered; 80 employed; $30@45 per month, with board.
Gilders—4 ordered; 4 employed; $50@65 per month, and piece work.
Glue Makers—2 ordered; 1 employed; $35@50 per month, with board.
Grave Diggers—1 ordered; 1 employed; $50 per month, with board.
Grocers' Help—5 ordered; 5 employed; $30@40 per month, with board.
Grooms (private family)—149 ordered; 142 employed; $30@45 per month, with board.
Gunsmiths—3 ordered; 3 employed; $3@5 per day.
Hair Ropemakers—2 ordered; 2 employed; $2 50 per day.

Harness Makers—47 ordered; 34 employed; $2 50@4 per day, and $40@65 per month, with board.
Harness Cleaner—1 ordered; $60 per month.
Hod Carriers—7 ordered; 7 employed; $2 50 per day.
Hop Growers—3 ordered; work on shares.
Hose Makers—4 ordered; 1 employed; $2 50@3 per day.
Housekeepers—5 ordered; 1 employed; $30@40 per month, with board.
Interpreters—2 ordered; 2 employed; $30@?5 per month, with board.
Iron Moulders—27 ordered; 17 employed; $3 50@4 per day.
Iron Railmaker—1 ordered; 1 employed; $2@3 50 per day.
Knitters—2 ordered; on trial.
Laborers—4,550 ordered; 3 551 employed; $1 5?@3 per day; $1@2 per day, with board; $60 per month, and $ 0@50 per month, with board—highest wages in summer.
Last Makers—2 ordered; 1 employed; $2 50@3 per day.
Lathers—7 ordered; 5 employed; $3@4 per day—mostly per thousand.
Laundrymen—16 ordered; 12 employed; $30@45 per month, with board.
Local Reporter—1 ordered; 1 employed; $50 per month.
Locksmiths—4 ordered; 4 employed; $3@4 per day.
Lumbermen—459 ordered; 199 employed; $35@70 per month, with board.
Machinists—53 ordered; 43 employed; $3 50@4 50 per day.
Machine Planers—6 ordered; 5 employed; $2 50@3 per day.
Men and Wives—77 ordered; 61 employed; $50@80 per month, with board.
Map Mounters—1 ordered; 1 employed; according to ability and per piece.
Marble Cutters—3 ordered; 2 employed; $4 per day.
Marble Polishers—65 ordered; 14 employed; $?@2 50 per day.
Masons—56 ordered; 49 employed; $4@5 per day.
Mattress Makers—12 ordered; 10 employed; $.@3 per day, and $3 per day, without board
Milkers and Dairymen—152 ordered; 33 employed; $30@40 per month, with board.
Millers—7 ordered; 8 employed; $3@4 per day.
Millwright—15 ordered; 6 employed; $ @5 per day.
Miners—468 ordered; 246 employed; $2 5?@3 50 per day; $2@3 per day, without board, and $40@65 per month, with board.
Nurses—6 ordered; 6 employed; $2@7 per day, and $25@35 per month, with board.
Ox Teamsters—45 ordered; 3?employed; $35@45 per month with board.
Ostlers and Teamsters—434 ordered; 491 employed; $?0@45 per month, with board
Painters (House)—141 ordered; 134 employed; $2 50@4 per day.
Pantrymen—1 ordered; $35 per month, with board.
Paper Hangers—8 ordered; 2 employed; $2 50@3 50 per day.
Paper Rulers—2 ordered; 1 employed; wages according to ability.
Partners—3 ordered; terms private.
Pattern Makers—15 ordered; 5 employed; $4@4 50 per day.
Peddlers—4 ordered; 3 employed; on commission.
Physicians—2 ordered; 2 employed; agreement private.
Picture Frame Makers—4 ordered; 4 employed; $2 50@3 ?0 per day.
Pile Drivers—4 ordered; 2 employed; $2 50@3 per day.
Plasterers—79 ordered; 39 employed; $4@6 per day.
Plumbers—8 ordered; 5 employed; $?@5 per day.
Porters—13 ordered; 13 employed; $30@45 per month, with board.
Potatoe Diggers—84 ordered; 75 employed; $30@35 per month, with board.
Printers—12 ordered; 5 employed; $45@80 per month, with board, and 75c. per 1000 ems.
Salesmen—10 ordered; 10 employed; $35@60 per month, with board.
Sawyers—43 ordered; 23 employed; $40@90 per month, with board.
Sewers (Sack)—5 ordered; 5 employed; one cent each.
Sewers (Machine)—2 ordered; 2 employed; piece work.
Sheep Shearers—21 ordered; 7 employed; $2@2 50 per day; $40 per month, with board, and 6 cents per head.
Shepherds—48 ordered; 35 employed; $25@30 per month, with board.
Shipmates—3 ordered; 3 employed; current sea wages.
Shipsmiths—6 ordered; 1 employed; $4 per day.
Sign Carriers—4 ordered; 4 employed; $1@1 50 per day.
Sluicers—3 ordered; 3 employed; $1 75@2 25 per day, and $1 50 per day, with board.
Smelters—6 ordered; 6 employed; $60@120 per month, with board.
Soapmakers—4 ordered; 4 employed; $35@40 per month, with board.
Sole Leather Cutter—1 ordered; wages according to ability.
Speederhand—1 ordered; 1 employed; wages according to ability.
Spinner—1 ordered; 1 employed; wages according to ability.
Stair Builders—2 ordered; 1 employed; $2 50@4 25 per day.
Steel Plate Printers—2 ordered; 1 employed; piece work.
Stewards—19 ordered; 14 employed; $30@50 per month, with board.
Storemen—3 ordered; 3 employed; $30@35 pe month, with board.
Stovemaker—1 ordered; 1 employed: wages according to ability.
Street Sweepers—2 ordered; 2 employed; $35 per month, with board.
Stocking Weavers—3 ordered; 2 employed; wages according to ability.
Sugar Packers—2 ordered; 2 employed; $8) per month, without board.
Superintendent of Mill—1 ordered; $100 per month, with board.
Tailors—19 ordered; 15 employed; piece work.
Teacher—1 ordered; 1 employed; $40 per month, with board.
Tin Roofers—6 ordered; 3 employed; $4 per day.
Tinsmiths—62 ordered; 38 employed; $3@4 per day.
Tracklayers—36 ordered; 8 employed; $1 per day, and $2 per day, without board.
Trunkmaker—1 ordered; 1 employed; $2 50@3 per day.
Turners—12 ordered; 9 employed; $3 50@4 50 per day.
Undertaker—1 ordered; 1 employed; $80 per month.
Upholsterers—41 ordered; 20 employed; $3@4 per day.
Varnishers—14 ordered; 9 employed; $2 50@3 50 per day
Vicemen—1 ordered; $2 50@3 per day.
Vineyard Men and Pruners—10 ordered; 9 employed; $30@40 per month, with board.
Wagon Makers—49 ordered; 32 employed; $3@4 per day.
Waiters—150 ordered; 125 employed; $25@45 per month, with board.
Warehousemen—43 ordered; 40 employed; $2 50@3 per day.
Watchmakers—2 ordered; 1 employed; wages according to ability.
Watchmen—7 ordered; 7 employed; $50@75 per month.
Weavers—5 ordered; 5 employed; wages according to ability.
Well Diggers—24 ordered; 12 employed; $2 50 per day; mostly by contract.
Wheelwrights—62 ordered; 32 employed; $3@4 per day, and $60@80 per month, with board.
Willow Workers—22 ordered; 20 employed; piece work.
Wood Choppers—507 ordered; 298 employed; $40@70 per month, with board, and $1 50@3 75 per cord.
Wool Sorters—5 ordered; 5 employed; wages according to ability.
Whip Maker—1 ordered; 1 employed; $3 per day.
Whitewashers—4 ordered; 1 employed; $3 per day

This is the record of transactions at the Exchange from the 27th April to the 31st of December, 1868. The table exhibits what kind of labor is most in demand and what is most valuable. Carpenters, for instance, were largely in demand—as they must necessarily be in a country where new towns are springing up every month, and a new farm is fenced in nearly every day—and they received as the reward of their labor $3 to $4 a day in gold, or its equivalent. It will also be seen that employment was found for 3,551 ordinary laborers, at wages from $1 50 to $3 a day. The disparity of figures between the demand for skilled artisans and the demand for unskilled labor must not mislead the reader by leading him to suppose that skilled labor is not much required. Skilled workmen have generally been able to care for themselves, not seeking the assistance of the Labor Exchange, which was established principally for the purpose of assisting persons who do not know where to seek employment, and who may be considered temporarily a surplus population.

It is unquestionably true that no other country in the world affords such abundant rewards for labor as are offered in California and the adjacent regions. A sober, steady, prudent, and industrious man cannot fail to place himself in a condition of comparative independence in the course of a few years. If such a man should suffer disappointment, the disappointment will be the consequence of some folly or of some disaster not within the scope of human foresight or control. California has been unique in this respect. The successes which have attended individual effort have been most remarkable. Her merchant princes, her wealthy capitalists, her landed proprietors are mostly self-made men. For all they enjoy they are indebted, under God's gracious providence, to their own labor and enterprise. The idler alone—either unwilling or too proud to work—need hesitate to seek a home and independence in the Pacific States of North America, for neither his false pride nor lack of energy will find sympathizers here, and he would inevitably stumble in the busy crowd surrounding him. In thousands upon thousands of instances it has been the case with the true, if poor, man, that from the time he landed on these shores he has steadily advanced to fortune. He has labored steadily for the present. By the practice of economy he has saved enough money to procure a homestead—perhaps has commenced a business on his own account, and so on, until he has acquired sufficient to enable him to boast that he was an independent man.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this Department have, as far as practicable, been confined to the procurement of suitable places in the country districts for women and girls. From this source the demand has been constant and persistent, being very largely in excess of the supply.

The register shows that from the 7th of July, 1868 (the date of the commencement of the Female Department), to December 31st, 1868, situations were procured for 2,137 females of various occupations. These persons represent all the civilized nationalities. The wages paid to those who have been employed are: for young girls to assist in nursing children, and to do general light work, $10 to $15 per month; for cooks in private families, from $25 to $40 per month, according to ability; cooks in hotels, from $40 to $60 per month; for laundresses employed in laundries, who understand fluting and fine work, $40—in hotels and private families, from $25 to $30; nurses, from $20 to $25 per month; seamstresses, chambermaids and second girls in private families, $20 to $25 per month; seamstresses in stores and manufactories are generally paid by the piece, and expert hands average high wages; storewomen receive from $30 to $60 per month, according to the importance of the services rendered; shirt sewers, from $3 25 to $8 per dozen, ready for the finishers, who receive from $1 25 to $3 per dozen, according to style of work and quality of material; teachers and governesses in private families, according to ability, from $30 to $40 per month, and some young girls have been placed to learn trades, such as paper collar finishers, flower makers, etc. The foregoing wages are all payable in gold coin.

The most constant and urgent demands come from the country for good household servants, and almost any number of women and girls, competent and willing to fill these situations, can have employment in good

homes, in healthy localities, where they will be handsomely paid for their services. This country is a paradise for female servants.

FARMS: THEIR COST, ETC.

Perhaps the most earnest hope cherished by the new-comer is to be able some day to say that he is the owner of a farm, or at least the possessor of sufficient land for a homestead, where he may, with his family, rest in his later days.

The following remarks are from the pen of a practical farmer:

The price of land, of course, depends on the quality, and more on the location where it is held by private parties. The Government price is $1 25 per acre, in legal tenders (currency) for lands outside of railroad reservations, and $2 50 per acre with in such reservations. The cost of fencing depends so much on the locality that no general idea of it can be given. There is an increasing disposition in the large grain-growing sections, and where fencing is most expensive, to dispense with it altogether, and require the owners of cattle to herd or enclose their stock. When this policy prevails—and already there have been thousands of acres of grain raised without fences—the only fence the farmer will be required to build will be that necessary to enclose his pasture, which he can do principally with his own labor by digging ditches, if he prefers, very little lumber being required to render such an enclosure secure. The mild climate of California leaves it optional with the farmer to expend little or much in the erection of a dwelling. All that is absolutely necessary for comfort is to keep out the wind and rain, which can usually be done for $200 to $300, or even less; but a man, of course, consulting his taste, can expend as much more as his purse will justify. The average price paid for ploughing is $2 per acre, in gold, the ploughman boarding himsel

Most of the grain-growing lands of this State are peculiarly adapted to the use of machinery. Six men, with a header, 3 header wagons, and 10 horses, can put in stack from 20 to 25 acres per day; and 8 men, with 2 headers, 5 header wagons, and 14 horses, can harvest from 40 to 50 acres per day in localities where there is no fog, and deliver the grain to the thresher, thereby saving the expense of stacking and pitching from the stack to the machine. Small farmers, of course, cannot afford to incur singly the expense of machinery necessary to carry on farming in this way; but several can, and often do, unite together and purchase the machinery, and do the work themselves. Threshers charge from four to five cents a bushel for threshing.

The peculiarities of the climate of California are favorable to farmers, inasmuch as they enable a man to do more of his own work than he could, in any other country, affording him a longer time in which to do it.

A farmer in California can commence ploughing and sowing with the first rains in the fall (November), and continue the same, with a reasonable degree of certainty of a crop, until the month of January. From that time until the middle of April he can summer-fallow; then haying commences, and lasts until the first of June; then he has five months in which to harvest his grain without danger from rains. After this he can put in his summer-fallow and volunteer, if he has any, and be prepared for his winter ploughing on the commencement of the rains.

It should be mentioned that *volunteer* crops are those raised from seed scattered in harvesting the crops of the preceding year, and require no attention other than a slight harrowing, and even that is not always necessary; the rains burying the seed sufficiently in some cases to raise a crop. Sometimes the volunteer is better than the first crop, as it has the advantage of all the rain of the season.

Thus the whole year, with the exception of the rainy days, if a man has land enough, can be devoted to actual farming on the lands devoted to grain raising.

RAIN GAUGE AT SAN FRANCISCO, RECORDED BY THOMAS TENNENT, BATTERY STREET, OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.	
	Quant.	Days.	Quant.	Days.	Quant.	Days	Quant.	Days.	Quant.	Days.
July							.02	1		
August	.04	1	.01	1					.05	2
September	.46	4	.15	3			.07	2		
October	.12	2	2 41	9			.45	5	.93	3
November	2.28	12	.34	2	.67	7	2.79	9	3.01	11
December	2.32	11	.81	3	5.76	15	3.75	12	4.14	8
	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
January	3.83	10	3.67	11	9.4	13	2.45	7	4.36	8
February	8.04	16	4.77	10	0 50	4	8.59	15	1 83	8
March	3.51	11	4 64	12	1.60	5	1.62	6	5 55	8
April	3.12	9	5 60	10	2 94	6			1.55	4
May	.02	1	1 88	6	.76	3	.02	3	.34	3
June	.08	2			.03	1	.12	1	.05	1
Totals	23.87	79	23.68	67	21 66	54	19.88	61	21.81	56

	1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Quant.	Days.	Quant.	Days.	Quant.	Days.	Quant.	Days	Quant.	Days.
July	.05	2			.21	1				
August	.16	2	.02	1						
September			.03	1			.02	1		
October	2.74	4	05	1	.91	12			.40	2
November	.69	5	7.28	15	.58	3	4.10	12	.15	3
December	6.14	14	1.57	6	6.16	21	9.54	16	2.35	9
	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
January	1 28	4	1 64	8	2 47	8	24.36	18	3.63	9
February	6.32	18	1.60	7	3.72	8	7.53	10	3 19	10
March	3 02	11	3.99	13	4 08	8	2.20	11	2.06	8
April	.27	4	3 14	8	.51	4	.73	9	1.61	9
May	1.55	4	2.86	11	1.00	3	.74	5	.23	2
June			09	2	.08	2	.05	1		
Totals	22.22	68	22.27	73	19.72	70	49 27	83	13.62	52

	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866		1867.	
	Quant.	Days.	Quant.	Days.	Quant.	Days.	Quant	Days.	Quant.	Days.
July										
August			.21	3						
September	.03	1	.01	1	.24	2	.11	2	.04	1
October			13	3	.26	4			.20	1
November	2 55	5	6 68	8	4 19	10	3 35	12	3.41	6
December	1.80	8	8.91	18	.58	8	15.16	18	10 69	18
	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.	
January	1.83	5	5.14	9	10.88	16	5 16	15	9 50	17
February			1.34	8	2.12	9	7 20	9	6.13	9
March	1.52	9	.74	4	3 04	12	1 58	7	6 30	13
April	1.57	4	.94	3	.12	1	2 26	8	2.31	9
May	.78	5	.63	2	1.46	6			.03	2
June					.04	1			.22	1
Totals	10.08	37	24.73	59	22 93	69	34.92	71	38.83	76

The average annual rain-fall from the season of 1849-50, up to 1867-68, inclusivo, is 24.33 inches.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The facilities offered in this State for the education of the young are all the most exacting could reasonably require.

The Public School system of California is considered equal to that of any State in the Union. By State and county taxation the schools are kept in operation for eight months in the year—this is the avcrage for the whole State. In all the cities, large towns and more populous neighborhoods, the public schools are maintained for the whole year; that is to say, for two terms of five months each, omitting a month for vacation at the end of each term. The corps of teachers employed in the State, are, for the most part, highly competent, devoted to the profession and fully

up with the educational progress of the times. There are few localities destitute of school facilities. The school law provides that on the petition of ten heads of families, in any new district, a school shall be organized forthwith; and so efficient is the organization of our school system, and so earnest and unanimous are our people in their support of popular education, that it is only in the most remote and sparsely settled districts that there is any lack of educational facilities. Intelligent travellers from the Eastern States and from Europe speak with enthusiasm of our public school system and its results, and we feel that we may safely challenge a comparison of our public schools with those of any of our sister States.

The State Normal School, located in San Francisco, is well organized and efficiently conducted, and is sending forth teachers thoroughly prepared for their work, who will do much to maintain and still further advance the standard of our schools.

There are some excellent private schools, but the excellence and the number of the public schools have tended to forestall private enterprise in this direction.

Around the Bay of San Francisco there are several select schools of superior character, where academic instruction is imparted under the most favorable conditions, as to health, morals and skilful teaching.

The leading religious bodies have established denominational schools, at eligible points, accessible to all parts of the State. These institutions are generally in a flourishing condition, and offer the advantages of a collegiate education to all who apply.

At the last session of the Legislature an act to create and organize a State University was passed, and it is hoped that within less than twelve months from this date the University of California will be in successful operation. The plan of the University is such, and its endowments are so ample, that it can scarcely fail to take rank at once as among the best in our country.

It will be seen from this general view of the subject, that the facts sustain our statement: that the facilities in this State for educating the young are all that could be reasonably desired, and that our educational system is not the least among the many attractions which California offers to the immigrant.

It will be also interesting for foreigners to know that at the Lincoln School evening classes for their education in the English language have been some time in successful operation.

THE COST OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE, ETC.

An erroneous impression prevails at the East and in Europe that the cost of living in California and the adjacent regions is so enormous as to be oppressive to the working man. The luxuries of life are, of course, expensive here, as they are everywhere, but the frugal will soon find that they can live here more cheaply than they can in any of the Eastern States.

In the cities and towns, tenement houses for small families can be procured at from $10 to $20 per month; lodgings for single men at $4 and upwards per month, and unmarried women can obtain board and lodgings at the rate of about $5 per week.

To show the reader that he may rely upon the accuracy of this statement, the actual cost of food, taken from the market reports and one or two bills of fare of the principal restaurant of this city, is placed before him. The cost in the country districts does not materially differ from this estimate. The following is the "Weekly Retail Family Market Report," from the *Evening Bulletin* of January 22d, 1869:

Butter, California fresh, ₱ lb	$ 55@	60	Quinces ... ₱ lb..	@	
Butter, N. Y., via Isthmus, ₱ lb	45@	50	Peaches " ..	@	
Cheese	25@	30	Pineapples, ea	50@1	00
Honey, new	20@	30	Figs, Cal., new, ₱ lb	@	
Eggs, ₱ doz	50@	55	Figs, Cal., dried ₱ lb	10@	25
Lard, ₱ lb	18@	20	Oranges, ₱ doz	50@	75
Hams and Bacon, ₱ lb	20@		Lemons " ...	50@	75
Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25@1	50	Limes " ...	37@	50
Potatoes, sweet ₱ lb	6@	8	Chickens, each	75@1	00
Potatoes, Irish ₱ lb	2@	4	Quail, ₱ doz ...	1 50@1	75
Lima Beans, dry, ₱ lb	37@		Turkeys, ₱ lb..	20@	25
Tomatoes, ₱ lb	@		Geese, ₱ pair ..	2 50@3	00
Onions, ₱ lb	8@	10	Ducks ... "	1 50@2	00
Beets, ₱ lb	3@		Rabbits, "	25@	40
Squashes, ₱ lb	5@	6	Hare, apiece ...	37@	50
Pumpkins, ₱ lb	3@	5	Oysters, ₱ 100..	1 00@	
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	1 50@2	00	Clams "	50@	
Cabbages, ₱ dz	1 00@		Mussels ... "	25@	
Radishes ... "	25@		Salmon, sm'd, ₱ lb	12@	
Celery, ₱ doz bunches	1 00@1	50	Salmon, fresh, ₱ lb	15@	
Turnips, ₱ doz bunches	25@	37	Codfish, ₱ lb.	10@	
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	37@	50	Rockfish " ...	10@	
Gr'n Peas, ₱ lb	10@	12	Smelts " ...	12@	
Apples " ..	5@	8	Tomcod " ...	20@	
Pears " ..	5@	12	Sturgeon ... " ...	4@	
			Sea Bass " ...	@	
			Flounders, " ...	15@	
			Halibut " ...	@	
			Perch " ...	5@	
			Shrimps " ...	8@	
			Anchovies ... " ...	6@	
			Soles " ...	25@	
			Herrings " ...	4@	

Eggs are in demand at 50@55c ℔ dozen; oyster plant is selling at 37@50c ℔ dozen; brussels sprouts, 8@10c ℔ lb; spinach, 12c ℔ lb; apples, are plentiful, selling at 5@8c ℔ lb, and $1 25@2 50 ℔ box; pears, by the box, retail at $1 50@3. There is an abundance of dried California fruits at the following rates: apricots, 15@20c ℔ lb; apples, 12c: blackberries, 75c; grapes, 8c; huckleberries, $2 ℔ lb; nectarines, 15@20c; peaches, not peeled, 12c; peaches, without rinds, 37c; plums, 8@12c with pits, and 37c without pits; prunes, 20@25c ℔ lb, according to variety.

Should the emigrant be a married man, he will be able, with the assistance of this report, to form an opinion of the cost of the leading articles in the vegetable, fish and poultry markets. It should, however, be remarked that in the summer season peaches and other fruits are so plentiful that they can be purchased for very little more than the cost of gathering and transportation. The wholesale prices of leading articles of merchandise for two months during 1868, and the average for the whole year, is shown in the following list, from the steamer prices current of the ALTA CALIFORNIA:

ARTICLES.	Jan.	July.	Averg'e for year.
Bread, Pilot, ℔ lb	$ 05	$ 04¾	$ 04⅞
Candles, Adamantine, ℔ lb	20	16	17½
Coffee, Rio, ℔ lb	19½	17	17½
Cement, ℔ lb	3 50	2 75	2 90
Coal, Cal., ℔ ton	7 00	8 00	07½
Dried Apples, ℔ lb	08	07	07½
Flour, Cal., ℔ bbl	7 00	5 87	6 13½
Wheat, ℔ 100 lbs	2 50	1 85	2 00
Barley, ℔ 100 lbs	1 80	2 40	2 20
Oats, ℔ 100 lbs	1 70	2 30	2 10
Corn, ℔ 100 lbs	2 12½	2 30	2 25
Beans, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00	4 50	4 10
Hay, ℔ ton	13 00	14 10	13 50
Hops, Cal., ℔ lb	40	35	37½
Iron, Scotch, Pig, ℔ ton	35 00	42 50	37 50
Leather, Sole, ℔ lb	23	20	21½
Lime, Cal., ℔ bbl	2 50	2 25	2 30
Nails, Cut, ℔ lb	04⅞	04⅞	04⅞
Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl	13 00	15 00	14 00
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl	18 00	11 50	15 00
Pork, Clear, ℔ bbl	20 50	20 50	20 50
Bacon, Domestic, ℔ lb	13	15	14½
Hams, Domestic, ℔ lb	14½	15½	15
Butter, Cal., ℔ lb	30	32½	31
Lard, cases, ℔ lb	10	13½	12
Cheese, Cal., ℔ lb	22	14	17
Paint, White Lead, ℔ lb	15	12	13
Rice, No 1 China, ℔ lb	07	06	06⅛
Salt, Carmen Island, ℔ ton	14 75	12 00	13 00
Alcohol, ℔ gal	3 20	1 75	2 50
Brandy, Am., ℔ gal	2 12½	1 12½	1 75
Pure Spirits, ℔ gal	1 80	1 12	1 75
Whiskey, ℔ gal	2 60	2 30	2 45
Rum, N. E., ℔ gal	1 80	1 12	1 65
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	72½	52½	58
Shirting, Brown, ℔ yard	08½	09¼	09
Sprague's Prints, ℔ yard	10	10½	10¼
Sugar, Crushed, ℔ lb	14½	14¾	14⅜
Tobacco, Va., ℔ lb	65	55	60
Wines, Claret, ℔ cask	41 25	43 00	42 00
Wool, Cal., ℔ lb	10¾	11	10¾
Wood, Pails, ℔ doz	3 50	2 50	2 87½
Yeast Powders, ℔ gross	27 00	27 00	27 00

Hard-working men of family, residents of San Francisco, in whose experience reliance may be placed, insist that the expenses of living, including the cost of rent, etc., are lower in San Francisco than in any city on the Atlantic seaboard. Suppose that the emigrant is an unmarried man: when he reaches San Francisco, he will seek some hotel, or hotel restaurant, for a temporary home. There are many places where he can be very comfortably housed and abundantly fed at very low rates. At one place—the leading and most popular resort of the kind, "Woodward's What Cheer House"—where some 4,000 persons are fed daily, he can, at an average of 13 or 15 cents per meal, obtain even many of the luxuries of life. His lodging will cost him $1 50 per week. The following is a copy of the Bill of Fare at this house for the 26th of January, 1869:

FOR DINNER.

Soups.—Chicken soup, 10; oyster soup, 10; ox tail, 10; mutton broth, 5; vegetable, 5; bouillon, 5 cents.

Fish.—Salt codfish, boiled, 10; bass, baked or boiled, 10; mackerel, 10; fried tomcods, 10; fried herrings, 10 cents.

Boiled.—Mutton mint sauce, 10; lamb, mint sauce, 10; mutton, caper sauce, 10; mutton and turnips, 10; bacon and cabbage, 10; calf's head, brain sauce, 10; corn beef and cabbage, 10; corn pork and cabbage, 10; pig's head and parsnips, 10; ham, 10; calves' tongue, tomato sauce, 10 cents.

Roast.—Beef, with stuffing or plain, 10; veal, 10; pork, 10; mutton, 10; beef, 10; lamb, with stuffing or plain, 10 cents.

Entrees.—Chicken pot pie, 25; chicken curry, 25; chicken fricassee, 25; veal stuffed, 10; stewed giblets, 10; pig's feet, in batter, 10; pig's feet, soused, 10; breast of lamb, breaded, 10; stewed rabbit, 10; beef, á la mode, 10; veal pot pie, 10; beefsteak pie, 10; lamb chops, tomato sauce, 10; beef, Spanish style, 10; stewed kidney, 10; mutton, stuffed, á la Jardiniére, 10; stewed lamb, 10; veal ragout, 10; calves' feet fricassee, 10; baked pork and beans and brown bread, 10 cents.

Vegetables.—Boiled potatoes, 5; mashed potatoes 5; cabbage, 5; tomatoes, stewed, 5 cts.

Puddings.—Corn starch, apple dumpling, rice, bread, New York plum, farina, 5 cts.

Pies, with Cheese.—Apple, peach, mince, custard, squash, 5 cts.

Cakes.—Pound, jelly, wine, cup, doughnuts, ginger cake, 5 cts.

Peaches and milk, 10; apple sauce, 5; black or green tea, coffee or glass of milk, 5; chocolate, 10 cts.

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Cooked to Order.—Porter house steak, 25; tenderloin steak, 20; sirloin steak, 20; rib steak, 15; beefsteak, Spanish style, 10; beefsteak, plain, 10; pork chops, 10; mutton chops, 10; mutton cutlets, breaded or plain, 10; veal cutlets, breaded or plain, 10; ham, fried or broiled, 10; bacon, fried or broiled, 10; tripe, fried or broiled, 10; tripe, stewed, 10; domestic sausages, 10; fried liver and pork, 10; pigs' feet in batter, 10; fried mush, 10; fish balls, 10; fried smelts, 10; sea bass, fried or broiled, 10; mackerel, broiled or boiled, 10; tripe in batter, 10; fried apples and bacon, 10 cents.

Stewed beef and onions, 10; stewed veal, 10; Irish stew, 10; cold meats, 10; corn beef hash, 10; cold boiled ham, 10; pig's feet, soused, 10; stewed mutton, 10; baked pork and beans and brown bread, 10; sheep's tongue, pickled, 10 cents.

Eggs and Oysters.—Fried eggs (2 eggs), 20, (3 eggs) 25; boiled eggs (2 eggs), 20, (3 eggs) 25; scrambled eggs (2 eggs), 20, (3 eggs) 25; omelettes (2 eggs), 20; (3 eggs) 25; poached eggs on toast (2 eggs), 20, (3 eggs) 25; ham and eggs (2 eggs), 25; bacon and eggs (2 eggs), 25; oysters fried, 20; oysters, in batter, 20, oysters, stewed, 20 cents.

Bread or Hot Cakes, etc.—Tea Biscuit, French or German Rolls, 5c.; Hot Corn, Boston, Brown, Graham Bread, 5c; Buckwheat, Rice, Flannel, or Corn Batter Cakes, 5c.; Hot English Muffins, morning and evening, 5c.; Dry Toast, White or Graham Bread, 5c.; Milk or Boston Cream Toast, 10c; Bowl of Milk, with Mush or Bread, 10c.; Bowl of Milk, with Rice, 10c.; Bowl of Milk, 10c.; Bowl of Peaches and Milk, 10c.; Black or Green Tea, Coffee or Glass of Milk, 5c.; Chocolate, 10c.

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ESTABLISHED 1849.

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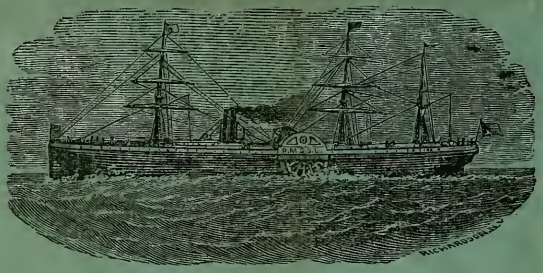
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" " Hongkong to Yokohama, 7 days; and San Francisco, 27 days.

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GOLD

IMPORTANCE OF ITS PAST AND CONTINUED PRODUCTION TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD

BY

THOMAS CORNISH, M. E.

AND

TABLE SHOWING GOLD PRODUCT

OF

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO:
ALTA CALIFORNIA BOOK AND JOB PRINT, 529 CALIFORNIA STREET,
1881.

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S491

OUR GOLD SUPPLY.

ITS EFFECTS ON FINANCE, TRADE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

By Mr. Thomas Cornish, M. E., late of Australia, Author of "Gold Mining: Its Results and Its Requirements."

NUMBER I.

[London *Mining Journal*, Sept. 10, 1881.]

Gold is the metal of all other products of the earth most eagerly sought after—beautiful in appearance, soft and ductile in its nature, it possesses charms and attractions to the ignorant savage, as also to the most highly cultured. No mind is either too high or too low to despise gold, either for its usefulness and beauty as ornaments, or for its intrinsic value as a purchasing power. It has in the past, and will in the future, be the percursor of much good and evil.

Our gold supply, that has such an immediate and direct effect on the finance, trade and commerce, is deserving of more attentive consideration than it has hitherto been accorded. It is not my intention in this work to enter into the history of the discovery and production of gold in past ages; but to treat, as briefly as possible, on the discoveries of the present age—its mode of production, and the means of increasing the supply.

THE GOLDEN ERA.

The golden era of this age dates from the discoveries in California in 1848, and which were followed by the discoveries in Australia in 1851. Previous to these discoveries the estimated quantity of gold in circulation in the world was between 400,000,000*l.* and 500,000,000*l.*; but during the past 30 years the gold miners of California, Aus-

tralia, New Zealand and other places have produced from the earth and distributed throughout the civilized portions of the world about twice that quantity, or between 800,000,000*l.* or 900,000,000*l.* This vast wealth, or new purchasing power, has been put into circulation throughout the channels of trade and commerce by, comparatively speaking, very few men. I do not think there have been more than 250,000 men engaged in gold mining. The results of their operations have been absolutely wonderful, giving an immense impetus to trade, thereby improving the general prospects of mankind—developing new sources of industry, trade and commerce and increasing the world's wealth in proportion.

The production of gold being of such immediate and direct importance to finance, trade and commerce, it is desirable that the question of its supply should be carefully considered. The time is opportune for the discussion of the subject, and I will endeavor to give an outline of what I consider have been the results of gold mining on the world generally, the Australian Colonies particularly, and the necessity of encouraging the industry, thereby increasing the supply of gold, as also some of the requirements necessary to place mining on a sounder basis, to produce more satisfactory results than are likely to be arrived at from the system under which it has mostly been carried on.

Gold mining may be termed a new or novel industry—that is, so far as relates to its being made a special feature of attraction and employment to a large number of enterprising men, who, since its discoveries (1849), have pushed forth into various parts of the world, and by their labor, aided only by the most primitive appliances, have created a wealth previously unknown, of such vast proportions that its production has been the means of revolutionizing the wealth, trade and commerce of the civilized portion of the globe.

Gold is real wealth, and the standard by which all other wealth is measured. Its production is the creating of a new purchasing power—not only so far as its intrinsic value is concerned, but it is a wealth that when produced is the germ or means of producing additional wealth. It is different in its results from that of other productions; as it is not consumed, worn out or destroyed, its influence and its motion may be termed perpetual.

The unexampled progress and the increased prosperity of the world during the past thirty years must, I think, be chiefly attributed to the enormous supply of gold during that period. The sudden influx of this great new purchasing power, which has been twice the

quantity of bullion the world previously possessed, gave to trade, commerce and finance such an impetus that could not have been derived from any other source or form of wealth.

The exact quantities of gold produced since 1848 would be difficult to arrive at, as much was taken away from the different countries without any record; but I shall not be overestimating the production as follows:

California, and other States of America	£600,000,000
Colony of Victoria	200,000,000
New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand	75,000,000
Other countries	25,000,000
Total	£900,000,000

In all probability the total amount of new gold distributed throughout the world by a few gold miners has not been much less than one thousand millions sterling. It is only by considering the effect of so enormous a quantity of bullion being added to the world's wealth in so short a space of time that the mind can realize the special advantages that have been conferred upon civilized countries by the gold mining industry.

THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF GOLD.

Gold is the life blood of all finance, trade, commerce, manufactures, art, science, learning, and every other kind of wealth, for the comfort and essential necessaries of mankind. Its possession is the chief aim and consideration of all countries and civilized people. It is the standard stock of working capital of the world, from which all other sources of wealth are derived and radiate It is magical as well as real in its influence. The producer or possessor of any given quantity of gold can utilize it more readily, and to better advantage, than can the possessor of any other kind of property of a relatively computed value of a similar amount.

To further illustrate my argument, the holder of a large quantity of goods of any description—say iron or corn—if the market be overstocked, has to lower the price of the article, and the holder of gold can consequently buy more favorably, and make his gold go further. Although there often is, and always will be, over production of different classes of goods, there is no probability of there being an over production of gold. The more gold produced the greater are the wants of those who produce it; thus causing an immediate and direct

circulation of that wealth amongst the community in which it is produced or ultimately absorbed.

Gold and silver being the precious metals adopted as specie or as a medium of exchange and currency for regulating the value of other commodities for the use and benefit of mankind—they being, in fact, the axis on which revolves the finance, trade, commerce and general business, as well as the pleasures and necessities of every-day life—it is of the utmost importance to all that their production, as also the results and requirements of mining, should be made subjects for consideration and discussion more than hitherto has been done.

Before the gold-mining era the increase of gold for coinage was not in proportion to the requirements of finance, trade and commerce which had been so rapidly extending; therefore, the gold discoveries seem to be a most fortunate, if not providential, circumstance to relieve the general depression then existing by opening up new countries for settlement, and avenues for capital and labor for the benefit of a large portion of the civilized race.

It is, I am aware, a generally accepted belief by many that the production of gold is of no more value or importance to the State or the general good of the community than the production of any other article of commercial value—such as food, drink, clothing, etc. I hold a different opinion, and believe that the production of any given quantity of gold is of more direct, immediate and permanent benefit than any other specific article of supposed equal value. The production of every ounce of gold is the means of putting four additional sovereigns into circulation, which are at once available for their possessors to utilize—although the cost of production of gold is oftentimes an absolute loss to the producer; that is, by fixing a given sum as the value of the labor spent in raising it. Yet the gold so raised is a gain and an advantage to the community, as it becomes an additional capital to the world's wealth, by affording additional means of extending its credit and securing its liabilities.

THE EFFECTS OF GOLD MINING.

The effects of gold mining, or the production of new gold, appears to be but little understood. It has become one of the most important industries of the world. It creates new wealth or purchasing power, and is the direct-acting means of opening up new avenues of industry and trade, which but for it would not be known or required. It has the same effect on the finance, trade and commerce of the world, as steam has on locomotion. Trade and commerce being merely an

exchange of commodities between the several sections of a community, as also between different countries, do not create new wealth, but merely concentrate existing wealth. I mean that finance, trade and commerce do not add to the stock of bullion capital; the wealth made by it is the enhancement of the value of properties and merchandise, and the extension of credit and paper currency on the business done. All the trade of London for a year will not add an ounce of new gold to the currency, or actual capital of the world's wealth. Any party of miners producing any given quantity of new gold from the earth does more real good to the community than does the business transactions of any similar body of men engaged in other occupations, because the gold so raised by the miners becomes an immediate addition to the working capital of the community by affording additional means of extending its credit and securing its liabilities. Thus any given quantity of gold raised is not only so much more money in immediate circulation, but is also the basis from which radiates additional capital in the shape of credit or paper currency that is issued and recognized as money on the basis of gold. The continuous production of gold has become a necessity to the requirements of monetary institutions, by whose aid trade and commerce have extended to such a wonderful extent. Although the production of gold during the past thirty years has been of such vast proportions, its influence has been extended by means of credit and confidence in its security by almost arithmetical proportion. No figures or calculations can estimate the real advantages that have been gained by its dissemination throughout the channels of trade and commerce.

Its results have been to raise the value of commodities, labor, material, land, houses and other properties. It has given an immense impetus to all trades, manufactures, arts, sciences, and learning. It has elevated the general tone of society and information of all classes. It has stimulated social pleasures and pastimes, and engendered a spirit of enterprise in commerce, finance, and industrial pursuits never before known. The elastic credit based on the enormous supply of new gold produced by the miners has been stretched to a great extent, and the calculations and speculative operations of most all our large monetary institutions are based upon a continuance of the supply—so that if it were to happen that the gold miners ceased their operations, and suddenly stopped the supply, the trade and commerce of the world would receive such a shock that they would for a time be paralyzed. Monetary institutions would feel a like effect, and many of them would be ruined. It would lead almost to general bankruptcy,

and an immense curtailment of national and private expenditure. Any sudden or partial check in the production of gold must, as a natural consequence, have a corresponding effect on the general trade and prosperity of the countries in which it is produced, or in which it is mostly absorbed.

Number 2.

[London *Mining Journal*, Sept. 17, 1881.]

The uses to which gold is applied for practical manufacturing and ornamental purposes are so numerous and well known that it is unnecessary to attempt to describe them, suffice it to say that a very large proportion of the gold raised is manufactured in articles of use and ornament, which, if necessary, in time of monetary difficulties, can be readily coverted into the standard coin of the country in which it is in use or required, Gold, unlike most other mineral productions, does not corrode, waste, become injured, or materially depreciate in value like other articles of vertu ; it may be worn as ornaments or used as plate or other purposes, and when required can be converted into coin for financial purposes. Although any given quantity of gold may be manufactured into articles of use or ornament, and its intrinsic value become enhanced by the labor spent on it, the enhanced value may become lost by the result of accident, but its intrinsic value as gold for coinage remains unaltered. To illustrate my argument as to special value of gold, and the means by which its possessor can utilize it more readily than other articles of supposed equal value, as I have before stated, I will here instance a case in point. Supposing a pound weight of gold, value (say) nearly 50*l.*, or which will coin (say) 50 sovereigns, be made into some ornament, and its value by the labor spent on it be raised to 100*l*, then take any other article of use or ornament of a destructible nature, such as a vase, piece of furniture, or picture, of a similar value of 100*l.*, and in an accident by fire or a smash the two articles of supposed equal value become burnt or broken, the loss of the vase, piece of furniture or picture would be 100*l.*, while the loss of the gold ornament would be only 50*l.*, as neither fire nor damage by smashing will decrease the weight or intrinsic value of gold that is still worth 50*l.*, or will coin into as many sovereigns. Or as a further example, say a miner produces a pound weight of new gold from the earth and immediately invests that amount in some article of luxury, if afterwards he required to realize on the

investment he would in all probability have to submit to considerable loss on the scale of the article ; but the possessor of the gold can re-invest the ready cash more advantageously in extending his business operations than he could by purchasing goods on credit ; thus the gold passes from one to the other, from the miner to the retail trader, thence to the wholesale merchant, thence to the manufacturer, thence probably to the banks, from which concentrated point its influence radiates, and credit or paper money is issued for the accomodation and convenience of customers of such monetary institutions.

THE INFLUENCE OF GOLD.

As the production of gold has such an immediate influence on the prosperity of the countries in which it is produced, as also a more remote, but equally direct influence on the welfare of the countries in which it becomes absorbed, it is a matter of the highest importance that the subject should receive the most careful consideration, and any practical suggestions that may be offered that will afford the means of permanently increasing the supply, should receive the attention of all interested in its results. England has become the great concentrator of the gold raised by the miners in Australia. As the chief emporium of trade, commerce, and manufactures, she has received and disbursed as also substantially benefitted by the production of the vast new wealth which has been poured into her lap chiefly by the enterprise of a small number of her sturdy sons whose undaunted energy has in the last thirty years opened up mineral, agricultural and pastural resources of almost unlimited dimensions.

The most practical evidence of the effect of the production of gold, and the pecuniary benefits conferred upon civilized nations by its dissemination throughout the various channels of trade and commerce, is by the enormous financial transactions that have taken place during the last few years. France paid a war indemnity of 200,000,000*l.* to Germany after the late war; America, in a few years, has nearly paid off the huge debt contracted during the Civil War; while Turkey, also, has been mulcted in a very heavy indemnity. Previous to the gold discoveries it would have been impossible for any nation to have paid in bullion 200,000,000*l.* as a war indemnity. Some few years ago, in the Australian Colonies, while discussing the subject of our gold supply in the press, the question was asked as to what had become of all the gold raised, as the Colony of Victoria had so little to show for the 200,000,000*l.* that had been produced within its territory? I gave a reply through the Ballarat *Courier* as to what had become of a very large

proportion of it. From a statement in the *Money Market Review* (1879) it was shown that English financiers had advanced by loans to the several bankrupt states of Europe and South America upward of 600,000,000*l.* in 25 years, and at that time the market quotations of the stock gave it a value of a little over 60,000,000*l.*, so that in a quarter of a century there had been a depreciation or loss of over 500,000,000*l.* These loans had been to Turkey, Spain, Greece, Egypt, Mexico, Granada, Venezuela, Iquique, Honduras, Peru, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and other places. Lord Derby, in a public speech, about that time stated that the loss of British capital advanced to defaulting states, had been over 300,900,000*l.* Although a considerable amount of the money loaned to these countries might have been reinvested in English goods there can be little doubt that by far the greatest portion of the bullion sent to these countries has become absorbed amongst the population, and the Governments in most cases are unable to pay the interest or principal.

THE FLOW OF GOLD TO ENGLAND.

The enormous quantity of bullion produced by the gold miners, since the discoveries in 1848 and 1851, amounting to probably nearly 1,000,000,000*l.* sterling, has for the most part gravitated to England, thereby enabling financiers to carry on a most reckless system of money-lending to States and nations; the most of them, if not absolutely bankrupt, are unable to meet their engagements. Nearly one-half of the new working capital of gold furnished to and distributed throughout the world by the gold mining population has been unfortunately sunk in these bankrupt States of Europe and South America; this, and the falling off in the yield of gold, has been, no doubt, some of the primary causes of the great depression lately existing in England, and the collapse of several monetary institutions; it is also a solution of what became of a large portion of the gold raised during the gold era, the balance being distributed throughout the world as coin and manufactured articles of value.

Had the financiers and capitalists of England devoted a tithe of that vast sum so irretrievably lost to bankrupt foreign States to the practical development of the gold mining resources of the Australian colonies, they would not only have materially aided the legitimate development of mining, increased the supply of gold, or new purchasing power, and fostered other industries and forms of wealth incidental thereto, but would in all probability have been amply rewarded for their outlay.

The value of our gold supply has occasionally received attention at the hands of some writers on finance and political economy, but it is somewhat surprising that a subject of such vast importance to the general progress of the world has not been more fully dealt with. The remarks of a well-known writer on political economy may not be out of place to record.

Professor Cairns, in his "Essays on the Gold Question," quoting from the *Economist* of June 29th, August 3d and 31st, 1872, says: The total estimated stock of gold in the world was 560,000,000*l.* As for the annual production it had varied considerably since the beginning of the century. In 1800 it was, according to the best estimates, rather over 300,000*l.* But at a later period important discoveries of gold were made in Asiatic Russia, and for the five or six years ending 1848 the annual product would seem to have varied from 5,000,000*l.* to 8,000,000*l.*

Such was the state of things immediately preceding 1848. In that year the Californian discoveries took place, and these were followed by the Australian discoveries in 1851. For those three years the 9,000,000*l.*, and from this date the production suddenly rose to, for 1852, 27,000,000*l.*, and continued to rise to 1856, when it attained its maximum of 32,000,000*l.* At this stage a decline in the returns occurred, the lowest point reached being in 1860, when they fell to 18,683,000*l.*, but from this they rose again, and for the last ten years, have maintained an average of about 20,500,000*l.*, the return for the year 1871 being 20,811,000*l.*

THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD FOR THIRTY YEARS.

The total amount of gold added to the world's wealth by this twenty years production has been about 500,000,000*l.*, an amount nearly equal to that existing in the world at the date of the discoveries —in other words, the stock of gold has been nearly doubled since that time. The following countries have permanently absorbed the gold flowing through the channels of commerce (says the *Economist*, 1872): Retained in England, 68,000.000*l.*; in Europe, chiefly France, 105,000,000*l.*; Portugal, and other places, 12,000,000*l.*; South America, 8,000,000*l.*; India and the East, 90,000,000*l.*; Australia, 26,000,000*l.*

The above statistics, as given by Professor Cairns, quoting from the *Economist*, only accounts for 309,000,000*l.*, leaving nearly 200,000,000*l.*, to be accounted for, which no doubt can be fully explained by the gold retained in North America and Canada, and the large amount of bullion loaned to foreign States, or held privately.

The estimates I have been able to gather from California and other States of America, British Columbia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand, would give a total production of gold and silver for the thirty years, from 1849 to 1879, of a grand total of about 900,000,000*l.* There can be little doubt but that this unparalleled production of new wealth by the gold and silver mines has been the primary cause of the rapid progress of events, the enormous increased wealth and prosperity of many civilized nations; and, in consequence of this general advancement of wealth, intelligence, trade, commerce and finance, it has become an absolute necessity that the annual production of gold should not only maintain its present standard, but that the supply of new gold should increase annually in the same ratio as trade, commerce and population.

As every newly banking institution requires to be the holders of gold proportionate to the credit paper issued, it stands to reason that, unless the supply of new gold be maintained, trade, commerce, and financial operations must be curtailed, which means general depression and a proportionate decrease in the value of all kinds of properties and labor. Civilized society having, during the past quarter century, been indulged in a sudden increase of wealth and prosperity by the production of gold, and tasted the pleasures and luxuries of life derived from this unparalleled increase of new purchasing power, would not be content to forego, limit, or give up the acquired taste for new and pleasant luxuries which it would have to do if the production of gold materially decreased.

Gold mining must therefore be considered one of the most important industries of the world, and one to which there should be more intelligent consideration given than has hitherto been done. A gentleman writing in the *Contemporary Review* for April, 1879, remarks as follows:

"Bad Trade and Its Causes (by Stephen Williamson, Liverpool; of Messrs. Balfour, Williamson & Co.)—It will not be questioned that the large increase of the world's money, due to the Australian and California gold discoveries, led to a great extension of the world's commerce. The interchange of commodities was marvelously stimulated, labor had for many years a greatly augmented recompense, the material comfort and welfare of mankind were greatly promoted, real and personal property increased enormously in value all over the civilized world, the foreign commerce of England alone rose from 250,000,000*l.* in 1852 to 650,000,000*l.* in 1875, the foreign commerce of many other nations rose in like proportion."

PRODUCTS

OF

PRECIOUS METALS IN CALIFORNIA

1848 TO JUNE 30, 1881.

The figures from 1848 to 1857 inclusive, are based upon estimates made by Mr. Louis A. Garnett, late manager San Francisco Refinery. The estimates from 1858 to 1870 inclusive, are made by Professor Raymond, Official Report as Mining Commissioner 1874, page 543. From 1871 to June 30th, 1881, from the official estimates of Mr. John J. Valentine, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.

1848—1870 inclusive.

1848	$15,000,000	Forward	$648,100,000
1849		1860	45,000,000
1850	45,000,000	1861	40,000,000
1851	75,000,000	1862	34,700,000
1852	85,000,000	1863	30,000,000
1853	75,000,000	1864	26,600,000
1854	65,000,000	1865	28,500,000
1855	65,500,000	1866	25,500,000
1856	65,000,000	1867	25,000,000
1857	57,600,000	1868	22,000,000
1858	50,000,000	1869	22,500,000
1859	50,000,000	1870	25,000,000
Forward	$648,100,000	Total	$972,900,000

1871—*June* 30, 1881, *inclusive.*

YEAR.	GOLD.			SILVER.			TOTAL.
	Carried by Express.	Carried by other conveyances.	TOTAL.	Carried by Express.	Base Bullion and Ore.	TOTAL.	
1871.....	16,167,484	3,279,870	19,447,354	231,870		231,870	19,679,224
1872.....	16,493,922	1,649,392	18,143,314	233,668	673,116	906,784	19,050,098
1873.....	15,709,956	1,570,995	17,280,951	264,771	480,000	744,771	18,025,722
1874.....	16,015,568	1,601,556	17,617,124	967,857	1,715,550	2,683,407	20,300,531
1875.....	14,842,010	1,484,201	16,326,211	387,768	1,039,172	1,426,940	17,753,151
1876.....	14,635,963	1,463,596	16,099,559	796,308	1,719,940	2,516,248	18,615,807
1877.....	14,512,123	725,606	15,237,729	1,202,751	1,734,236	2,936,987	18,174,716
1878.....	16,482,389	824,119	17,306,508	809,431	804,522	1,613,953	18,920,461
1879.....	16,348,730	817,436	17,166,166	739.440	285,367	1,024,807	18,190,973
1880.....	16,900,745	845,000	17,745,745	378,567	151,854	530,421	18,276,166
First six months of 1881.	8,969,878	448,500	9,418,378	298,264	(?)	298,264	9,716,642
Total.....	$167,078,768	$14,710,271	$181,789,039	$6,310,695	$8,603,757	$14,914,452	$196,703,491

RECAPITULATION.

		Gold.	Silver.
1848—1857	Garnett	$ 548,100,000	
1858—1870	Raymond	424,800,000	
1871—June 30, 1881	Valentine	181,789,039	14,914,452
Total		$1,154,689,039	$14,914,452

Being an aggregate of about 1170 millions of dollars since California belonged to the United States.

STEALING

In the California State Printing Office must be awful ! !

Read the following taken from the Report of the Secretary of State of Indiana, issued November 23, 1892.

PUBLIC PRINTING, Etc.

Biennial Report of the Bureau of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery and Contract for doing the Printing, etc., for Two Years, beginning November 1, 1891.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
September 11, 1891.

The Board of Commissioners of the Bureau of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery met in the Governor's office with all the members present. The clerk, Chris. H. Stein, submitted a copy of an advertisement for proposals for doing the State printing, binding and furnishing the stationery for the two years beginning on November 1, 1891. The clerk, upon motion, was ordered to secure the publication of the same six (6) times in each of the following named papers: The Daily Indianapolis Sentinel, the Daily Indianapolis Journal, the Daily Evansville Courier, the Daily Terra Haute Gazette and the Daily South Bend Times. The advertisement submitted by the clerk reads as follows:

NOTICE TO PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS AND STATIONERS.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING
BINDING AND STATIONERY,
INDIANAPOLIS, September 11, 1891.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery will, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved April 13, 1885,

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
CALIFORNIA SECTION

receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of October, 1891, and up to the hour of 11 A. M. of that day, for doing the public printing and binding and furnishing the stationery for the use of the State of Indiana, for a term of two years, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1891.

At the date and hour above stated, in the office of the Secretary of State, the sealed proposals will be opened, and as soon thereafter as the bids can be properly examined and classified, the contract will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, according to law, the Board, however, reserving the right to reject any or all bids submitted.

The work will be divided into three classes, as specified by law, as follows:

The first class shall comprise the laws, journals reports of officers and public institutions, and all book and pamphlet work to be printed on book paper.

The second class shall comprise all legislative bills, commissions, letter heads, circulars, blanks and other work usually executed on writing paper, and all articles of stationery.

The third class shall comprise the folding, stitching, covering and binding, and all work belonging to the binding business.

Contract shall also include the printing and blocking of all the election tickets provided by the general election law passed at the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, and the preparation of all stamps provided by said law for the marking of ballots.

Parties making bids will be required to accompany their sealed proposals with samples of every description of paper and material named in said proposals, giving the name and weight of same, or otherwise designating means for making comparisons and estimating values. The contractor will be required to give bond in the sum of $25,000, with approved security, for the faithful performance of all work which may be awarded to him, in accordance with the specifications hereinafter named, and that in every instance the paper and material furnished shall be in color and quality the same as sample furnished.

The contractor shall maintain an office in the city of Indianapolis for the transaction of all business under said contract, and all work under said contract shall be performed within the State of Indiana.

Any bidder who shall be awarded said contract shall not assign the same, nor any portion thereof, without the written consent of the Board of Public Printing.

The contract will be let as a whole to the lowest and best bidder in the aggregate, no division of classes being allowed.

The basis furnished is solely for the information of bidders, and to secure uniformity of bids, but in awarding the contract the Board reserves the right to estimate the bids on the basis of the total amount consumed during the last contract year, which amount may be ascertained by application to Chris. H. Stein, clerk of the Bureau of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, at the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Stein will also furnish, on application, specifications and full particulars regarding the work, and the contract must be to do the work according to specifications furnished.

All proposals must be in writing, sealed, and addressed to Claude Matthews, Secretary of State.

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
President of the Board.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
BINDING AND STATIONERY,
INDIANAPOLIS, September 1, 1891.

Commissioners of the Board of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit a statement showing, approximately, the principal transactions of the State with the contractor of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, from August 1, 1889, to July 31, 1891.

During the period indicated there was published 230,500 copies of acts, reports, etc., bound as follows:

Copies bound in cloth	25,850
Copies bound in pamphlet	141,850
Copies bound in sheep	1,500
Copies bound in boards	12,200

Other binding, including newspapers, enrolled acts, House and Senate Journals, 76 copies.

The type set amounted to 29,100,400 ems, as follows:

Plain matter, 19,600,250 ems; rule and figure, 9,500,150 ems.

The amount of book paper required amounted to 1,750 reams. Press-work required amounted to 9,350 tokens of 240 impressions each, 16 pages to the form.

There was purchased 350 reams of letter-heads; also 250,000 envelopes, plain, printed and lithographed.

Under the head of stationery there was supplied:

225 gross rubber bands.
250 gross steel pens.
140 quarts ink.
300 dozen lead pencils.
1,500 scratch books (all sizes.)
245 boxes paper fasteners.
100 bottles of mucilage.
850 sheets of blotting paper.
9,450 seals.
1,000 mailing tubes.
150 tin filing boxes.
250 pen-holders.
200 rolls of tissue manilla paper.
100 reams of glazed hardware paper.
50 reams of manilla wrapping paper.

TRANSACTIONS WITH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

There were printed for the General Assembly 26 calendars, the composition and paper for which is included in the foregoing estimate.

There were purchased 85 reams of letter and note heads. Envelopes purchased amounted to 45,500.

Under the head of stationery it is shown that the Legislature purchased the following:

1,279 pencils.
110 gross pens.
200 inkstands.
1,510 pen-holders.
325 erasers.
90 quarts of ink.
110 boxes of paper-fasteners.
2,105 sheets of blotting paper.
150 gross rubber bands.
31 bottles of mucilage.
925 scratch tabs.
135 waste baskets.
24 reams wrapping paper.

TOTALS.

Recapitulated totals will be as follows:

Type set, 29,100,400.
Book paper, reams, 1,750.
Envelopes, 250,500.
Letter heads, reams, 350.
Press work, 9,350 tokens.
Rubber bands, 325 boxes.
Pens, 325 gross.
Ink, 250 quarts.
Pencils, 375 dozen.
Scratch books, 2,471.
Paper fasteners, 380 boxes.
Mucilage, 137 bottles.
Seals, 8,250.
Mailing tubes, 1,000.
Tin filing boxes, 110.
Paper filing boxes, 50.
Pen-holders, 1,950.
Waste baskets, 135.
Paper weights, 60.
Wrapping paper, 75 reams.
Inkstands, 250.
Whole sheets blotting paper, 3,500.
Erasers, 315.

The figures will, I believe, enable those who bid for the State printing, binding and stationery, to obtain a fair idea what will be needed during the coming two years. It should be remembered that under the existing law the Educational, Penal and Benevolent Institutions of the State will procure their printing and stationery through the contractor for the State work proper.

There will be printed annually, 52,800 copies reports, etc., and biennially, 66,400 copies of reports, as follows:

ANNUALLY.

Treasurer of State	2,000
State Board of Tax Commissioners	2,000
Board of Health	3,000
Catalogue State Normal School	5,000
Catalogue State University	5,000
Catalogue Purdue University	5,000
Auditor of State	2,200
State Board of Agriculture	5,000
Hospitals for the Insane	6,000
Institute for the Blind	2,000
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	2,000
State Prison South	2,000
State Prison North	2,000
Reform School for Boys	2,000
Reformatory for Women and Girls	2,000
School Feeble-Minded Children	2,000
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	2,000
Documentary Journals	1,600
Total	52,800

BIENNIALLY.

Senate Journals	1,600
House Journals	1,600
Secretary of State	2,100
Attorney-General	2,000
State Librarian	400
State Geologist	8,000
Bureau of Statistics	5,000
Horticultural Society	500
State University	2,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction	10,000
State Normal	2 000
Purdue University	2,000
Mine Inspector	2,000
State Supervisor of Oils	2,000

Attorney-General	600
Adjutant General	600
Commutations and Pardons	1,000
Acts of the Legislature	10,000
School Laws, estimated	10,000
Governor's Message	2,000
Report of the Fish Commissioner	1,000
Total	66,400

Respectfully submitted,

CHRIS. H. STEIN,

Clerk Bureau Public Printing, etc.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
October 15, 1981.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, met in the office of the Secretary of State, with the Hon. Claude Matthews and the Hon. J. O. Henderson present, the Governor being absent. Mr. J. O. Henderson acted as president *pro tem.* The bids of Baker & Thornton, Carlon & Hollenbeck, W. H. Morrison & Co., Journal Job Printing Co., Baker & Randolph, Sentinel Printing Co., and Wm. B. Burford, which had been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in accordance with the terms of an advertisement calling for proposals for doing the State printing, binding and for furnishing the stationery for the term of two years, beginning November the 1st, 1891. Upon motion, which was carried, the Clerk proceeded to open all the bids in presence of all the bidders, and read them. After the reading of the bids the Clerk was instructed to examine and verify each proposition submitted, and present the same to the Board upon call.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS,

Ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

CHRIS. H. STEIN,

Clerk of the Board.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
October 21, 1891.

The Board of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery met upon call, with all the members present. The Clerk, Chris. H. Stein, submitted the following report:

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the Bureau of Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, of Indiana:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your instructions at a meeting, held October the 15th, 1891, I have carefully examined and verified the bids for doing the public printing, binding and for furnishing the stationery for the use of the State officers and institutions, for the term of two (2) years, beginning November the 1st, 1891, and beg leave to report the following as the result of the bids submitted:

Baker & Thornton:

First Class	$14,855 00
Second Class	12,592 65
Third Class	8,422 25
Total	$35,869 90

Carlon & Hollenbeck:

First Class	$13,373 00
Second Class	9,326 11
Third Class	12,126 50½
Total	$34,825 61½

W. H. Morrison & Co.:

First Class	$13,813 00
Second Class	10,908 87
Third Class	8,413 25
Total	$33,135 12

Journal Job Printing Co.:

First Class	$14,120 00
Second Class	10,352 10
Third Class	6,683 75
Total	$31,155 85

Baker & Randolph:

First Class	$13,793 00
Second Class	9,636 17
Third Class	6,849 00
Total	$30,278 17

Sentinel Printing Co.:

First Class	$13,723 00
Second Class	8,726 94
Third Class	6,711 50
Total	$29,161 44

W. B. Burford:

First Class	$12,983 co
Second Class	8,273 71
Third Class	6,040 00
Total	$27,296 71

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHRIS. H. STEIN,

Clerk of Bureau of Public Printing.

The Clerk again read each bid separate in presence of the entire Board, thereupon it was unanimously ordered that the contract for doing the printing, binding, and for furnishing the stationery for the term of two years beginning the first day of November, 1891, be

awarded to Wm. B. Burford, his bid, $27,296.71, being the lowest and best bid submitted. The contract and bond of Wm. B. Burford for doing the State printing was submitted by the contractor and unanimously approved by the Board, and both parties signing the same.

All the business having been duly considered the Board, upon motion adjourned.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS,

CHRIS. H. STEIN, *Ex-officio Secretary of the Board.*

Clerk.

The following is a copy of the contract, bond and specifications of Wm. B. Burford:

THIS AGREEMENT, Made and entered into this 21st day of October, 1891, between the State of Indiana, Alvin P. Hovey, Governor; Claude Matthews, Secretary of State, and J. O. Henderson, Auditor of State, those being the Board of Commissioners of the Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, of the first part, and Wm. B. Burford, of Indianapolis, Indiana, of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said party of the first part, after a full examination and comparison of bids made by the party of the second part, and other like responsible bidders, to do the printing, binding, lithographing and furnishing the stationery for the State officers and the public institutions of the State, and legislative purposes, for two (2) years from the first day of November, 1891, according to the specifications hereto attached and made a part of this contract, has found the proposition of said party of the second part to do the printing, binding, lithographing and furnishing the stationery, as specified in said specification, to be in the aggregate lower than that of any of the said other bidders, and does now annex the same to this agreement and accepts the same.

SPECIFICATIONS

For printing and binding the reports of the officers of State, public institutions and Documentary Journals for the years 1892 and 1893; the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana for the year 1893; the Senate and House Journals for the session of 1893, and furnishing all stationery, blanks, etc., that may be needed by the different departments of the public service and the General As-

sembly, and which are paid for out of the Treasury of the State, for two (2) years from the first day of November, 1891.

The work to be done as above will be divided into three classes, as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

All the paper used in printing the reports, acts, journals, and all classes of pamphlet or book printing that may be required for the use of the State, shall be a clear white, sized and super-calendered book paper of the weight to the ream specified in the contract, and the contract shall be per pound for the amount used no allowance being made for waste, handling, wetting, freight or otherwise.

The composition to be bid by the 1,000 ems, actual measure in the book, no blank pages or other unreal charges to be allowed. Figure work shall consist of three justifications of figures or words, without rules. Rule and figure work will consist of three or more justifications of words or figures, with rules or four or more justifications of words or figures without rules, to be measured as plain matter in accordance with the sizes of type used.

The presswork to be by the token of 240 impressions. All forms of a less number of impressions to be paid for as a full token.

This class also includes the printing of the laws, journals, reports of officers and public institutions, legislative calendars, and all books and pamphlet work, to be printed on book or pamphlet paper.

SECOND CLASS.

Consists of books of record (plain or printed), that may be required for use in the various departments of the State, Educational, Penal and Benevolent Institutions, and the bid to be made by the quire for extra full bound, or half-bound books, and the weight and size of paper specified; binding written records for the Clerk of the Supreme Court, enrolled House and Senate Journals and enrolled Acts of the Legislature, Auditor's settlement sheets, railroad returns, etc.

Printing Legislative bills, commissions, letter heads, circulars, blanks and other work usually executed on writing or flat paper, to be bid for the first 100 copies, and for each additional 100 copies; letter paper, note paper, legal cap, flat cap, type-writing paper, etc., to be bid per ream, giving weight and name; envelopes, plain or printed, per thousand; pens, pen holders, pencils, rubber bands, inks, mucilage, rules, etc., and all other articles not enumerated and classified as stationery.

In this class will be included lithograph letter and note heads, envelopes, commissions, maps, and all other lithographing that may be required for use of the business of the State departments and institutions. Type work and engraving used in connection with lithographing must be included in the original bid for ithographing.

All books bound in leather, cloth or paste board, shall be bid by single copy. All pamphlets, etc., with paper covers, shall be bid by the one hundred (100) signatures. The binding to include all handling, assorting, folding, stitching, trimming, and covering, and to be counted by the number of copies actually delivered.

The printed copies of the session laws of the General Assembly required by law must be delivered to the Secretary of State within forty days from the date on which the last copy shall be furnished the contractor by the Secretary of State.

The contractor shall also deliver to the State Librarian for distribution the printed copies required by law of the journals of the House and Senate, within ninety days from the date on which the last copy shall be furnished him by the proper officers.

The contractor shall maintain an office in the city of Indianapolis for the transaction of all business under said contract, and all work under said contract shall be performed within the State of Indiana.

Any bidder who shall be awarded the contract shall not assign the same, or any portion thereof, to any other party, without the written consent of the Board of Public Printing.

All work is to be done speedily, without unnecessary delay, in a good workmanlike manner, and in accordance with specimen copies to be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

A proof of each form shall be furnished in all cases for final revision and correction, without extra charge.

All charges of time for changes from original copy, after type is set, shall be certified to as having been ordered by the officer making such changes, and shall also be accompanied by an affidavit from the contractor, or his agent, certifying that such charge is just and proper.

The contract will be let as a whole to the lowest and best bidder in the aggregate, no division of classes being allowed.

The basis furnished is solely for the information of bidders, and to secure uniformity, but in awarding the contract the Board reserves the right to estimate the bids on a basis of the total amount consumed during the last contract year.

All bids shall be for the best articles, in each department, now in general use

The Board also reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

As will be seen the foregoing bid of $27,296.71 *included the stationery required by the State of Indiana. State printer, Johnston's last report shows that California paid* $258,256.98 *for State printing only, exclusive of stationery. Text books are not taken into account. See page* 19 *of State Printer A. J. Johnston's last report.*

"PLACERVILLE SAVED."

TO THE HONORABLE

THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
CALIFORNIA SECTION

"PLACERVILLE SAVED."

To the Honorable The Senate and Assembly of the State of California.

The Memorial of JACKSON R. MYERS respectfully shows:

That your memorialist is and has been for upwards of fifteen years the owner of certain bonds of the City of Placerville, issued by said City *for her own benefit*, in due form of law, and which were earned by and paid to this affiant as compensation for the *labor* of this affiant, actually bestowed *in building* a railroad *in the interest of the City of Placerville* as far as Shingle Springs—the details of which are set forth in the accompanying affidavit.

The said City of Placerville has no defence in equity or justice against the payment of said bonds; she has no defense in law; she well knows this and for years has skulked away and hidden herself from the process of the courts by causing her officers to resign their offices, so that no judicial process could be served upon them. On Tuesday, 25th of January, a Bill —not special, but general in its character—came before the Assembly, which was amended so that had it become a law it would have enabled your memorialist and all other persons in like situation to summon the said City of Placerville before a court of justice by publication of summons—the only method by which an absconding defendant can be summoned, but said Bill was lost by vote of your Honorable Body, and the result was announced in the newspapers, "**PLACERVILLE SAVED.**" "Saved" from what? From the payment of a debt honestly due and owing to your memorialist, who is a poor man and whose necessities and now advancing age require the collection of this debt so long and unjustly withheld from him.

Your memorialist respectfully calls the attention of your Honorable Body to the fact that the proposed law, if enacted, would only make the City of Placerville and all other municipal corporations seeking by such means to avoid the payment of just debts amenable to the same judicial process to which other absconding debtors—natural persons—have always been subject, to wit: to service of process by *publication of summons.*

Your memorialist would, with the most profound respect, remind your Honorable Body that the attempt of the City of Placerville, a municipal corporation, to *repudiate* its honest obligations ought not to receive aid or sympathy at the hands of the Legislature.

Your memorialist is unwilling to believe that the worthy representatives of a State, eminently commercial in its character, and alive to the importance of preserving the obligation of contracts unimpaired, would deliberately withhold from creditors the necessary means of effective enforcement of such contracts.

Your memorialist therefore believes that your Honorable Body must have been misled and misinformed as to the merits of his claim against said City; that your Honorable Body supposed the claim to be an unjust or harsh claim, or one to which he was not entitled, and that injustice would be done to the City of Placerville by its assertion in the courts.

Your memorialist is unwilling to believe that your high legislative powers will be deliberately prostituted to do him an injustice or to enable another, whether that other be a natural person or a municipal corporation to escape the performance of obligations admittedly due and owing.

JACKSON R. MYERS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA. }
City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

JACKSON R. MYERS being duly sworn, states upon his oath as follows:

That he is, and has been ever since the year 1865, the owner of certain bonds of the City of Placerville issued by said City under and in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of March 21st 1863, "to authorize the Common "Council of the City of Placerville to subscribe $100,000 to the capital "stock of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, and "to provide for the payment of the same." reference to which Act is hereby made as the same is found in the Statutes of this State for the year 1863, at page 86 and following.

That said bonds were issued by the City of Placerville, and delivered to the "Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company," in payment of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) worth of stock in said Railroad Company purchased by said City pursuant to the vote of its citizens—nearly a unanimous vote—under the provisions of said Act.

That this affiant was never a resident of the City of Placerville, and never owned any stock in the said "Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company," and is not, and never was in anywise interested in the profits of the said road or the advantages to be derived from its construction.

That this affiant never at any time owned any real estate in the County of Eldorado, nor elsewhere, that would be affected by the building or construction of the said "Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad."

That the affiant received the said bonds in the year 1865 in payment for labor actually done by him for the said "Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company," in constructing their said road between its junction with the "Sacramento Valley Railroad and Shingle Springs," a distance of about twenty-six (26) miles; and has owned said bonds ever since the said year 1865.

That the City of Placerville was, at the time this affiant did said work and received said bonds, a stockholder in the "Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company," to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) as hereinbefore stated.

That the project of building the road from its junction with the "Sacramento Valley Railroad" to Placerville, originated with the citizens of Placerville and was put on foot by them for the purpose of enhancing the value of their property and the importance of their City by the proposed railroad connection with the said "Sacramento Valley Railroad."

That the President and Board of Directors of the said "Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company" were prominent citizens of Placerville and interested in the prosperity and growth and improvement which it was hoped would ensue upon effecting the proposed railroad connection.

That said Board consisted of Messrs. Silas W. Sanderson (President of the Board), then a citizen and resident of Placerville, and Messrs. Swan, Henry, Wilcox, Blair, Fleming and Brewster, also prominent citizens of said City

of Placerville and interested therein, and who composed with the said Sanderson the entire direction of the "Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company."

That the said Act of March 21st, 1863, as this affiant is informed and believes, was drawn by the said Silas W. Sanderson at the instance of his fellow citizens of Placerville, and that the legislature of the year 1863 passed the said Act in the interest of the City of Placerville and at the instance of the said Sanderson and others acting with him, being citzens of Placerville.

That subsequently, pursuant to the purposes and views of the citizens of Placerville, another railroad corporation was organized by the consent and co-operation of the said citizens of Placerville generally, and in the interest of said City, and under substantially the same direction as was the "Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad," the purpose of which second organization was to continue said road through and beyond said City of Placerville to Virginia City, in the State of Nevada, and thence, by some convenient and proper route, to unite with the Union Pacific Railroad then projected to be built from the eastward towards California.

That it was the avowed purpose of the citizens of Placerville in organizing the last named corporation to obtain for themselves the land subsidies held out by the Federal Government; that in the meantime the building of the said "Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad" was being actually prosecuted and work being done thereon by this affiant, and said road had been built to the extent of some twenty-six (26) miles, to wit, from the junction to "Shingle Springs," when news was received at Placerville that the Central Pacific Railroad Company, (a rival company) had obtained the subsidies from the Federal Government, and thereupon all futher efforts of said City of Placerville at railroad building were suddenly discontinued, the work of this affiant was ordered stopped, and was in fact discontinued at Shingle Springs; a settlement with this affiant was then had for work done by him in building said road as far as Shingle Springs, and upon said settlement the said bonds of the City of Placerville aforesaid, were passed to this affiant in payment for the said work and labor of this affiant, actually bestowed and done in building the said railroad; the contract under which this affiant performed said work containing a stipulation that this affiant might be paid by said company either in bonds or in cash at the option of the said railroad company.

That the settlement and receipt by this affiant of the bonds aforesaid occurred in the year 1865, and the said bonds were received in good faith by this affiant in payment of labor done as aforesaid, and in the belief that the same would be paid according to their tenor and effect;

That at that time, in the year 1865, there was no suggestion from any quarter that said bonds would not be paid, or that there was any cause or reason for the City of Placerville or its citizens to be dissatisfied, so far this affiant was concerned, with the transaction which ended in the receipt of said bonds by this affiant. Accordingly this affiant subsequently collected and received from the authorities at Placerville, in pursuance of the Act of 1863, a portion of the interest accrued upon the said bonds without objection from any quarter;

That in the year 1865, as this affiant is informed and believes, the auth-

orities of the City of Placerville, without objection, collected by tax from the citizens thereof the moneys necessary to pay the interest then due on the said bonds, and the said interest then accrued was paid; and, upon such payments being made, the corresponding coupons were surrendered to said city;

That at the next period fixed by law thereafter for the payment of interest this affiant offered to surrender the proper coupons and collect the interest due thereon, and was then told by the authorities at Placerville that they had no money applicable to the payment of said interest, but at that time the said authorities and people of Placerville made no pretense that they were not bound to pay, or that they had any defense in law or morals against the claim of this affiant;

That this affiant is informed and believes that the said authorities never did collect any interest thereafter, and never did thereafter attempt in any wise to comply with the requirements of the said Act of March 21st, 1863;

That no interest having been paid by the said authorities, and they still failing to make proper payments of interest, this affiant made an application to the Supreme Court of this State to compel the said authorities of Placerville to levy the tax, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1863, aforesaid, and the said authorities getting information of the fact of such application being made, immediately resigned their respective offices as Mayor, etc., of said city, whereby they evaded their duty under the provisions of the said Act; and, as this affiant is informed and believes, by a concert of action among the citizens of Placerville, no persons have since been placed in said offices, nor has this affiant been able to summon the said corporation, to wit, the City of Placerville, into the Courts for the purpose of enforcing his rights in the premises.

JACKSON R. MYERS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of January, 1881.

HOLLAND SMITH, Notary Public.

PETITION

—OF—

T. C. GILMAN

—TO—

THE LEGISLATURE.

Francis & Valentine, Printers, 517 Clay Street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
CALIFORNIA SECTION

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of California.

The petition of Trustum C. Gilman respectfully shows that the county of Contra Costa, through its Board of Supervisors, in performance of the statute in such cases made and provided, duly ordered, that a bridge be built across the San Antonio creek; that on the 28th of October, 1852, your petitioner entered into a contract with said Board of Supervisors, through their Chairman, William Patten, to build said bridge, upon the condition that the said county of Contra Costa would pay to your petitioner three thousand and four hundred dollars at a time when the bridge was at a certain point of completion, and the remainder when the bridge was completed. And it was further covenanted and agreed by and between the respective parties, that should the said county make default in any of the payments agreed upon, they then would pay your petitioner five per cent. per month interest upon the amount then due until paid; and your petitioner further shows, that at the time said contract was entered into by your petitioner, with said county, there was sufficient funds in the treasury of said county to pay your petitioner, and it was understood between your petitioner and said Board of Supervisors—although nothing of that kind was reduced to writing—that said funds should be applied to the payment of your petitioner under said contract as soon as completed.

That your petitioner went on and duly fulfilled the aforesaid agreement on his part and completed said bridge; that on the 8th day of March, 1853, the said bridge was on that day examined and accepted by said Board, and entered upon the minutes of said Board; that your petitioner on the 8th day of March, 1853, received from the Board of Supervisors a warrant in favor of your petitioner on the treasury of said county, for said amount and interest on said contract; that on the said day, to wit: the 8th day of March, 1853, said warrant was presented to the treasury of said county for payment, but was refused, and he was answered by the treasurer that said county had no funds, and the treasurer also stated that the funds that was in the treasury at the time of making the bridge contract, had been diverted by the Board of Supervisors to other purposes; and your petitioner further says, that he parted with his materials and performed the labor specified in said contract, on the supposition that the officers of said county were disposed to be honest, and that they did not intend to appropriate your petitioner's labor and materials without recompense to him. In this your petitioner was deceived. They compelled him to go through a long litigation to obtain a judgment. Your petitioner endeavored, from the 8th day of March, 1853, until April, 1854, to obtain the compensation due him on said contract. Having wholly failed in obtaining any payment, whatever, from said county, he did, on the 8th of April, 1854, commence an action in the District Court against said county, which suit was severely contested by said county; and the Board of Supervisors employed the Hon. Bailey Peyton and John Curry to assist the District Attorney and take the defense of said case, and your petitioner has been informed that the Board of Supervisors of said county had paid to said counsel and others, upwards of five thousand dollars for services rendered to defeat your petitioner's judgment; that upon the trial of said action, judgment was improperly rendered by said District Court against your petitioner upon technical grounds; that your

petitioner appealed to the Supreme Court, where said judgment was reversed and cause remanded (see 5 Cal. Report, p. 427); that upon a new trial had in said District Court, judgment was there rendered in favor of your petitioner and against said county for the amount of the principle and interest then due, under said contract, on the 22d day of March, 1856. Said county then appealed to the Supreme Court and sought by every technical point passable, to reverse said judgment, but in said Supreme Court the said judgment by the unanimous opinion of the Court was in all things affirmed (see 6 Cal. R. P. 677); that your petitioner then attempted to enforce the said judgment by execution, but instead of paying the same the county forced your petitioner to continue a series of litigation of the most annoying and ruinous character; as often as he attempted to levy said execution he was opposed by said county, by injunction suits, motions to vacate levies, etc., etc, So that in addition to the litigation hereinbefore mentioned he has been three times before the Supreme Court, since the affirmance of said judgment in his favor (see 8 Cal. R. P. 42, 10 Cal. R. P. 404, and 10 Cal. R. P. 508). The Supreme Court in one of its cases on appeal held that the statute has authorized suit against the county by which his demands may pass into judgment, but has given no remedy by execution; therefore the Legislature must be invoked to provide that remedy (see 10 Cal. R. P. 410). Some objection has been made against the rate of interest contained in said contract and judgment, but your petitioner would remind your honorable body that at the time said contract was made, five per cent. per month was no more than the current rate of interest, and believing on the good faith of the county in paying your petitioner according to said contract, your petitioner borrowed much of the money expended by him in the construction of said bridge, for which he agreed to pay the same rate of interest as was called for by said contract, and upon a portion of said borrowed money he agreed to pay compound interest at the rate aforesaid; in

short, by reason of the bad faith of said county in refusing to pay its just demands and subjecting him to the delay and expense which he has been forced to endure, your petitioner has been well nigh reduced to poverty; your petitioner in 1859 applied to the Legislature for aid to compel the said county to levy a special tax to pay your petitioner's judgment, but he was met by that hostile county through their representatives; also the Board of Supervisors of said county of 8th of March, 1859, met and passed resolutions which the following is a copy; The Board met at 12 o'clock, full board present; J. J. True in the chair. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Emeric and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa county, now in session, for themselves and in behalf of the citizens of this county, do earnestly protest against the passage of a bill introduced, and now before the Senate of this State by Mr. Burch, known as Senate Bill No. 150, as the said bill is doubtless intended to operate chiefly, if not solely, against this county, and the said board hereby appropriate from the contingent fund of the county the sum of $150, and authorize the County Auditor to draw an order therefor upon the contingent fund, to defray the expense of a committee to be appointed by this board to attend at the capitol and assist our Senator and Representatives to defeat the said bill.

Resolved, That Thomas A. Brown, J. F. Williams, and W. W. Theobalds, be and they are hereby appointed such committee. By which said resolution it appears that $150 which should go to your petitioner, has, without the authority of law, been diverted to the unjust and illegal purpose of defeating your petitioner; and by those combined exertions, they defeated the bill in the Legislature of 1859, or prevented it from being reached and acted upon. The following winter, 1860, your petitioner appeared before the Legislature of that year, and met again by the hostility of said county. A bill was introduced in the Senate, and it

was referred to the judiciary committee, and they reported a bill compelling the county to raise a special tax to pay your petitioner's judgment, principal and interest, which then amounted to about $85,000. When it came up for action in the Senate, it was opposed by all the objections that could be made by the Representatives of that county. Some of the Supervisors of that county aiding and abetting in defeating said bill, they consumed so much time, that the Senate adjourned, and the bill went to the bottom of the calendar. When it was reached, and again before the Senate, the Senators from San Joaquin and Contra Costa counties made a motion of an amendment to the bill, that the judgment should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the rendition of said judgment. After a long debate the bill then passed with amendment, which reduced the bill to about $30,000, leaving a balance of $55,000 due your petitioner on said judgment. Your petitioner did not intend to have said bill accepted, but your petitioner had assigned said judgment to one Geo. F. Sharp, in trust, to pay creditors which your petitioner had borrowed the money of to build said bridge. The creditors, for which said assignment was made, commenced suit against Geo. F. Sharp, as assignee of your petitioner, in the Twelfth District Court; that on the 20th day of July, 1860, judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, and against the defendant, Geo. F. Sharp, assignee of your petitioner, and decree entered that said Sharp should accept said bill, and apply the same in payment to the plaintiff's demand. This order was complied with, the amount of thirty thousand dollars was not one half what your petitioner had paid out in interest for money he had borrowed to build the bridge and other expenses in attaining the judgment, which amounted to over $60,000. Now, your petitioner prays your honorable body that the Board of Supervisors of said county shall be prevented from repudiating this indebtedness, but be compelled to pay in like manner, as your petitioner has paid his indebtedness; and your petitioner

further shows, that in 1860, Geo. F. Sharp, assignee, commenced suit in the Seventh District Court against said county of Contra Costa, on the judgment rendered in 1856, and on the 18th day of July, 1860, judgment was therein rendered for the plaintiff, for the sum of $85,083.11, principal, interest, and cost; that on the 16th day of January, 1865, action was commenced in the Fifteenth District Court, on the above judgment. The case was tried by the Court, and it was decided against the plaintiff, and in favor of the defendant; and plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided with the Court below, on the ground that an Act had passed the Legislature in 1855, funding the indebtedness of the county of Contra Costa; and Gilman had failed in complying with said act in not having his claim funded.

Can it be possible that such a decision could be made by the Supreme Court, that Gilman had forfeited his claim by not having it funded by the Act of 1856. Now at that time, as before, the county, in answering your petitioner's complaint, swore that they did not owe him any amount whatever; and it was in litigation in the Courts until 1856, more than one year after the passage of the Funding Act that the judgment was rendered. So it was utterly impossible for him to have it funded; therefore, he has forfeited his claim because he could not go through the impossibilities. If your petitioner did not believe that his claim was just and equitable he would have abandoned it years ago.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

TRUSTUM C. GILMAN.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSION

ON

CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS

MADE BY

HON. H. F. PAGE

AGAINST

H. L. DODGE, ESQ.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO

AUGUST 31ST, 1881.

HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
HON. THOMAS L. YOUNG,
HON. SHERMAN O. HOUGHTON, } Commissioners.

ALTA CALIFORNIA PRINTING HOUSE.

Caveat 75

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U. S. Records of the mint.

REPORT

San Francisco, Cal., August 31, 1881.

Hon. Wm. Windom,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:—The undersigned, in pursuance of letter in relation to the investigation of the charges made by Hon. H. F. Page, Member of Congress from the Second District of California, against the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, viz:—

Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint,

Washington, D. C., June 20, 1881.

Hon. Alexander Ramsey:

Sir:—You are hereby requested and authorized, at your earliest convenience, to proceed to the U. S. Mint at San Francisco, Cal., and there make, either by yourself or with the aid of such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may request to assist you, a full and thorough examination of all the material allegations and charges contained in the complaint of Hon. H. F. Page made to the President and Secretary of the Treasury against Hon. H. L. Dodge, Superintendent of the U. S. Mint at San Francisco, in relation to his management of that Mint, and take and report such testimony as you may deem material and proper in regard to the official action of said Superintendent for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has been guilty of official misconduct as alleged. Upon the completion of your labors, you will report the facts and your conclusions to this office, to be laid before the Secretary for his consideration. Your necessary travelling and other expenses in the performance of this duty will be allowed upon the presentation of proper vouchers.

Very Respectfully,

Horatio C. Burchard,

Director.

[Approved:] William Windom,

Secretary of the Treasury.

—met in the Palace Hotel, on the 23d day of July, and organized by appointing Mr. J. F. Brodhead Secretary, and as it seemed desirable

to preserve the testimony that might be presented we accepted the services of Mr. Thos. R. Knox, as stenographer. We notified Henry L. Dodge, as well as Hon. H. F. Page, that on Monday the 25th, we should hear the parties in support or refutation of the several charges preferred by Mr. Page. Both of the gentlemen named were present throughout the entire investigation, having the assistance of attorneys of the highest professional and personal character. Impressed with the importance of the San Francisco Mint to the people, the immense amount of bullion and coin which are handled at it (in 1880, the value of the gold and silver deposited and purchased being $39,387,-949, and the coinage executed, $36,053,000; gold and silver operated on by the Refinery, $15,440,135 16-100), the number of employés engaged therein (two hundred and sixty-three), and the consequent responsibility of the office of superintendent thereof, as well as the high political and personal character of the gentleman presenting the charges, the Commission was disposed to hear all testimony which could throw any light upon the truth or the falsity of the charges.

The Commission understood all the allegations and charges to be embraced in the communication of Mr. Page to the President, dated May 21, 1881, viz:

"*First.* I charge that Superintendent Dodge dismissed numbers of skilled Republican employés, most of whom had been employed in the San Francisco Mint for many years, for no other reason than that they were my friends, as the following statements and affidavits will show:

San Francisco, October 1, 1880.

Hon. H. F. Page,

Dear Sir:—On the first of July, 1880, I received a letter from the Superintendent of the Mint stating that my services were no longer required. The reasons for my receiving that unceremonious dismissal is a mystery to me. I don't think any act of mine during my employment in the Mint would justify him in discharging me for any neglect of duty on my part. The only reason that I can assign for my discharge is simply because I am a friend of yours. I did not happen to be the only unfortunate on that occasion; there were seven or eight others that shared the same fate and for the same *offense.*

I don't think Mr. Dodge acted very gentlemanly in my case, notwithstanding my services in the Army, (and that in itself ought to have entitled me to some consideration) about three years ago I met with

a severe accident while in the performance of my duties in the Mint, which totally unfitted me for any laborious work, for which I have Surgeon's Certificate in proof of the same.

Yours Respectfully,
W. J. Ruddick.

Oakland, Cal., July 10th., 1880.

Hon. H. F. Page,
Member of Congress.

Dear Sir:—I have been employed in the Assay Department of the U. S. Mint at San Francisco, for several years, up to the first of July, 1880, when I received notice that my services were no longer required. I called on Superintendent Dodge and asked him if he had any charge against me to cause my dismissal. He said he had not. The only reason he offered for my removal was that I had a brother over in Oakland, who was assisting Mr. Page in politics, and that he (Mr. Dodge) was now fighting Mr. Page and *all* his friends. I told him that it was poor policy to fight Mr. Page over my back, as I would be the only one to suffer. I then called his attention to a promise he had made—"that no employé should be removed without just cause" to which he replied (excitedly) "Civil Service is all a humbug. I don't intend to crawl on my belly to Mr. Page; my friends have urged me on in this fight, and I intend to beat him (Page) for Congress and I want those places in the Mint for my friends."

I submit the above to you, to deal with as you may think just and proper.

Very respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,
James Hanifin.

State of California,
City and County of San Francisco:

James Hanifin being duly sworn, deposes and says the facts and statements set forth in the above letter are true.

James Hanifin.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th. day of November, A. D. 1880.

Thomas H. Holt.
Notary Public.

The Mint of the United States
at San Francisco Cal.,
Assayer's Office, August 10, 1880.

Mr. James Hanifin,
Oakland, Cal.,

Dear Sir:—On your retiring from this department of the U. S. Mint I wish to say a word of acknowledgment for the prompt, efficient and reliable manner you have aided me in performing the delicate and important duties to which you were assigned.

Having always confided in your integrity for correctness and certainty as to your work, I very much regret this separation and the loss of your services in the department.

Please accept my thanks for the assiduous attention and able services rendered this department of the Mint during your connection with it, and believe me, Very Truly Yours, etc.

O. D. MUNSON,
Assayer.

"*Second.* I charge that Superintendent Dodge sent for a prominent citizen of Alameda County, Cal., in my Congressional District, and made it a condition that the brother of the latter, who was a wounded Union soldier, could only retain his place in the Mint by the opposition of said prominent citizen to my return to Congress.

"In response to the above charges, Superintendent Dodge in a letter of May 1st., 1881, addressed to yourself, makes on page 16 the following bold denial: "I found it necessary to reduce the force, and I *dismissed some of Mr. Page's friends, but for good and sufficient cause.*"

"The cool effrontery and falsity of this denial appears by compareing it with the above letters and affidavits, and I will be able to show that Mr. Dodge has made declarations entirely at variance with the contents of his letter to the President as above quoted. Touching certain other of Mr. Dodge's misstatements it may be well for me to state at this point that he has retained only four persons in place of those I had specially recommended, while he dismissed ten or twelve. I am not conscious of having written to Mr. Dodge during his incumbency any letter save one recommending new appointments, and that one was written at his own solicitation.

"*Third.* I charge that Superintendent Dodge has received low grade and refractory silver bullion upon which the proper deductions were not made so as to secure the Government from loss, as authorized by law and required by the Mint regulations and instructions.

"*Fourth.* I charge that over four hundred thousand ounces of such low grade and refractory silver bullion, below six hundred fine, were received by Superintendent Dodge, from the representatives of two bullion brokerage establishments in San Francisco; one hundred and eighty-one thousand ounces of which were deposited by the Anglo-Californian Bank, and two hundred and twenty-five thousand ounces by one George Sauer. To the President of the Anglo-Californian Bank, Superintendent Dodge is mainly indebted for his present official position. As to George Sauer, in response to an enquiry concerning him and his status, the following telegram speaks volumes:

"'SAN FRANCISCO, May 5, 1881.

To ————————

He is an unreliable trickster.

Signed, ————————.

"*Fifth.* I charge that low grade silver bullion was rejected from certain other parties, while similar bullion, of equally low grade, was received from the Anglo-Californian Bank, by order of Superintendent Dodge, as the following telegraphic response declares:

OAKLAND, CAL., May 7, 1881

To HON. H. F. PAGE,

It is true that silver bullion has been rejected in the Mint, and other bullion for Anglo Bank of equally low grade been received by order of Superintendent Dodge.

Signed, ————————.

"*Sixth.* I charge that the reception of this bullion by Mr. Dodge was a favoritism shown to personal friends and calculated to make a monopoly of the purchase of this class of silver bullion in their interest, and that by this wrong-doing of Superintendent Dodge, the loss to the government during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, in the Melter and Refiner's Department was nearly $22,000, as shown by the Mint Report for 1880. During this same period all the other mints and assay offices of the United States had a small gain, with the exception of the Carson Mint where the loss was but $157, and the Philadelphia Mint operated upon many millions of dollars more of silver bullion than the San Francisco Mint.

"*Seventh.* I charge that the above loss occurred in the Refinery in the parting and refining of said low grade silver bullion; that the law provides that the expenses in full of parting and refining, including labor, materials, and wastage, shall be charged to the depositor; and that said loss arising from said expenses was charged against the Government by Superintendent Dodge in *violation of law.*

"*Eighth.* I charge that Superintendent Dodge knowingly and wilfully certified that this was *bona fide* wastage, when, in point of fact, it was due to his own deliberate violation of the law and the Mint instructions.

"*Ninth.* I charge that the management of the San Francisco Mint under Superintendent Dodge has been extravagant, law defying and corrupt, and that to cover his wrong-doings he is suppressing information or else failing to keep proper book accounts. I have called for information as to the amount of silver bullion received in the San Francisco Refinery during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, and as to the corresponding returns. Superintendent Dodge pretends that the books of the Melter and Refiner, and of the Assayer do not show the facts required; but the truth is, as I have every reason to believe, the information desired is guiltily suppressed from the fear of consequences

arising from development of the facts. I have found no difficulty in obtaining information of this character from the New York Assay Office, where there is no motive for concealment. I have submitted the subject matter of these charges and specifications to a mint expert of many years experience; he replies, May 4th, 1881, as follows: 'The statements you have shown me afford conclusive evidence that the Superintendent (Dodge) while undoubtedly practicing those small economies in expenditure which attract the attention of superficial superiors, has yielded to the pressure of certain depositors for unlawful advantages in the manipulation of low grade bullion, and hasnot only used the public money to cover the losses occasioned by this course, but has forfeited the honor of the Government, which was in his keeping, and by practising discrimination as between favored and unfavored depositors and sellers of bullion, has bred among them a want of confidence in the integrity and fairness of his management of the Mint, which no pecuniary saving in other directions can compensate, which no honorable motive could induce, and which no honorable man can attempt to justify or to defend.'

"The name of the writer of the above letter, as well as the names of the persons signed to the telegrams herein quoted will be given to a House Committee if selected to investigate the above charges, and are suppressed now for obvious reasons.

"In conclusion, I beg to assure you, sir, that not one Representative or Senator from California sustains Superintendent Dodge, while every Republican Representative and Senator from that State believes he should be removed, and each of them has so stated.

"If the facts as stated above are true, no party, no administration, no Senator, no Representative, no officer of the Government, no individual can well afford to be responsible for the longer retention in office of Superintendent Dodge.

"That these facts as stated above are true, I pledge my honor, and hold myself in my official position pledged to make them good before any committee of the House of Representatives that may investigate my charges. I desire to state in this connection that an investigation will inevitably develop the fact that Director Burchard has either knowingly permitted these wrongs without having reported the same to his superiors in office, and by reporting favorably upon the taking from the Treasury a large portion of this deficit of nearly $22,000 in violation of law, or else he is notably incompetent to fill the position he occupies.

"May I respectfully ask that you will request the First Auditor of

the Treasury to withold his approval of the Melter and Refiner's silver wastage until an investigation of the matter shall satisfy you of its correctness and legality.

Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

H. F. PAGE.

At the first session of the Commission, counsel for Mr. Page presented the following Specifications under Charge Nine, viz:

"*First.* The Superintendent has received silver bullion below standard (or 900 fine) upon which he remitted parting and refining charges, contrary to law and regulations.

"*Second.* That he has neglected to make deductions (until last year,) required by the regulations, on account of which neglect the Government has sustained losses.

"*Third.* That a large proportion of said bullion was received from the Anglo-California Bank, and known as Northern Belle bullion.

"*Fourth.* That said bullion was received under the pretense that its base was copper—while the same contained other base metals and substances which rendered it unfit for coinage.

"*Fifth.* That such receipt of the same occasioned a great loss to the Government.

"*Sixth.* That the attention of the Superintendent (Dodge) was frequently called to the unfit character of this bullion, and the consequent expense and loss to the Government in working it—and that he still persisted in the receipt and working of the same.

"*Seventh.* That the receipt of said low grade bullion was in the interest of the depositor, and to the detriment and injury of the Government.

"*Eighth.* That the losses in the manipulation of silver bullion during the administration of Superintendent Dodge have been unusual and extravagant.

"*Ninth.* That Superintendent Dodge, on certain bullion, did impose against the depositor parting and refining charges and deductions, which said bullion was not parted or refined, but sent to the coinage department for coinage in its base state. (Under Charge "Three" we specify that he has imposed parting and refining charges, but failed to make the proper deductions upon base bullion, but not sufficient to protect the Government against loss, as required by law; while under Charge "Nine" we show that he has failed and refused to make any charges or deductions for preparing and fitting base bullion for coinage.)

"*Tenth.* That under charge "Nine" we shall show that large amounts of bullion have been stolen from the Mint during Mr. Dodge's administration, and that while some of the parties implicated have been prosecuted, others have been suffered to resign without prosecution or their stealings reported to the proper authorities."

The Commission considered the most material charges to be those which related to the business of the Mint as affects the general public and the Government, embraced in numbers three and nine inclusive, and we announced that those charges would be first considered. These, although embraced in several separate specifications, run into each other in such a way, that it would be difficult to consider each separately. They may be classified under the following general heads:

1*st.* That Superintendent Dodge received low grade and refractory bullion below 600 fine, contrary to law and the regulations.

2*d.* That he did not make the proper deductions from the weight of it, so as to secure the Government from loss, as authorized by law, and required by the Mint regulations and instructions.

3*d.* That he did not impose the proper charges upon it.

4*th.* That in consequence of the failure to make deductions, the loss to the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880 in the Melters and Refiner's Department was nearly $22,000.

5*th.* That the reception of this low grade bullion from the Anglo-California Bank, and its rejection when offered by other dealers, was a favoritism shown the bank.

6*th.* That the loss named above occurred in the Refinery, in the parting and refining of said low grade silver bullion, and should have been paid by the depositors had the charges been collected from them.

7*th.* That large amounts of bullion have been stolen from the Mint during Superintendent Dodge's administration, and while some of the parties implicated have been prosecuted, others have been suffered to resign without prosecution, or their stealings reported to the proper authorities.

8*th.* That Superintendent Dodge did impose on certain bullion parting and refining charges and deductions, which bullion was not parted or refined, but sent to the coinage department for coinage in its base state.

Taking these charges up in the order presented above, the Commission will endeavor to report such facts and conclusions in regard to them as were obtained from the evidence presented.

First. That Superintendent Dodge received low grade and refractory bullion below 600 M fine, contrary to law and the regulations.

The Superintendent did not deny that such bullion had been received. The records of the Mint show that it was received in large quantities both before and during his administration. But the Commission failed to find any law or regulation which forbids the reception of such bullion, or fixes a limit of fineness below which bullion shall be rejected.

Section 3519 of the Revised Statutes states that: "It shall be lawful however, to refuse any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the Mint."

The first section of the "Instructions and Regulations in relation to the transaction of the business at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States," edition of 1880, issued by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribes the same limitations, viz.: "and if the bullion appears to be of less value than one hundred dollars, or so base as to be deemed unsuitable for the operations of the Mint, it may be legally refused." This is the only limitation either of law or regulation that we could discover in regard to receiving bullion.

It is true that in the very able report of Drs. Lindermann and Rogers on the wastage of silver bullion in the Melter and Refiner's Department of the Philadelphia Mint in 1872, they recommend that base silver bullion below 600 M fine be excluded, but that recommendation, it seems, never was enacted into a law, although the revision of the coinage laws, known as the Coinage Act of February 12th, 1873, was adopted within 8 months after this report was made. It is very doubtful whether under existing law or regulation the Superintendent has the right to reject bullion below any standard of fineness, unless the Assayer reports it unfit to be received. With the extensive Refinery established at this Mint, in the interest of the Coast States, and its thorough equipment, it is difficult to understand why bullion below

600 M fine should be refused and go to private refineries. But the fact is, the law and regulations take the entire question of the fitness of bullion to be received out of the hands of the Superintendent, and place it where it properly belongs, in the hands of the Assayer, who is the scientific expert of the Mint. Section 3521 of the Revised Statutes, states that: "The fitness of the bullion to be received shall be determined by the Assayer." The law is very plain and distinct on the subject, and it cannot be claimed, nor was there any evidence to show, that the Superintendent had violated either the law or regulation in the reception of this low grade bullion.

Second. That he did not make the proper deduction from the weight of it, so as to secure the Government from loss, as authorized by law and required by the Mint regulations and instructions.

It is admitted by the Superintendent, that up to June 30, 1880, no deductions were made by him from deposits when received (except for surface impurities). There is no law which requires the Superintendent to make deductions from the gross weight of deposits. The only section of law which would seem to permit it, is Section 3,521 of the Revised Statutes, which reads, "When, however, the bullion is in such a state as to require melting, or the removal of base metals, before its value can be ascertained, the weight *after such operation*, shall be considered the true weight of the bullion deposited."

It is only by implication that authority to make deductions can be found in the law.

The regulations, however, do authorize the Superintendent to make them in certain cases, but leave the matter entirely to his discretion, viz: Page 9, Section 2, "Base silver bullion other than the above (fine), the alloy containing or consisting of one or more of the following substances, viz: lead, antimony, bismuth, tin, arsenic and sulphur, shall, at *the discretion of the Superintendent*, be subject to the following deductions on the gross weight of the deposit."

It is a question of considerable doubt in the minds of the Commission, whether the law ever contemplated placing in the hands of the Superintendent of a Mint, the power to make arbitrary deductions from the weight of the deposit, to cover a loss which may or may not occur. It

is a power which could be very easily abused, and which if exercised at all, should be done with the utmost care and regard for the rights of depositors, for it is principally to the Mints at San Francisco and Carson, that the large supply of crude bullion is brought by the miner to the Government, and a rigid or oppressive interpretation of this rule would drive the business of assaying and refining into the hands of private corporations to the detriment of the small producers of bullion. It cannot be truthfully claimed, that the Superintendent violated any law in not making deductions; all that can be claimed, is, that the regulations gave him the authority to make them at his discretion, and, that he did not exercise it, and it is proper to state that the Superintendent himself doubted his right to make arbitrary deductions. If it had been shown that he had the power to make these deductions, and knowing that it was his duty to exercise it, failed to do so, and that in consequence of such failure the Government suffered a heavy loss, while he would not have violated any law or regulation, in the judgment of the Commission he would have justly invited the censure of his superiors.

The evidence shows conclusively that he not only was not aware that any serious or unusual loss would occur, but that as soon as he did discover it he exercised the power vested in him by the regulations, and ordered deductions to be made thereafter. The facts as deduced from the testimony, are these: The annual settlements of the Melter and Refiner of this Mint up to June 30, 1880, had been very satisfactory; some years he had actualy returned a surplus, while in no year of recent date had his wastage been such as to occasion any special remark, or seem to require any special allowances in his behalf. The Melter and Refiner in his testimony distinctly and repeatedly stated that he had never requested the Superintendent to make any deductions for his benefit. As the Melter and Refiner is required by law to superintend the deposit melting, he, better than any one else, was in a position to know whether or not heavy losses were likely to occur in his department from operating the bullion being received. But it is not possible for that officer to know at any time what his loss will be, for the reason that considerable gold and silver is received from the sweepings

of the floors and other refuse materials, and it was not until the annual settlement of June 30, 1880, when he had made his clean up and delivered back to the Superintendent all the bullion, clippings, sweeps, etc., in his possession for the purpose of determining his actual wastage that either he or the Superintendent became aware that deductions were necessary. The Director was present in San Francisco, and upon consultation between him, the Superintendent and Melter and Refiner, it was decided best to impose deductions thereafter on low grade silver bullion. The Superintendent followed the practice in vogue under his predecessors until a change in the quality of the bullion seemed to require a change in the practice. In the judgment of the Commission he acted in perfect good faith, as any intelligent business man would have done, and is not therefore censurable for his failure to make deductions earlier.

Third. That he did not impose the proper charges upon it.

Under the regulations governing the mints, the duty and responsibility of fixing the charges upon deposits rests solely with the Assayer. Section 9, page 5 of the regulations states that: "The Assayer will insert in the report the fineness of the bullion, and of the gold or silver parted therefrom, and *the charges* to which the deposit is subject, and return the report to the Superintendent." Section 3523 of the Revised Statutes provides: "The Assayer shall report to the Superintendent the quality or fineness of the bullion assayed by him, and such information as will enable him to *compute* the amount of the charges herein after provided for, to be made to the depositor." Section 3524 of the Revised Statutes provides that "The charge for converting standard silver into trade dollars, for melting and refining when bullion is below standard, for toughening where metals are contained in it which render it unfit for coinage, for copper used for alloy when the bullion is above standard, for separating the gold and silver when those metals exist together in bullion, and for the preparation of bars, shall be fixed from time to time by the Director with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury."

These three sections are in perfect harmony with each other, and

define briefly and plainly the duty of each officer in connection with the charges.

The Director fixes them with the approval of the Secretary from time to time, and issues to the Superintendents a schedule defining what the rates shall be.

The Assayer decides, as he alone knows the ingredients of the deposits, whether or not they come under any of the classes of charges fixed by the Director, and if so, which; whether a parting, refining or any other charge should be imposed, and his decision is final. Having decided what, if any, is the proper charge to be imposed, he makes a report to the Superintendent, and from that report the Superintendent computes the amount of the charges to be imposed. While it is the duty of the Superintendent to see that the charges fixed by the Director are imposed and collected, in a general sense, it is not to be expected, nor does the law contemplate that he should be the judge as to what charges each deposit is subject. From the very fact that the charges are governed entirely by the character of the bullion, which character can only be determined by the processes of assaying, it is self-evident that the Assayer is the proper person to determine to what charges each deposit is subject.

This is not only the law and regulation, but has always been the practice in the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States, and is common sense; and it was not proven that the Assayer deviated in the slightest from the regulations in not imposing a refining charge upon the class of bullion referred to in this charge.

The bullion to which reference is made,and in regard to the character and workings of which a large portion of the testimony is devoted, was bullion which the Assayer reported consisted of silver and copper only, and suitable to be made into coin without refining. The Director of the Mint issued a special instruction in relation to this class of bullion, an instruction applicable to all the mints, and which has never been revoked, to the effect that bullion, consisting of a copper base only, should not be subject to any refiinng charges. Under this instruction a large amount of silver bullion, reported by the Assayer to be composed of silver and copper only, was received in the Mint without the

imposition of any refining charge, and run into ingots. In this the Superintendent violated no law, the Assayer violated no law, but both acted strictly within the letter of the instructions and we believe to the profit of the Government. It was claimed and evidence produced to prove that this bullion was unfit for coinage and should have been refined, and that in consequence of its impure condition, breaking at the rolls, etc., that great expense was occasioned the Government in remelting and reworking it. The testimony of Mr. Frank X. Cicott, late Coiner, who was removed on July 1st, last, was mainly relied on to establish this. He testified that over two million ounces of bad metal were returned in two years from the Coiner's department, occasioned by the unfitnes of the ingots sent him by the Melter and Refiner to make good coin, and that the cost to the Government of reworking this amount of bullion was some $25,000. He also testified that owing to the unfitness of the ingots to make good coin, the percentage of coin produced from bullion operated on in his department was much smaller under Mr. Dodge than under his predecessor. This was not only contradicted by the testimony of his assistant, Mr. Cady, by the present Coiner and other foremen of that department, but by the records of the Coiner's deparment.

The table presented by Mr. Leech, complied from the official records, showed not only that the percentage of silver coin produced at this Mint was larger for each year since 1874 than at the Philadelphia Mint, but that the percentage for the years of Mr. Dodge's administration was higher each year, with the exception of the last, than under his predecessor.

The testimony of Mr. Burchard, the Director of the Mint, in relation to the amount of bad metal returned by the Coiner to the Melter and Refiner, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and the composition of it, was very interesting and conclusive, as it was compiled from the records of the Mint. Mr. Burchard began looking into the matter during the progress of the investigation for his own information as Director, to guide him in his future instructions. Upon investigation he found that only about 80,000 ounces of condemned metal, which had broken at the rolls, had been returned by the Coiner, during the

fiscal year 1880, and that more than half of that was from melts of bullion in which none of the low grade silver deposits complained of had been cast. The cost of reworking that amount of bullion as shown by the testimony of the Melter and Refiner and Assistant Coiner, would not be much over $200, while the saving to the Government in copper already in the bullion and which would have been lost, had the bullion been refined, was some $3000. In the judgment of the Commission the Superintendent acted wisely, and this charge was not sustained.

Fourth. That in consequence of the failure to make deductions the loss to the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, in the Melter and Refiner's Department, was nearly $22,000.

The loss referred to in this charge is the silver wastage of the Melter and Refiner during the year named, which amounted to 18,654.19 standard ounces, the value of which at the coinage rate of silver would be $21,706.69, or at its cost price about $19,000. Sec. 3542 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S. says: "When all the coins, clippings and other bullion have been delivered to the Superintendent, it shall be his duty to examine the accounts and statements rendered by the Coiner and the Melter and Refiner. The difference between the amount charged and credited to each officer, *shall be allowed as necessary wastage*, if the Superintendent shall be satisfied that there has been a *bona fide* waste of the precious metals, and if the amount shall not exceed, in the case of the Melter and Refiner, one-thousandth of the whole amount of gold, and one and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of silver delivered to him since the last annual settlement, and in the case of the coiner, one thousandth of the whole amount of silver, and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of gold, that has been delivered to him by the Superintendent."

The Regulations, (page 16, section 1), under the head of "General Settlement," are in perfect harmony with the law, and after stating that there shall be a settlement between the Superintendent and operative officers, once in each year, say, "And if the Coiner's and Melter and Refiner's accounts shall be found just, and it shall appear that there has been a *bona fide* waste of the precious metals, he (the Superintendent) *shall allow the same*, provided the claims do not exceed the

limits prescribed in Section 3542, Revised Statutes, (the section just quoted.) The law and regulations clearly contemplate a waste of the precious metals in the operations of the Mint, make provisions for its allowance, and fix a limit. The amount of silver bullion operated on by the Melter and Refiner during the year 1880, was 15,733,815.02 standard ounces. His legal wastage would have been 23,600.72 standard ounces. His actual wastage 18,654.19 standard ounces, or less than 80 per cent. of the amount allowed by law.

Mr. Page was probably misled by the remarks of the Director in his report, in reference to the wastage of 1880, which was unusually large, and well calculated to attract attention, yet the possibility of such a loss was within the contemplation of law, it had occured before and, as the result of experience and scientific experiment had demonstrated, it might occur again, and so the statute did not provide that it was a necessity, nor on the other hand that its occurrence would imply gross neglect or fraud, but that it might be regarded as the necessary consequence of the melting, parting and refining of gold and silver bullion from the volatile character of the metals combined with the gold and silver.

The matter of wastage is a subject of refined and scientific inquiry and is elaborately discussed in the report of the wastage commission of 1872, previously refered to, and is so variable and uncertain a quantity that no one can predict what it will be for any given time, or explain from what sources any given wastage arose.

All that is known is that bullion of various grades comes to the Mints, some may be fine (or pure), others may be contaminated with base metals, but that all of it, whether fine or otherwise, when subjected to heat and the various processes of the Mint for converting into bars or coin, loses in weight. And it is also known from experience that bullion which contains large quantities of base metals, loses more than bullion of a higher grade of purity. To suppose that the amount of bullion with which the depositor is credited from the report of the Assayer when it is received at the Mint, will represent the amount which the Melter and Refiner can actually obtain from it, is a serious mistake; much less will it represent the amount of coin which

will be produced from it, after it has passed through the process of converting ingots into coin. It is not necessary in this report to enter upon any scientific explanation as given in evidence by experts, of how the bullion loses in each process. The fact is that it does lose even when the greatest care is exercised, and the law contemplates and provides for a loss, so that the mere fact that this wastage occured does not of itself reflect any discredit upon the Melter and Refiner, much less upon the Superintendent. Nor can it truthfully be charged that it is unusual or excessive in the sense that it has not occured before.

The statement of wastages compiled from official records which is in evidence, shows that the wastage of gold and silver at the Philadelphia Mint reached in one year the sum of $75,779.22 and in the same Mint the year previous $73,283.95, that at this Mint it amounted in 1856 to $57,960.27, in the following year to $55,070.04, while the the very next year it was only $115.13, and that it has varied from year to year at the Mints, some years being $10,000, $20,000 and $30,000 (thirty thousand dollars) and other years very insignificant; and in some cases nothing. It is probably true that, if the Superintendent of this Mint had made deductions from the weight of the bullion deposited, so that the Melter and Refiner would not have been charged with the actual weight of the bullion delivered him, the apparent wastage of the Melter and Refiner would have been, to some ex ent at least, reduced by the amount of surplus bullion which he would have thus received, but to hold the Superintendent responsible for this wastage of the Melter and Refiner because he did not institute a system of deductions prior to that time which might have offset it, when as was shown by the evidence of the Melter and Refiner, he was not aware of the necessity for such deductions, and had never claimed them, is contrary to a just expectation of results. The conclusion of the Commission is that this wastage of the Melter and Refiner was *bona fide* and under the law should have been allowed and the Superintendent is in no sense responsible for it.

Fifth. That the reception of this low grade bullion from the Anglo-Californian Bank and its rejection when offered by other dealers was a favoritism shown the bank.

Not one witness introduced by the prosecution testified to the knowledge of any act of favoritism upon the part of the Superintendent toward the bank named, but on the contrary every witness called by Mr. Page, who was asked the question, testified just the contrary.

The officers of the Mint, the clerks who receive the bullion, the principal bankers and dealers in bullion in the city of San Francisco, testified that they knew of no act of favoritism upon his part toward the Anglo-Californian Bank.

The bankers and dealers in bullion went further and testified with singular unanimity, that they had always been treated fairly and honorably by Mr. Dodge. The testimony of these intelligent, influential, and disinterested witnesses had a marked influence upon the minds of the Commission, because the gravamen of all the material charges was favoritism to the Anglo-Californian Bank, and these men who do business with the Mint would have been the ones most likely and anxious to know the truth in regard to it.

One of the witnesses, Mr. Chalmers, a clerk in the Mint, testified that he had known of bullion being rejected from a depositor and bullion of an equally low grade received from the Anglo-Californian Bank, but could not specify any particular time, bar or lot.

As will be seen from the testimony of Major Noggle, the Receiving Clerk of the Mint, there are often cases where deposits are rejected of higher fineness than some received, for the reason that they contain lead in large quantities, or other base metals that cannot be economically removed, but that in all cases of the rejection of bullion the Assayer is called upon to decide whether or not the bullion is fit to be received. The records of the Mint show that the deposits of this low grade silver bullion, or bullion containing a copper base, upon which no refining charge was imposed, were not confined to the Anglo-Californian Bank. The tabulated statements drawn from the records of the Mint and presented in evidence, contain the record of each deposit, by whom made, the character of the bullion, and what charges, if any, were imposed. From these statements, it appears that during the fiscal years 1879-80 and 1880-81, the total amount of crude silver bullion (that is, bullion other than foreign coin, doré, and fine silver), deposited at the Mint,

was 7,423,716 standard ounces, of which amount the Anglo-Californian Bank deposited 3,312,289.50 standard ounces; the Bank of California 1,766,950.60 standard ounces; Nevada Bank 721,673.30 standard ounces; Helmrich & Hansen 744,005.30 standard ounces, the balance being deposited by some fifty other depositors. Of the amount deposited by the Anglo-Californian Bank 58.54 per cent. was subjected to a refining charge. Of the amount deposited by the Bank of California 62.77 per cent., and of the amount deposited by Helmrich & Hansen 67.40 per cent. The amount deposited by the Nevada Bank was partially refined silver, and was received without any refining charge. The average of the total amount subjected to refining charge to the total amount deposited was, 55¼ per cent. The Commission are clearly of the opinion that neither from the evidence nor the records of the Mint, can any fact be deduced which would indicate in the remotest degree any favoritism upon the part of Superintendent Dodge toward the Anglo-Californian Bank. In fact, as we understand the processes of the Mint, there could be no discrimination exercised in favor of the bank named, or any other bullion dealer, except from an understanding with Dr. Munson, the Assayer, whose character is above suspicion of any such malfeasance. In his testimony he stated that he was never desired by the Superintendent or anyone else to show partiality to any dealer in bullion. The Assayer, in the performance of his duties, is not subordinate to the Superintendent. He is a commissioned officer, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Melter and Refiner is also appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Without the active connivance of the officials, it would be impossible for the Superintendent to carry out a plan of favoritism to any depositor. And it should be remembered that there is no charge and no proof that either of these officers, negligently or otherwise, lent themselves to an improper or corrupt discrimination.

Sixth. That the loss named above occurred in the Refinery in the parting and refining of said low grade silver bullion, and should have been paid by the depositors had the charges been collected from them.

Page 17, Section 1, of the regulations, provides for the payment of

the wastages incurred in the mints. It reads: "Parting and refining shall be charged and pay for such proportion of the Melter and Refiner's gold wastage, and of his silver wastage, respectively, and of the loss on the Superintendent's and Melter and Refiner's sweeps, as the ratio of the gold bullion (or of the silver bullion) operated on in the *Refinery* during the year, bears to the whole amount of gold bullion (or of silver bullion) both parted and refined and made into ingots for coinage for the same period. The residue of the Melter and Refiner's wastage, and of the loss on the sale of sweeps, and all of the Coiner's wastage, and of the loss on the sale of the Coiner's sweeps, shall be charged as follows: Silver wastage to the Silver Profit Fund; gold wastage, and loss on sale of sweeps, to Contingent Expenses."

The intention of the law and regulations, is that the silver wastage, actually incurred in the Refinery, shall be paid from the Refinery earnings (charges) and the wastage in making silver coin, from the profits arising from that coinage.

As the most accurate way of determining what portion of the wastage, in the Melter and Refiner's Department, shall be paid from each of these funds, the regulation referred to was adopted, and according, to the testimony, which was not contradicted, the silver wastage was proportioned according to this regulation between them.

The wastage was paid according to the strict letter of the regulations and the charge that it was improperly paid is totally devoid of any foundation in fact.

Seventh. That large amounts of bullion have been stolen from the Mint, during Mr. Dodge's administration, and that while some of the parties implicated have been prosecuted, others have been suffered to resign without prosecution, or their stealings reported to the proper authorities.

No evidence was offered in support of this charge, except that of Mr. Dodge called by the complainant, and it was practically abandoned.

Eighth. That Superintendent Dodge did impose on certain bullion parting and refining charges and deductions, while said bullion was not parted or refined, but sent to the coinage department for coinage in its base state.

This was not embraced in the original charges presented to the President, and was included in the specifications under charge nine. The facts, as developed from the testimony of the Melter and Refiner and the Superintendent, the only witnesses who testified on the subject, are these: The Melter and Refiner ran into ingots, without refining, certain bullion containing copper base, which the Assayer reported as containing some base metals, and on which a refining charge was imposed. The Superintendent was not aware of it, as is shown conclusively from the testimony of Mr. Martin, the Melter and Refiner. The Superintendent has no means of knowing what deposits the Melter and Refiner sent to his refinery, and what he did not. The Melter and Refiner acted solely on his own judgment as a metallurgist, and under the authority vested in him by law. He was satisfied that the bullion contained so little base metal, that when mixed with fine silver it would not be perceptible, and would make ductile ingots and good coin. The result proved that he was right He did it in the interests of economy, to save the copper which was in it, and the acid which it would take to refine it, and the depositor suffered no wrong. Sections 3,506 to 3,510 of the Revised Statutes, define the duties of the Superintendent and each of the operative officers of the Mint. Section 3,508 reads: "The Melter and Refiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form ingots of standard silver or gold, suitable for the Coiner, from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose." This is his duty in regard to coin: to form ingots suitable for the Coiner. He has nothing to do with the question of charges. As has already been stated, the Assayer determines what charges, if any, are to be imposed, not after the operation has been performed, or with any knowledge that it will be performed, but as stated on page 6 of the Regulations: "When the character of the bullion deposited or purchased requires the operations to be performed." When the deposits are delivered to the Melter and Refiner, he, under the law, is the sole judge of what operations shall be performed on it, to make ingots suitable for the Coiner. Section 3,521, the last clause, says: "The fitness of the bullion to be received shall be determined by the Assayer, and the

mode of *melting* by the Melter and Refiner." His duty is to make ingots suitable for coinage, and whether he does it by refining, melting, or in any other way known to his department, he complies with the law. If he makes ingots unsuitable for the Coiner, then it would become the duty of the Superintendent to report him to the Director for failing to perform his duties, but so long as he does his duty, it is not the province of the Superintendent, nor, in the judgment of the Commission, would he have the legal right to interfere with him. Superintendent Dodge is in no way responsible for any wrong as implied in this charge, even if it was a wrong to the depositor, which the Commission are far from believing. We believe that the Melter and Refiner acted for the best interests of the Government. The advantage, if any, would accrue to the Government, and not to the officials of the Mint, and therefore repels the idea that it was done corruptly. The deposits are very numerous, often as many as 150 separate bars a day, and as they are of various fineness and values, and can not all be separately considered to the end of the operations, it is almost impossible to avoid these mischarges—if such they be—of the Assayer in all instances.

In relation to the first and second charges in the series presented to the President against Mr. Dodge, as to political action as against the personal wishes of the Hon. Mr. Page, the Commission had doubts of the propriety of any consideration of these charges, as it was not pretended that any law had been violated by the Superintendent of the Mint in exercising such power of appointment or discharge as he might deem proper for the interest of the Government, on the one hand, or his safety as a responsible bonded officer, on the other. However, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Page, who claimed that the political allegations were material to his case, and upon a literal construction of the Honorable Secretary's letter of Instructions, we gave a full and careful hearing to this branch of the charges, before the close of tne investigation.

It is apparent to the Commission that sometime since a misunderstanding arose between the Hon. H. F. Page and Mr. Dodge, which finally culminated in a feeling of hostility; and as some of the em-

ployés of the Mint conceiving that they were under the protection of Mr. Page, and would be retained in their places in any event, manifested by their conduct their sympathy with Mr. Page in a manner considered offensive by the Superintendent, and who probably felt that to preserve his authority, and prevent insurbordination, it was necessary to show that he possessed the power, and would exercise it, to preserve the efficiency of the large number of persons employed in the Mint, and accordingly manifested it by removing the four persons dismissed by him, to wit: Messrs. Ruddich, Hannifin, Page and Warren, which would not seem to be a very large interference with a force of two hundred and sixty-three (263) employés—in doing which Mr. Dodge disclaimed any personal hostility to Mr. Page.

The evidence adduced to substantiate the second charge, failed to do so, in our judgment.

In conclusion, the Commission would respectfully report that the evidence did not establish any of the material charges made, but did establish the facts that in place of being "extravagant," the Superintendent has been economical, and has operated the Mint within the appropriations to the extent of ninety-five thousand dollars ($95,000) of the money appropriated by Congress for the support of this Mint, besides having reduced the estimates for the appropriations from year to year since the commencement of his administration; that, instead of being "law defying," he has followed the law and instructions in every particular charged; and that instead of being "corrupt," he has been honest, and his administration has been free from the slightest touch of corruption.

The Commission are satisfied, and feel that they would not be discharging their full duty, if they did not state to you that the charges were without any foundation in fact, and were, in their opinion, in all probability, the result of misinformation communicated to Mr. Page by friends who sympathized with him in his political quarrel with Mr. Dodge, and that but for such information, and the fact that Mr. Page considered himself aggrieved by the discharge of his friends and appointees from the Mint, the charges would probably not have been made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. RAMSEY,
THOS. L. YOUNG,
S. O. HOUGHTON.

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PROCEEDINGS

—OF THE—

CALIFORNIA

STATE CONVENTION

—OF—

COLORED CITIZENS,

Held in Sacramento on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of October, 1865.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Printed at the Office of "The Elevator," corner of Sansome and Jackson Streets.

1865.

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STATE CONVENTION.

First Day.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Executive Committee of San Francisco, the Convention met in the city of Sacramento on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Bethel A. M. E. Church, Seventh street.

The delegates were called to order by Mr. R.A. Hall, Corresponding Secretary of the San Francisco Executive Committee, and read the following

Call for the Convention.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA—

Men and Brothers:—You are hereby summoned to meet in Convention in the City of Sacramento, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October next ensuing, to consider and deliberate on subjects connected with our interests as citizens of this State.

We have received hearty and cheering responses from Sacramento, Napa, San Jose, Marysville, Port Wine, Benicia, and other places.

By order of the Executive Committee,
R. A. HALL,
Corresponding Secretary.

San Francisco, Aug. 3, 1865.

He then moved for the temporary organization by nominating Mr. Wm. H. Hall as Chairman *pro tem.* The motion was adopted.

Mr. Hall, on assuming the chair, stated the objects for which the Convention was called, and hoped that harmony and union of sentiment and action would prevail during our session. He then requested Rev. John J. Moore to invoke a blessing from heaven on our labors. Mr. Moore addressed the Throne of Grace in a feeling and impressive manner.

Mr. Hall concluded the temporary organization by nominating Philip A. Bell as Secretary *pro tem.* Carried.

It was also moved that a committee of three be appointed on Credentials. Carried.

The Chairman appointed T. M. D. Ward, A. L. Jackson, and J. Madden, as said Committee, who retired to examine the credentials of delegates. During the interum the Chairman requested Mr. W. H. Yates to address the Convention.

Mr. Yates urged the necessity of union among our people, and hoped that there would be no exhibition of jealousy or ill feeling among us, but we would all act for the general good of our entire race. He then introduced Rev. O. M. Briggs, Agent for the Freedmen's Bureau for the Pacific coast. Mr. Briggs stated that we must not be discouraged if we did not succeed immediately in obtaining our political rights. We must expect opposition, even from Union men ; the country was fast coming up to that point when equal political rights would be awarded to colored men, not only as a reward for their valor, patriotism and loyalty, but as justly due them as men and citizens. He likewise said that prejudice was fast abating on this coast. He thanked the Convention for the honor of addressing them, but he came to listen and learn, not to speak or instruct.

Mr. Peter Anderson requested permission to offer a few remarks, which he had prepared for the consideration of the Convention. Granted.

The Committee on Credentials returned and reported that nine counties were represented by twenty-five delegates. The report was accepted, and the Committee retained.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the

following Committee on permanent organization:

Rev. John J. Moore, San Francisco.
Mr. E. A. Clark, Sacramento.
Mr. B. Campbell, Yolo.
Mr. W. H. Christopher, Napa.
Mr. R. F. Shorter, Santa Clara.

The Committee retired, and Rev. Amos Johnson was introduced to the Convention, and made a very telling and patriotic speech.

The Committee on Permanent Orgnization reported the following as the permanent officers of the Convention:

President:
Fred'k G. Barbadoes, of San Francisco.
1st Vice President:
W. H. Harper, of Sacramento.
2d Vice President:
Basil Campbell of Yolo.
Secretary:
Philip A. Bell, of Santa Cruz.
Assistant Secretary:
W. H. Christopher, of Napa.
Treasurer:
Jacob Madden, of Santa Clara.
Chaplain:
Rev. P. Kellingworth, of Sonoma.

The report was received with acclamation, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Yates and Ruggles to conduct the President to the chair. On taking his seat Mr. Barbadoes delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—

For the fourth time the colored citizens of this State are assembled in Convention for the purpose of obtaining JUSTICE, and the consideration of subjects tending to our general elevation. The principal object which created the preceding conventions, was the admission of our testimony in the courts of justice in this State. This has been happily accomplished by our untiring efforts, and the generous and noble co-operation of the friends of justice in the Legislature. After a struggle of eight years, and in January, in the year 1863, the statutes of California were cleansed from that foul blot which had entirely obliterated from their face Equity and Justice. The principal objects of this Convention is to devise ways and means for the obtaining of that right, which, under the Constitution of the United States, is guaranteed to all her citizens, namely, the right of the elective franchise. This question is the important ne of the day—not only to those of our raceo here and elsewhere—not only to this State, but it concerns, and directly affects the safety and prosperity of the American Government. I am confident that this and other subjects coming before your consideration, will be treated with firmness, intelligence, and moderation. I enter upon the discharge of the duties of this important and elevated office with serious misgivings, feeling that it is more to your kind partiality than my ability that I am indebted for the distinguished honor. I confidently rely upon you to assist me in the proper discharge of my duty, by the exhibition of that patience, forbearance and self respect which has ever characterized our race. Permit me to assure you that it is my firm resolve to discharge these duties impartially, and with justice to all, and that I sincerely thank you for the distinction with which you have honored me.

Mr. Ward moved that Standing Committees be appointed on the following subjects: Business, Education, Industrial Pursuits, Public Morals, Statistics, Finance, and Elective Franchise. The motion was carried, and the Chairman stated that he would announce the Committees in the afternoon. R. A. Hall, Wm. H. Yates and A. L. Jackson were appointed a Committee on Rules.

After benediction by the Chaplain, the Convention adjourned until two o'clock P.M.

Afternoon Session.

At half-past two o'clock the Convention was again called to order by the President, and the exercises were opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Committee on Rules presented their report, which was read.

Mr. R. H. Small moved to amend the report by adding the 5th Rule, which was accepted.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee selected to prepare Rules to govern this Convention, beg leave to submit the following:

1st—The regular sessions of the Convention shall be held twice each day.—Morning Session, from 9 to 12 o'clock. Evening Session, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

2d—A majority of the Delegates shall

constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

3d—The Rules of Order laid down in the Convention of 1855, shall be the standing rules of this Convention, in all points not herein provided for.

4th—No member shall be allowed to speak more than twice upon the same subject, without special leave of the Convention, and not longer than ten minutes the first time, and five minutes the second.

5th—A fine of fifty cents will be imposed upon every member who shall be absent at roll call, unless he shall give a reasonable excuse, to be accepted by the Chair. Said fine to be applied to the Contingent Fund.

In accordance with the resolution presented this morning by Mr. Ward, the President appointed the following Standing Committees:

On Business:
J. J. Moore, W. H. Hall,
E. P. Duplex, E. A. Clark,
R. H. Small.

On Education:
W. H. Hall, T. M. D. Ward,
P. A. Bell.

On Elective Franchise:
R. A. Hall, W. H. Yates,
D. W. Ruggles, E. P. Duplex,
J. R Starkey.

Industrial Pursuits:
T. M. D. Ward, E. W. Parker,
J. Madden, B. Campbell,
Wm. H. Harper, E. P. Hilton,
J. P. Dyer.

On Statistics:
J. R. Starkey Dr. Bryant,
M. L. Rogers.

On Finance:
W. H. Harper, W. H. Christopher,
E. W. Parker, R. F. Shorter,
R. A. Hall.

On Public Morals:
Revs. J. H. Hubbard, J J. Moore,
P. Kellingworth.

A preamble and series of resolutions were presented by the Sacramento delegation, which were read, and on motion, referred to the Business Committee.

Moved, that all resolutions from members or delegations be read and referred to appropriate Committees. Carried.

The Santa Clara delegation presented a preamble and resolutions adopted at a public meeting in San Jose. Read and referred to Business Committee.

Mr. Shorter presented the statistics from Santa Clara county. Read and referred to appropriate Committee.

Moved, by Mr. Ward, that the Executive Committee of Sac ramento be ad mitted to seats in this Convention. Carried.

Moved, that we hold an evening session at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, to receive statistical information from the several delegations. Carried.

Benediction by the Chaplain.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.

Second Day.—Morning Session.

President in the Chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Roll called. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Reports of Standing Committees called for. Committee on Education reported an address, which was accepted.

Committees on Statistics, Finance, Industrial Pursuits, and Public Morals, reported progress.

Business Committee reported a Preamble and Resolutions, which were received, and while under discussion Mr. Anderson rose and said that it is probable the minutes of this Convention will be published in pamphlet form, and the cost will probably be $100; he would therefore suggest that the Finance Committee make arrangements for that purpose.

Mr. R. H. Small introduced Messrs. J. Johnson and R. McGaines, from El Dorado, who were, on motion, elected members of the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported the roll corrected and complete, as follows:

San Francisco:
Rev. J. J. Moore, J. R. Starkey,
Rev. T. M. D. Ward, P. Anderson,
D. W. Ruggles, E. W. Parker,
R. A. Hall, E. P. Hilton,
J. Madison Bell, Wm. H. Hall,
W. H. Yates, J. Smallwood,
J. J. Moore, proxy,
H. M. Collins, F. G. Barbadoes, proxy.

Sacramento:
Wm. H. Harper, Edward A. Clark,
A. L. Jackson, P. L. Hickman,
A. D. Berghardt.

Santa Clara:
Jacob Madden, Richard F. Shorter.

Napa:
Wm. H. Christopher.

Yolo:
Basil Campbell.

Sonoma:
Peter Killingworth.

Mariposa:
Moses L. Rogers.

Yuba:
Ed. P. Duplex, Dr. W. J. O. Bryant.

El Dorado:
James M. Oliver, Robert H. Small,
James Cefous.

Contra Costa:
John Peterson.

Solano:
N. E. Speights, by F. G. Barbadoes, proxy.

Sierra:
I. P. Gibbs, by J. P. Dyer, proxy.

Santa Cruz:
Geo. W. Smith, by P. A. Bell, proxy.

Afternoon Session.

The President in the Chair, and a quorum of members present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Roll called. Minutes of last meeting read, corrected and approved.

Mr. R. H. Small introduced Mr. F. W. B. Grinnage, of Nevada, and moved that he be elected an honorary member of the Convention. Carried.

The unfinished business was then taken up. Mr. Moore continued the report of the Business Committee.

By privilege, Mr. Anderson introduced Rev. M. C. Briggs, and moved that he be invited to take a seat in the Convention. Carried, by aclamation.

Mr. Briggs thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on him, for such he considered it, to be associated with men who were striving for the attainment of such a noble object as the enfranchisement of their race.

Mr. James B. Jenkins, of Placerville, was introduced, and elected an honorary member. Mr. Jenkins stated that he was on his return to Baltimore, his former home, and was glad that he wonld be able to make a good report of the progress we are making in this State.

The Secretary announced that Mr. E. P. Duplex had kindly consented to assist him, and would make a summary report of the remarks and speeches.

The report of the Business Committee was continued, and the resolutions were amended and referred to appropriate Committees.

The Chairman of the Committee on Education made his report, which was read.

A motion by R. A. Hall that the report be adopted by sections was agreed to.

The Chairman of the Committee, in presenting the first resolution, sustained it in some very well-timed and appropriate remarks, urging the adoption of the resolution. It was obvious, he said, to every intelligent mind that we required greater educational advantages, the law at present only allowing schools where there are ten children, with discretionary power on the part of the Commissioners to establish schools for a lesser number. The law should be amended so as to give to every child the privileges of education. If they were not to have a separate school, let them be admitted to those already established. As a law-abiding and tax-paying class we are entitled to greater advantages in this respect than we now enjoy, and which it is unfair to deprive us of.

The first resolution was adopted.

The Chairman of the Committee, after reading the second resolution, stated that the Institute at San Jose, under the superintendence of Mr. P. W. Cassey, was in successful operation. The site, with the improvements thereon, could have been purchased two years ago for twenty-five hundred dollars, but that it was now worth four thousand. With the increased advantages possessed by San Jose the property will certainly still further advance in

value in the course of a couple of years more. At present the Institute was but poorly sustained. The Principal was a gentleman of distinguished ability. According to the most reliable information, the entire colored population of California is 4,086. A tax of one dollar levied upon each person would purchase the Institute, and leave a surplus of eighty-six dollars in the treasury; and with the probable success of an application for endowment by the Legislature of $5,000, would place the Institute on a firm basis, and establish a school of a high order.

Mr. R F. Shorter said he was one of the founders of the Institute. The land on which it is situated, embracing some four or five acres, could have been obtained at one time for fifteen hundred dollars. He also stated that he was well acquainted with the owner of the site, who resided in San Francisco. The location was well adapted for a high school. The Institute was first established by subscription, the teacher receiving fifty dollars per month for his services. After employing two teachers, the Institute had secured the eminent services of the present able and experienced incumbent, P. W. Cassey. W. A. Smith petitioned the Pub lic School Commissioners for State assistance towards sustaining the Institute, and they responded by granting a subsidy of fifty dollars per month in furtherance of that laudable object, the resident children to derive the benefit thereof gratuitously.

Mr. R. A. Hall, who attended the Convention for specific purposes, thought that the present was the culminating time. Education was the theme that demanded our chiefest attention and labors. Now was the time when it became a paramount duty with us to carry out our resolves; to long for knowledge and learning, without putting our shoulders to the wheel in earnest, would never help to raise us out of the slough of ignorance. It was with pride that he saw the master spirits of the nation devoting their attention and assistance to the education of the Freedmen, which, when obtained, would enable them to stand erect as men, compete with, contend for, and demand their rights as men, irrespective of race or complexion.

Mr. Ruggles next addressed the Convention. He endorsed the resolution for many reasons. When a slave in Louisiana, after having been sold five times, he was presented to a slaveholder. Upon one occasion, when an English gentleman, a friend of his master, was learning him the A, B, C, was strongly reproved, and informed that by so doing he laid himself liable to be imprisoned in the State prison. The gentleman was astonished. He learned to read and write by the light of the fire. Mr. Ruggles, in eloquent terms, urged mothers to commence the education of their children at home. Was angered when white men slandered his race, and felt grieved to think that some of the able colored men did not refute the charges.—What was one dollar to give? He was willing to give five dollars per month, and if any number of gentlemen would give twenty dollars towards the purchase, he would give fifty dollars. He wished it to revert, in all ages to come, that the Pacific coast could boast such splendid school advantages.

Motion, by A. L. Jackson, to postpone further debate until 12 o'clock to-morrow, stating he thought they would be able to secure the Methodist Church, on Sixth st.

Mr. M. C. Briggs kindly informed them that they could have it as early on the morrow and as long as they wished—which was received with loud applause.

The motion of Mr. Jackson was then put and carried.

Upon motion of Mr. Starkey, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Briggs for the use of his church.

Report of the Committee on Education.

Your Committee appointed to consider upon the subject of Education, present the following as their Report:

The greatest distinction between the human and the animal branches of creation, is the facility to acquire education of the higher grades. Some specimens of the animal creation may ac-

quire education to a certain degree, but there it stops—it can go no further; their instincts, by which alone they are governed, cannot carry them beyond that point. When the reasoning faculties come into requisition, the progression of the animal stops, and we see the power of the human mind.

Anaylzation, comparison, analogy, description, and their kindred attributes, are all the results of reflection; and the reasoning faculties, which are distinct from the instinctive qualities of the brute, and are emanations of the God-like power from which source man has his being, and to develop which is his chief end and aim.

That can only be accomplished by his having all possible facilities of education, and every means open to him for improving his mind and enlarging his understanding; and to none are these facilities more requisite than to a race whose ancestors have for generations been deprived of all opportunities for mental improvement—against whom the portals of the Temple of Knowledge have been closed, and who are, even now, but emerging from the barbarism of slavery, and from whose minds the clouds of ignorance and superstition are just breaking away. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we present a petition to the Legislature to so amend the School Law that colored children, by its provisions, shall receive the benefit of its advantages in common with others; and,

WHEREAS, The School at San Jose, being already established, and in successful operation, requires the prompt and earnest aid of our people, as well as their whole influence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a contribution of one dollar be solicited from every colored person throughout the State of California to purchase the property of the San Jose School; and also, that the Legislature be petitioned for an endowment for the establishment of a High School. Be it fnrthermore

Resolved, That this Convention most earnestly solicit the shareholders composing the Livingstone Institute to contribute whatever funds they may have accumulated towards the objects above contemplated. Be it further

Resolved, That this Convention heartily approves of the objects of the Lincoln Monument Association, and that it will do all in its power to perpetuate the memory of the man who wrote the Proclamation that rent asunder the chains of four millions of bondmen!

W. H. HALL,
P. A. BELL,
T. M. D. WARD,
} Committee.

A communication was presented from a Committee of Ladies of the Siloam Baptist Church, informing the members that a Fruit Festival would be given on Friday evening, in aid of the building fund of the church. Read and laid on the table.

The Chairman of the Business Committee presented the continuation of their report, when the several resolutions and recommendations were ably discussed.

Moved, that the report be adopted by sections. Carried.

The following is the

Report and Resolutions.

The Business Committee having duly considered the importance of the duty assigned them, respectfully present the following preamble, resolutions, and recommendations, as their report:

WHEREAS, This Government has just recovered from the terrible stroke of a just retribution of Almighty God, for the fearful crime of slavery, which brought the nation reeling and tottering upon the brink of ruin, with her highest hopes trembling in the great balance of immutable events; and, whereas, in the fearful reckoning of Divine Justice our nation was not entirely found wanting, and God's gracious hand has stayed the destroying angel of devastating war, upon his crimson wings, and the voice of the turtle of peace is heard in our land, therefore,

Resolved—That we rejoice in the suppression of the war and the overthrow of the rebellion in our land—the most formidable ever waged against justice and humanity.

Resolved—That we rejoice that this war has resulted in the overthrow of slavery, and its total extinction by Federal legislation, in an amendment to the Constitution.

Resolved—That we have a new love for the American Union, and shall ever willingly lay down our lives in defence of the great principles of our Republic,—for the glory of our country, the freedom of our race, the rights of our citizenship, and the preservation of the Union—maintained upon Republican principles.

Resolved—That if the American Government will become sufficiently just to accord to us the full rights of citizenship, we will flock to the American standard by hundreds of thousands at the call of the nation, to support those principles against enemies of the country—domestic or foreign.

Resolved—That as five millions of our race are equally interested with the rest of the American people, in those great principles that are now involved in the issues of the nation, therefore it is our highest and most sacred duty to bring into requisition every available means to assist us in the great contest for our claims to manhood and "Equality before the Law."

Resolved—That we believe the most potent elements any class of men can wield in the defence of their natural and political rights, are virtue, wealth, political franchise, and social unity.

Resolved—That we recommend our brethren in this State, and throughout the country, to aim to develope the highest state of Christian

morals, by maintaining true Christian and moral institutions, under the direction of faithful and pious leaders.

8.—That we especially recommend our brethren to maintain temperance among them.

9.—That we recommend our brethren to aim at the same high order of education developed among the white race, and to make such persistent claims on the public educational provisions, and to establish such institutions, where necessary and practicable, as will insure to us and our children that desirable condition.

10.—That wealth is an element of social power necessary to raise any people to an independent and influential position, and that we, as a people, should particularly direct our aims, our efforts, and pursuits, to its honorable acquisition.

11.—That no people can acquire wealth except they engage in those business pursuits by which it is originally produced.

12.—That the real source of the production of wealth, is agriculture, manufacturing, mechanism, commerce, and scientific professions.

13.—That we recommend our people to engage more generally in these independent pursuits of industry.

14.—That no people can secure the high respect of others while they put themselves at their feet to be their menials.

15.—That a State Executive Committee of one member from each Judicial District be appointed by this Convention, to whom shall be referred the unfinished business and the duty of carrying out the work organized and contemplated by this Convention.

16.—That while we acknowledge our unswerving fealty to the Government. We are greatly dissatisfied with the policy pursued by the Government, (since our immortal and glorious Lincoln fell); respecting those issues of the country that most immediately effects the colored Americans.

17.—That no Christian nation with any real sense of justice or humanity, could ask a class of people to assist in saving the Government from destruction, and after they had sacrificed hundreds and thousands of their lives to that effect, to then deny them of the common rights that nature has endowed them with; rights involving principles upon which the Government founded its political institutions, pronounced by them to be the natural rights of all men.

18.—That it is the imperative duty of parents, or guardians of children, to have them as far as possible, educated in some branch of business pursuits, by which they may be producers.

19.—That as memorialization is the common medium of appeal, by the American citizen, to the law making power, against all political grievances, therefore it is our right, and duty, to petition the Legislature of this State to have the State Constitution so amended as to secure its colored citizen the right of suffrage.

20.—That we appeal to them for our right of suffrage upon the principle of human justice, taught in the great Divine Rule, "do unto others, as you would they should do unto you;"—upon the principles of man's natural equal rights; on the principle of maintaining the principles of the Republic, as a claim upon every true American, true Union loving man, Patriot and Christian in the country, for their signatures to our petition.

21.—That an ably and faithfully conducted press is indispensable for the public vindication of our equal rights before the law, and to fully and impartially advocate our general interests.

22.—That there be a committee appointed by this Convention to prepare an address to the people of this State, on the subjects of general education, industrial pursuits and moral institutions, the said address to be published with our minutes, in pamphlet form, by a publishing committee. (Referred to publishing committee).

23.—That this Convention recommend our people in this State and throughout the country, to set apart through their religious leaders, a day of fasting and prayer, that Almighty God may control the nation's council at its next meeting, to ensure its legislation in favor of justice, humanity and equal rights to all men.

24.—That members of the State Executive Committee be instructed, and the members of this Convention, be requested to form County Executive Committees throughout the State, auxiliary to the State Committee, to further the purposes and effecting the objects of this Convention.

J. J. Moore,
E. P. Duplex,
W. H. Hall,
E. A. Clark,
R. H. Small,
} Committee.

Adjourned until the extra session, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Second Day.—Evening Session.

The President in the chair, and a quorum of members present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

So much of the minutes as related to the special object of the meeting, viz: to receive statistical reports from the different delegations, was read and adopted.

Mr. R. H. Small rose to ask privilege to make a motion; it was pertinent to the subject matter before the house. Leave granted. He moved that Mr. P. Anderson be added to the Committee on Statistics. Seconded by Mr. Ward.

Mr. R. A. Hall opposed the motion. Mr. Anderson had shown his insincerity and his unwillingness to act in unison with other members. He delivered a speech here yesterday morning, by permission, and instead of leaving it with the Secretary, it was published in full. He would like to know whether it had been published by the Secretary, or whether some underhanded means had been used to accomplish it. He hoped Mr. Small would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Small said he had expected opposition; was satisfied the San Francisco delegation would oppose anything in which Mr. Anderson's name was mentioned; that gentleman, from his experience, was well qualified for the position, and he hoped he would be appointed. He did not wish to accuse the President of partiality in appointing Committees, but he thought a spirit of partizanship had been shown. He would not withdraw his motion.

Mr. Ruggles opposed the motion. The mover was not probably aware of many facts, but he would not relate them here. The Committee on Statistics he considered capable of performing their duty, and he did not believe they required any addition to their number.

The President, Mr. Barbadoes, left the chair, and Mr. Harper, 1st Vice President, acted in his stead.

Mr. Barbadoes wished to defend himself from the implied charge of partiality. He had no personal feeling against Mr. Anderson, but he doubted his sincerity. He (Mr. A.) opposed this Convention with all his force, accusing all who favored it of sinister motives and dishonesty. At last, finding it was a popular movement, he had, by unfair means, got himself elected a member of this Convention; and had not yet even expressed any change of opinion, hence he considered that gentleman unfit to hold any position in this body. Independent of that consideration, he had been governed in his selections for making Committees, by the ability possessed rather than assumed; and he believed the House would sustain him in both points, and in excluding Mr. Anderson from the Committees.

Mr. Anderson threw back the charge of forcing himself upon the Convention. He was elected by a larger majority than any other delegate from San Francisco; he had not asked the gentlemen to bring the subject before this body; he would appeal to his constituents; he had been solicited by the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics for information, which he refused to give; he expected to be made the butt and victim of his foes, but his constituents would do him justice.

Several other gentlemen participated in the debate, when the question was called and lost.

The Convention then proceeded to the special order of business. The different delegations through their Chairman, presented statistical reports.

The reports were very interesting, and furnished a great deal of valuable information. They were referred to the Committee on Statistics.

Basil Campbell, delegate from Yolo, presented statistics from the adjoining counties of Colusa and Tehama, which were not represented. The delegation from Yuba county presented an able report.

Mr. Hubbard stated that since the colored citizens of California last assembled in Convention several of our friends and representative men who formerly joined with us in our deliberations, had been removed by death; and by permission of this Convention he would, on Friday evening, deliver an eulogy on the lives, characters and services of the late Wm. H. Newby, John Freeman, Jr., John G. Wilson and Wm. N. Bedford. He then moved that a Committee on Condolence be appointed. Carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. J. H. Hubbard, P. Kellingworth, and R. H. Small.

Moved that we adjourn, to meet to-mor-

row morning in Mr. Brigg's church, on Sixth street. Carried.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27TH.

Third Day.—Morning Session

Convention met this day in M. E. Church, Sixth street, at 9 o'clock. The President called the House to order.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Roll called. Minutes of last meeting read.

While the Secretary was reading the minutes, Mr. Yates moved that only so much of the minutes as related to the business of the present meeting be read. Carried.

Mr. Yates moved that the 16th resolution be re-committed to the Committee, with instructions to amend. He said we were not in a position to dictate to Government; we were not able to judge what was to come. President Johnson has the ghost of John Tyler to warn him against treachery; the living shade of Millard Fillmore to bind him to the principles he professed, and the Constitution to define his every act, it is impossible for us to throw cold water on what has been accomplished. The time was not very distant when the black man was looked upon as a political leper, and for our friends to defend us was political death. More has been accomplished within the last four years than I ever expected to see in my day and time. We are willing to pay the price of liberty, as has been fully demonstrated.

Mr. Moore urged that the time had arrived for men to speak out boldly, and let the world know what we think as men. He is opposed to anything like cringing. We have a perfect right to read and criticise the acts of our Government. President Johnson will hear the appeal of the most humble black man, when properly presented.

Messrs. Small and Clark advocated the passage of the resolution, in some well timed remarks.

R. A. Hall hoped that all sensitiveness would be laid aside, and that all business before the House would be deliberated upon and be despatched as speedily as possible.

Mr. Yates withdrew his motion to recommit.

Reading of the report continued.

Mr. Ward moved that so much as refers to industrial pursuits, viz: resolutions 12, 13 and 14, be referred to the Committee on that subject. Carried.

The balance of the report was thereupon received and adopted.

Mr. Yates offered the following resolution:

Resolved—That we sympathize with the Fenian movement to liberate Ireland from the yoke of British bondage, and when we have obtained our full citizenship in this country, we should be willing to assist our Irish brethren in their struggle for National Independence; and 40,000 colored troops could be raised to butt the horns off the hypocritical English bull.

Mr. Yates was opposed to English Autocrats, for as soon as the war broke out that "cotton superceded wool;" favored Fenianism, believed in universal liberty, that the Irish position was one of oppression, alike with the slave. The assertion was made that the slave would fight, but the freemen would not. We nobly refuted that in the glorious 54th Massachusetts, which was composed of different material from any regiment that preceded it; many of them were formerly slaves, and to be taken a prisoner, Andersonville would be excelled. Their record we all know.—Would like to see forty regiments of Irishmen defended by forty regiments of blacks, go across the Atlantic to help give liberty to the oppressed of Ireland. I would gladly number one of them. He hoped it would be referred to the Business Committee.

Wm. H. Hall hoped the Committee would endorse something of the kind. The resolution was not introduced for any bun-

combe ; he was serious in advocating the matter. Politicians had prejudiced the Irishman against the black man ; he believed in universal liberty, irrespective of color.

Mr. Hubbard opposed the resolution. He considered the Irishman the most deceitful of all nations ; were controlled largely by the Roman Church. We will forget self to extend a helping hand across the ocean to the Irishman.

Mr. Small favored the resolution, and thought one of the proudest things a black man could do would be to assist with forty thousand men, or more, in writing Emmett's epitaph.

Mr. Hoyt said it was better in passing resolutions to word them as we mean. Favored broad, universal freedom ; God will break down the barriers over right ; the Chinese and Indians in our very midst stand in need of our sympathy and encouragement.

R. A. Hall (by permission), thought both sides should be heard ; did not believe the Pope ever instructed Irishmen to hate and abuse the black man ; such sentiments as those of Daniel O'Connell he loved, who would willingly sacrifice life for the freedom of his people.

Mr. Hubbard alluded to the published statement of Bishop Hughes, who went to Rome a Union man, and returned a Copperhead at heart.

By Mr. Bell.—Mr. Hughes never was considered a sound Union man.

The motion was laid on the table.

Report of the Committee on Industrial Pursuits read and received.

It being 12 o'clock, the special order, the report of the Committee on Education, was called up.

The Address and Resolutions were ably advocated, and the report adopted.

The Finance Committee reported progress. They recommended that each member be taxed $3, to pay the expenses of the Convention.

Mr. Anderson moved, as an amendment to the report, that the tax be $2.

Amendment lost, and the report and recommendations adopted.

The roll was called, and the members paid $3 each.

Mr. Anderson paid under protest. He said he should appeal to his constituents.

Moved that the honorary members be exempt from taxation. Carried.

Benediction by the Chaplain.

Adjourned.

Third Day.—Afternoon Session.

The President, F. G. Barbadoes, in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. Hubbard.

Roll called. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

J. R. Starkey, Chairman of Committee on Statistics, presented the following report, which was adopted :

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

The Committee on Statistical Information, in presenting their report, beg leave to say that they regret the limited means which have been afforded them on which to base a report such as they would like to present to the Convention, as evidence of the progress in wealth, morals, education and industrial pursuits of the colored people of California. That we have made and are making continual progress in all the above, is undeniable, and we offer our brief and imperfect report of such progress to establish our claim to the rights and privileges of citizenship :

San Francisco County.

Population.

Adults	1,600
Children	250
Total	1,850

Religious and Moral Institutions.

Churches	2
Value	$50,000
Members	250
Attendants	800
Beneficial Societies	4
Funds	$4,000
Members	140
Masonic Lodges	4
Members	
Sabbath Schools	3
Pupils	120

Common Institutions.

Public Day Schools..... ...2
Pupils.....120
Public Night Schools..... 2
Pupils.....60 Adults.
Colored Children in Catholic Schools..10

Livingstone Institute.

Funds....$3,000

Caulkers' Association.

Members..... 9

BUSINESS PURSUITS.

Mechanics, Manufacturers, etc.

Painters..... 4
House Carpenters.....3
Ship Carpenters.....2
Caulkers..... 9
Boot Makers.....4
Tailors.....3
Brick Layers.....2
Plasterers.....2
Blacksmiths..... 4
Hose Makers.....1
Segar Makers.....2
Tinners.....1
Upholsterers..... 2
Dress Makers..... 10
Seamstresses..... 5
Milliners.....3
Ladies Hair Dressers.....9
Tobacco Manufacturers... 4
Soap and Tallow Manufactory 1
Fancy Soap Manufactory.....1
Hair Restorative.....1
Fancy Hair-workers.....2
Laundries..... 10
Junk Stores.....2
Teamsters... 20
Real Estate Agents.....2
Barbers.....

Liberal Professions.

Clergymen..... 10
Editors..... 2

Total Wealth of City and County.$750,000

Sacramento County.

Number of Adults in City and County.470
Number that can read and write.....375
Number that cannot read or write.... 95
Number Children in City and County..150
Number attending school..... 49
Number not receiving instruction.....101
Sabbath Schools 2, membership of.... 44
Eight Teachers..two Superintendents. 10
A library belonging to each school, consisting of 350 volumes.
Number of Churches..... 2
A. M. E. Church, Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Pastor in charge, 32 members.
Baptist connection, Rev. Amos Johnson, 22 members.
Number of Mechanics.....18
Farmers..... 10
Doctor..... 1
No person in the county supported by by the public, or benevolent societies.
Amount of Church and public property belonging to colored residents...$4,600
But one colored person in the County Hospital.
Amount of real estate and other property..... ..$137,245
Total amount of property represented by the people of color of this city and county, as far as can be ascertained.....$141,845

Yolo, Colusa and Tehama Counties.

MADE BY BASIL CAMPBELL.

Adults 16 Children.....5
Total population.... 21
Number who can read and write.....15
Property owned in the county....$17,900
Farmers and Stock-raisers..... ...5
Stock-raisers without farms.....4
No school in the county.
As there are no delegates from the adjoining counties of Colusa and Tehama, I beg leave to report the condition of those counties, as far as I am acquainted. In the county of Colusa there are,
Adults.....8 Children.....13
Total population..... 21
Number who can read and write.....5
Property owned in the county....$22,300
Farmers and Stock-raisers.....5
Stock-raisers without farms... 2
No school in the county.

In the county of Tehama there are,
Adults.....14 Children.... .17
Total population.... 31
Number who can read and write.....15
Property owned in the county....$29,300
Farmers and Stock-raisers.....7
Stock-raisers without farms.....2
No school in the connty.

Recapitulation of the three counties:
Adults.....38 Children...35
Total population.... 73
Number that can read and write.....35
Property owned.....$69,500
Farmers and Stock-raisers..... .17
Stock-raisers without farms.....8

El Dorado County.

Male Adults.....190
Female Adults..... 75
Children.... 40

Total..... 305
Number that can read and write.....223

Occupations.

Mechanics..... 4
Miners..... 50
Farmers..... 14
Hair Dressers..... 25
Laborers..... 40
Aggregate am'nt taxable property.$75,000
One Church, owning two lots.
No school in the county.

Santa Clara County.

Total population.....175
Real estate and personal property $75,000
One Church, of the Methodist persuasion.

One colored school, sustained by the Common School Fund, P. W. Cassey, teacher. He receives for his services $50 per month. In addition to this, P. W. Cassey keeps a boarding-school, which, at the present time, is well patronized.—There is an educational institution in this county, called the "Phœnixonian Institute," which was organized in the year 1862, and is now in a prosperous condition.

Most of the colored people are engaged in agriculture—very few are employed as menials. They are a sober, industrious, religious, and plain-dealing people.

Sonoma County.

Adults.....55 Children.....20

Occupations.

Farmers.....10
Carpenters.....2
Blacksmiths.....2
Barbers.....7
General laborers.....12

One church, and one school-house.

Estimated valuation of property..$25,000

REV. P. KELLINGWORTH,
Delegate from Sonoma.

Napa County.

Amt of property, real and personal..$51,000

One school, established by the Board of Education. Owing to the limited amount of money in the School Fund the parents are assessed $1 50 per month for each scholar. In several districts where there are not ten colored children, those that are living in such districts are growing up in ignorance.

There are no colored churches.

WM. H. CHRISTOPHER,
Delegate from Napa.

Mariposa County.

Number of Families.....10
Children.....20
Quartz Miners.....10
Placer Miners.....20
Ranchers.....5
Blacksmiths.....2
Barbers.....2
Painter.....1
Boot-maker.....1
Tailor.....1
Estimated value of property.....$20,000

M. L. ROGERS,
Delegate from Mariposa.

Merced County.

There being no delegate from this, the adjoining county, Mr. Rogers made the following report:

Male Adults.....11
Female Adults.....8
Children.....8

City of Marysville and Vicinity.

[Comprising part of Yuba county.]

Number of Adults.....156
Children under five years of age.....24
Children over five years of age.....26

Total.....206
Estimated wealth.....$163,690

Occupations.

Barbers.....18
Vegetable, fruit and poultry dealers.....6
Pork-raisers.....7
Soap manufactory.....1
Fancy hair-workers.....2
Druggist.....1
Junk dealer.....1
Bath-house keepers.....3
Carpenters.....2
Engaged in Laundry business.....10
Cooks.....5
Farmers.....25
General jobbers.....12
Hostlers.....3
Seamstresses.....4
Dress-makers.....4
Public Porters.....11
Miners.....12
White-washers.....4

Number of Churches, 2—both unfinished, though occupied. The Baptist Church is entirely out of debt; the Methodist owes about $400. One Public School; average attendance about 20 Two Sabbath Schools, fair attendance. Mining Companies, 3; in two of which well defined ledges have been struck. The Rare Ripe Company has been incorporated, and about $2,000 has been expended upon it. The highest yield per ton, $25. No work has been done for several months, owing to some of the stock having to pass through administration. Will resume work again in a few days. The morals of the people are good. No drinking saloon, billiard saloon, nor gambling dens, in the county. No professional gamblers.

In conclusion, your Committee regret that they have not been able to present a more general report, in consequence of the small number of counties represented in the Convention, and the very short time they have had to prepare the report, and the impossibility of procuring, at the present time, sufficient information to enable your Committee to prepare a report based upon the entire colored population of the State. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. STARKEY,
DR. BRYANT,
M. L. ROGERS,
} Committee.

The Secretary said that he wished to give a Homographic Chart of this Convention, and he therefore moved that each delegate be requested to furnish the following information: Time and place of birth, when arrived in this country, present place of residence, and occupation, and social or family condition. Carried.

Mr. R. A. Hall, Chairman of the Committee on Elective Franchise, presented the following

Report of Committee on Elective Franchise.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California—

Gentlemen:—The undersigned, citizens of the United States and of the State of California, respectfully present to your honorable bodies, the Senate and House of Assembly, this, their petition, and showing for your honorable notice that we are an industrious, moral and law abiding class of citizens, professing an average of education and general intelligence; born upon American soil, and paying taxes yearly upon several MILLION of dollars, and upholding all the institutions of our common country, as recently demonstrated by the employment of two hundred thousand of the negro population in the late great rebellion,—whose courage and loyalty have been testified to by many distinguished commanders, and whose whole record has never been disgraced by a single black traitor. We would most respectfully ask of your honorable bodies, in view of the above multiplied merits, an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, in Section 1st, Article II, of said Constitution, so that the same may read as hereinafter set forth, to the end that American citizens of *African descent*, and such other persons of African descent as may have provided to become citizens, may be admitted to the rights of Suffrage and Citizenship of the State of California.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. Hall,
W. H. Yates,
E. P. Duplex,
J. R. Starkey,
D. W. Ruggles,

CONSTITUTION OF CALIFORNIA,

Article II.

Right of Suffrage.

Section 1—Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State six months next preceding the election, and the county or district in which he claims his vote, thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now, or hereafter may be authorized by law: provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature, by a two-thirds concurrent vote, from admitting to the right of suffrage Indians, or the descendants of Indians, in such special cases as such a proportion of the Legislative body may deem just and proper.

The report was read, and on motion to adopt, Mr. Wm. H. Hall delivered the following impressive and eloquent speech:

Mr. President:—I have refrained from intruding upon the time of the Convention until now, but the importance of the question presented here for consideration, brings us before the American people of California, to-day, to ask their decision upon the great subject of negro suffrage. It is the most momentous issue ever addressed to public opinion, and embraces the political prospects of all parties, as well as the duration and destiny of our Republican institutions.

Fifteen years ago, when the despotism of slavery was at the hight and plentitude of its power, and every interest, social and political, sub-erved its ends, California, in drafting a Constitution as one of the sovereign States of the Union, decreed that no bondsman ever should be held by legal enactment or constitutional law within her limits. In laying down this broad principle of liberty and self-government, her citizens were not actuated by the spirit of '76; they did not desire to recognize the negro as a man, nor to elevate him as a brother, but they seemed to be guided by an axiom of the learned Blackstone, in his theory upon the origin of governments, where he asserts that "The only true and natural foundations of society are the wants and fears of its individuals." The men of New England birth and education who exercised a predominating influence, comprehending the magnitude of this dictum, and stimulated by the immense mineral and agricultural resources opened to industry, could not tolerate a system that enabled one man with his hundred poor, black, ignorant slaves, to compete with the brains, the energy and toil of the same number of white freemen. They knew they owed fealty to compromises and expedient fugitive slave laws, but the greater law of self-preservation outweighed all supposed obligations and consecrated the virgin soil of this young State to freedom. Sir, we have lived and prospered under the experiment, through the devastations of floods and fires, and Heaven still continues to bless the land. The motives that prompted the adoption of a free constitution in 1850, were those of policy, and are equally paramount now upon the expediency of negro suffrage. California did not actively participate in the conflict of the great rebellion; she has no sins to atone for to her disloyal element for the entombing of thousands of Southern chivalry; but when dread embarassment nearly neutralized the efficiency of the Government, when gold and silver were like drops of precious blood oozing from a decaying body, her hardy sons drained her hills and valleys to retard the inflation of a paper currency; to restore confidence to the farmer, the me-

chanic and the merchant, and once more to unbar the closed doors of the manufacturer to employment. What she failed to give physically was imparted materially, and every thousand hard dollars sent at such a critical time, from these golden shores, was equal to a brilliant victory won by the fearless Hooker—towering in the clouds, or the gallant Porter, ploughing the majestic waters of the Mississippi. The vital question to be seriously pondered over by the Union men, who have been baptized in the grace of the Emancipation Proclamation is: If it was impolitic, at the adoption of the State Constitution, to confide its influence and power upon those inimical to free labor, what can be gained now by permitting the same lurking, ambitious spirits to exercise privileges over the loyal negro, under the beneficent government they have aimed to strike from the family of nations? Do sane men believe that the temper which impelled the atrocities at Andersonville, capable to purify the Tory blood that sanctified the Hartford Convention, and reared that ephemeral dynasty at Richmond, which laid its corner-stone amid the agony of human sufferings? A mere amnesty oath, not sacred enough to quiver the lips of those who rejoiced at the massacre of Union soldiers upon the bloody plains of Fort Pillow, cannot attest the fixed determination of unfeeling hearts. A thousand pardonings from a lenient President, a million voices sounding the redeeming grace of God's eternal word, will never remove the damning prejudice against the negro, and unappeasable hatred nourished against Yankee enterprises, Yankee ingenuity and Yankee success. The opponents of a reconstructed Government and of a reunited people are not yet appeased to the humiliation of defeat; they are of a proud and revengeful spirit, educated in the opinion that they were born to rule, and dispense whatever immunities may accrue; they have not yet relinquished the purposes they sought to accomplish upon the field of battle; they are determined again to be in power, to curb the despised Yankees in all their isms, and grind deeper down in despair the unprotected negro. To perfect this unholy purpose, they may be seen merging with Short and Long Hairs, rallying under every deceptive banner, spreading their canvas to catch the popular breeze of the great People's Party, and in order to mislead, divide and scatter these great elements of Unionism, founded upon the patriotism of the immortal Lincoln, they are endeavoring to arouse the vulgar passions of the ignorant upon false issues against the negro's undoubted claims to equality before the law. I am here, sir, though of humble social position, and without notoriety, to warn those who are conservators of the public peace, in whose places another generation, perhaps not so well experienced, are soon to stand, that the loyal heart and well directed vote of the negro should now be summoned to counteract the deep laid schemes of involving this nation in another revolution—not a revolution swayed by vast armies, complete navies, and military heroes, eclipsing the world in wonderful daring—but an insidious revolution of public sentiment, undermining the virtue and morality of the people, and drifting every noble impulse of the human heart down the vortex of corruption.

This assemblage, in behalf of the colored people throughout the State, and whose labors are indissolubly bound with all her interests, ask to become equals before the law, not from sympathy with their condition, but as they are made amenable to all her laws, simple justice demands that they should have a voice in selecting the administrators of its powers. They seek it upon the assumption that they are no longer an enslaved race, but full citizens according to the decision of Attorney-General Bates, and the recognition and acceptance of a black man in all his rights in the highest tribunals of the land. If the people of free and progressive California can jeopardize their reputations for these great qualities of discerning expediency, by withholding so great a boon, when considering their attitude with the progress of liberal principles, they will stand disgraced and condemned before the world for pretending to be governed by that sublime emanation that declares "all men free and equal."

It is urged by Copperhead malice and stupidity, that the negro is too ignorant to vote. May I not remind the authors of this evasive and flimsy pretext, that the negro in America, like the Israelites among the ancient Egyptians, have watched superior character, assimilated with the same ideas, and imitated the same virtues, until out of a servitude of two hundred and fifty years, they have not only made a name which is a power of strength among civilized mankind, but they have reared a nationality which is coextensive with the fame and future of the American people. The poor negro has indeed been severely scourged. Meeting the contact so long denied his ancestry, but which was essential to their full development, it has made them a new born race looking through a long vista of departed years, and mourning over the past barbarism of the race. Thank God, sir, they are in America, and especially in our beloved California, no longer discordant in feeling. Every heart moves by the touch of that chord which reverberates the sacred anthem of freedom; they are no longer content with the inklings that escape the white oppressors' tongues, because they have too often heard those tongues one moment breathing devout prayers to the Majesty of Heaven, and then again, almost in the same breath, uttering curses upon the weak and despised. The false duties of superstition have ceased to encumber their understandings, and truer oracles in the persons of refined colored men are reflecting the living light of truth; black men are making and recording their own history; writing their own literature; coining their own poems; preparing their own school teachers, and disseminating useful information where it was never tasted or known before.

The press, that mighty pendulum of human liberty, is now partly wielded by Anglo-African

genius. Refined by the great variety of learning that is open to all, it is effecting a mighty work and changing the tide of events; its columns are perused in the mansions of rulers, the halls of legislation, the sacred precincts of the judiciary, and the humble cabin of the miner; it is emancipating the minds of those in wisdom and power from error, while it teaches its less favored votaries the grand principles upon which governments are founded, and its salutary prerogatives over all its subjects. Our people, being accustomed to act as directed, are quietly but surely receiving the new light that is breaking in upon them, and in anticipation of a higher sphere of action, are mastering the difficulties of language, the intricacies of social and political law, and the breadth and scope of Constitutions. What class of citizens are they who would smother the infant efforts of a struggling race, just emerging from the darkness of a long night into the bright beams of a dawning day? Can it be the noble born American who will refuse us the right to drop a ballot as well as to aim a bullet? They should recollect that their hours of youth, their days of manhood, and their decline of years, have been tenderly watched by the negro's kindness since the Republic was rocked in infancy. Can it be the warm and generous-hearted Irishman, who first received here, in his adopted country, those gems of liberty that reverted his imagination back to the heroic death and epitaph of Emmet, the gifted eloquence of Walton, and the patriotic lessons of the incomparable O'Connell,—whose thrilling tones ever went to the hearts of men for liberty and equality to all races of men? Sir, do not tell me it is the honest and toiling German, whose fatherland has so long kept the undimmed fires of freedom and independence so brightly burning. Why is it the charmed land that cradled renowned Luther and moulded the transcendant genius of Schiller. When did these people prove recreant? For their love and struggles for liberty have illumed all Europe and the world, from the dread conflicts of past ages to the memorable revolution of 1848. Do I hear that it is the chivalric son of gigantic France, whose own great Lafayette dedicated life and fortune to the maintenance of the rights of man? Have they degenerated from the electric of the Marseillaise battle hymn of liberty, or will they attempt to wipe from memory the aspirations of their sincere but dreamy Lamartine? To all these people of different races, speaking different languages, and having diverse notions of the true policy of the American Government, I know that plausible argument will be produced by our antagonists against the negro's right to equality before the law. But every righteous cause has always been assailed by subtle argument and almost convincing logic. It is little over the lifetime of temperate men when England's most astute statesmen endeavored to make America believe that George III. had a divine right to impose upon the infant colonies "taxation without representation;" but Patrick Henry, in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, and black Cripsus Attucks, in the streets of Boston, demurred, and the once humble dependencies are now a mighty and expanding nation. I need not cite the massacre of St. Bartholomew, where the poor but faithful Huguenot bit the dust of persecution, the horrors of the Spanish inquisition, and the inhuman cruelties of the monster Philip the Second—all of which have been justified by as potent argument as that now produced in opposition to the negro's elevation. The negro's right to vote is indisputable, because wherever his mind has been educated he has given the same evidences of proficiency, because he has measured steps with the highest perfection of man's courage, by three times signally rescuing the country from the most impending dangers; because the wise men who lived about the time the National Government was framed, gave black men the right to vote in North Carolina, Viginia, Maryland, Delaware, and many other slave States, without detriment to the general weal; and it is a historical fact, that there is no word, no line, nor article, interpretative or constructive, embodied in the great instrument, that invalidates the rights of freemen, white or black, from its adoption, eighty odd years ago, down to the infamous dogma uttered by Roger B. Taney (oh, that execrable name, equal in infamy with the notorious Jeffries). the Dred Scott decision, enunciating that black men had no rights, because God so willed the color of their skins,—has left an indellible stain upon American jurisprudence, which in a free country should be the most important and useful to all classes of men. Why, sir, the spotless fame of Storey and Marshall will nearly become tarnished in veneration of future generations through the very process of contact that seated such a man upon the same bench or under the same roof where they dispensed the Godlike attributes of justice, The word white, Mr. President, in the Constitution of California, is anti-republican—at variance with the good sense and magnanimity of her people, repugnant to many of her sister States, inconsistent with the present age, and unwise when considered in connection with the intercourse soon to be established with the copper-colored nations of China and Japan. We, as black men, concede the fact that a few years since, when our interest was mingled with slavery and degradation, and when the interest of this flourishing State was under the dominion of such satellites as W. M. Gwin, and P. T. Herbert, and J. B. Weller, that the black race had nothing to look for but cold indifference and contemptible hatred; but now that the country is reeling upon the brink of ruin, with a yawning abyss of destruction awaiting to receive its crumbling wreck, we ask, calmly but firmly, shall we not be allowed once more to prop its mighty superstructure, so that it may stand the ravages of time? Remember, men in power, the vast responsibilities resting upon your judgment. Other nations have passed through somewhat similar ordeals like yours before they became strong and consolidated; but none like yours have ever been seen trying to devise escapes from the strongest and most

reliable element of their support. If you are inspired by that patriotism that sinks all consideration of prejudice, to the greatness and glory of America's future, then all will be well. But if expediency and narrow contracted views govern your councils, and the unmistakable purpose of Divine authority be disregarded, then, like the perverse nations of old, grand and now beautiful America will be mingling with their mouldering decay.

After Mr. Hall had concluded, Rev. Mr. Moore said :

MR. PRESIDENT:—On rising to address this Convention upon the momentous subject (political franchise), the first great right of an American citizen, which we are deprived of in this State by a Constitutional prohibition, I am aware, sir, that for me to attempt to supersede the able speech of the gentleman who has just taken his seat—whose masterly oratory, stiring pathos, and thundering eloquence, has captured every thought in the house—such an attempt by me would be the vainest act of my life. Yet, sir, I cannot let this great question of our right to the political franchise pass, without adding a word in behalf of our claim to that right.

I wish, sir, to make a few remarks upon the ground of our appeal to the State Legislature for the concession of our right of suffrage, by an amendment to the State Constitution, so as to secure to us this God given right. The Chairman of the Committee on Franchise, in his very profound remarks on presenting the able report, made a brilliant allusion to the unequalled bravery of the American negro as a soldier—as tested in the bloody strife of the rebellion just past, where the nation's existence was staked upon the battle-field, in a chance at war. From this point he presented a masterly appeal as a basis of our claim. Now, sir, to this category of argument in favor of our sacred cause, we wish to contribute. Sir, in the outset we appeal to the Legislature of a Christian people for our right of suffrage, upon the broad principle of human justice, as taught by the great rule, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Ask them, if, in our stead, they would be willing to consent to such injustice as we suffer by them. Would they like such treatment at our hands? If honest in their answer, they will tell us no. Ask them if it was wrong for England to impose upon their forefathers "taxation without representation?" They must answer yes, or condemn their revolutionary fathers. Ask them if taxation without representation was any greater injustice imposed upon their forefathers, by England, than as imposed upon us by the law of this State? If candid, they will answer no — Why, then, will a Christian people commit such a flagrant wrong, which they so loudly condemn in others? Why will they perpetrate a knowing wrong upon a people because they know that they have not power to vindicate by force their just rights?

We appeal to them upon the principle of man's natural equal rights, as vindicated and set forth in the "Declaration of American Independence"—upon which rests the foundation of the Republic. That declaration sets forth that "All men are created equal" in human rights, or have the same natural rights, which man cannot justly invade or take away; and that to secure these rights equally to all men, "Governments are established among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." This is the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence; if this sentiment is wrong, why do not the American people blot it from their political creed? If it is right, then we appeal for our natural right to "Equality before the Law," as it sets forth. We appeal to them as friends of their own Republican principles, which they violate when they refuse us the right of suffrage.

We ask for our rights, upon the principle of our loyalty; we have never sworn falsely to the Government; we have never taken up arms against it,—we have never attempted to betray it into the hands of foreign powers. This is what no other race of men can truthfully assert in America. We have prayed for it—fought for it—bled for it, and perished by thousands in its defence.

We make our appeal upon the principle of our patriotism. We have consecrated every battle-field of the country with our blood, to maintain its existence, from our love to the country, while it thrusts us with a cold heart and villainous hand from all its political rights and immunities. We rallied around its only standard of hope and fought in, deadly battle, the countries worst foes, foreign and domestic. He who doubts this, let him read the history of the death warrants of the battle grounds from Bunker Hill to Richmond, where black American warriors now sleep in their bloody winding sheets, in thousands. No race on American soil, has given such proof of patriotism as the black race; without boasting, we challenge a refutation of this position. We ask history, has any other nation on earth, under the light of Christianity, (but America), disfranchised its most loyal and patriotic citizens; preferring to grant franchise to those that have desired and aimed to destroy the Government? We ask our Government to be as Republican as England, though pronounced a tyrannical monarchy. She gives her *black* and her *white* citizens alike privileges in political franchise; while in Republican America, white citizens only have the universal privilege of suffrage. We ask for our right to "Equality before the Law" upon the principle, that, if it does not degrade the white man to fight along side of the negro on the battle-field to save the country, or save the lives of white American citizens, it will not degrade white men, to vote side by side with negroes, to preserve a Republican form of Government, and preserve the country from another war, which it does not require inspiration to predict, if the claims of justice are not meted out in Government affairs. We claim our rights of suffrage upon the ground that the opponents of our right to "Equality before the

Law," have never adduced a single sound argument to prove what they raise as an objection to our right of suffrage; that is, that it will degrade the white man, deterioate the Saxon race, amalgamate the two races, and take the country out of white men's hands. We can prove by calling the history of the country to our support that the spirit that opposes the black man's right to "Equality before the Law," has been baptised by the very institution of the country, (slavery), that has been fostering for two and a half centuries, the very evils of which our enemies pretend to fear.

The thirteen original States, at one period of their history, (all but South Carolina), allowed their colored citizens to vote; and history does not place a single fact upon record, showing that granting the negroes the right of suffrage in any of those States engendered amalgamation of the black and white races, or that it caused a deterioration of the Saxon race, nor was the Government ever threatened with black sovereignty. No! this was not the fear of political power in the black man's hand; it was slavery looking out for its own interest, feared the free negro in political power; because he was of the enslaved race, and in stronger sympathy with the slave; it took its stand-point in South Carolina, and swept from the negro's hand the ballot box in every State it could influence politically; and it is the spirit of slavery that now opposes negro suffrage throughout the land.

We hurl back with scorn and contempt the frequent intimation of scurrilous newspapers that granting us "Equality before the Law," would induce us to thrust ourselves into the society of the whites. Notwithstanding they, through their beloved institution of slavery, have thrust their race upon us,—we want it to be particularly understood, we never have had and are not likely to have, any particular fondness for the Saxon race above our own. Whatever isolated cases of amalgamation of the two races have occurred in any part of the country, on marriage principles, on the part of the whites it has been mostly the Irish, who pretend to be the most violent enemies of negro rights; and what is a remarkable truth, that where such conjugal unity takes place, while the party of the Celtic race retains his caste or social standing, the party of the African race looses his caste or social standing generally among his sable brethren, of the higher order of society. We appeal to every true American whose voice shall resound in the proud capital over which the glorious stars and stripes shall float, to give us our rights in the name and spirit of the murdered and immortal Lincoln, who sealed our rights with his hallowed blood, who said this people, (the colored), ought to have "Equality before the Law."

Upon these logical principles we make our simple, unsophisticated and earnest appeal to every friend of justice and humanity—every Republican, true Union loving man and Christian, in the Legislature, in the State and in the country. In vindication of our holy cause, we appeal to every true Union journal in the State and on the Pacific coast, while we shall also supplicate with Christian fervor, the Great Sovereign of all men, and of all nations of men, and the absolute defender of human rights, and all great principles in his moral government; to Him also will we appeal for an interposing hand in the defence of our glorious cause, while there is a sable American son to plead for justice to his race. This is our land where we have had our birth, for it we have fought and bled, here we will remain, as a race, until eternities thunders shake us from this soil.

The debate was further continued by Mr. R. H. Small, who said he would be false to his constituents and to his principles if he did not express his own and their sentiments of the adoption of the report and the memorial or petition. In urging our claim to equal rights we should occupy the highest position; we should be importunate and persistent; we should request of the Legislature the privilege of telling our own story; we should have our orators, men of eloquence, to address the Legislature on that important subject; we should also have our agents and orators to canvass the State, and appeal to the people. There is nothing more powerful than eloquence to sway the minds of the people. We should, by our orators, present stirring, eloquent appeals to the dominant race for our rights. There is nothing of greater influence than the living, breathing agent. The press is also an important element in this matter, and we should support our newspapers, as a fearless, outspoken periodical is greatly needed. We have many white friends whose papers speak nobly in our favor; but we can best tell our own story, and advocate our own cause. He was in favor of adopting the report.

On the conclusion of Mr. Small's remarks the report of the Committee on Elective Franchise was adopted.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Pursuits, presented the report of the Committee, which he prefaced with appropriate remarks.

Report of the Committee on Industrial Pursuits.

We, the Committee, to whom was assigned the duty of reporting on Industrial Pursuits, beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, the aphorism long since expressed that the indolent shall eat the bread of sorrow, has been abundantly corroborated by the experience of the past, therefore it is an ordination of God, that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; toil and suffering, care and sorrow, are in this life our allotted inheritance. Would we command the respect of the ruling class, we must possess a knowledge of mechanism, become owners and tillers of the soil, abandon the cities, drop menial employments and become producers as well as consumers. We, in our conventional capacity, conceive it to be the imperative duty of parents and guardians to give their sons trades and teach them the dignity of labor. He who will not work shall not eat, is the stern declaration of *Sacred Writ.* The young men who spend their time in idleness, or what is still worse, in following vocations which not only infringe upon the civil law but comes in conflict with the higher law of Heaven, should be reminded that the entrance into industrial pursuits alone will secure to them health, wealth, contentment and respect.

Therefore be it Resolved,

1.—That we recommend the colored people of the Pacific States and Territories, to secure farms, purchase homesteads, enter largely into quartz and other branches of mining, engage in mechanical and manufacturing occupations and eagerly embrace eyery method and opportunity which will insure profit, honor and independence.

2.—That our colored traders, mechanics and manufacturers, receive from us every encouragement possible.

3.—That we recommend the formation of agricultural associations, established on the principle of joint stock companies, putting the price of shares at such a rate as will make them accessible to all classes of men.

4.—That where our men have not the money wherewith to buy farms, that they be advised to unite in companies and rent lands for agricultural purposes.

5.—That we urge upon the people of this coast to seek unsettled lands and pre-empt them, as is the right of every American citizen.

6.—That a Committee of three be appointed to present to the proper authorities the expediency of the employing of from twenty to forty thousand freedmen on the great Pacific Railroad, and to petition the honorable the Legislature of California through our Representatives in Congress to procure such aid from the Federal Government as to them may seem fit, for the following reasons:

I—To speedily complete this great National enterprise.

II—The value and the cheapness of the labor sought.

III—That it will effectually settle the too frequent incursions of hostile Indians.

IV—It will greatly add to the wealth of the country, in the cultivation of adjacent lands and the development of the mineral resources of a hitherto unexplored portion of the great Pacific slope.

V—That it will afford labor to a class of people whose sympathies, hopes and aspirations are thoroughly identified with the growth, prosperity and glory of the American Republic.

7.—That we hail with joy inexpressible, as one of the practical movements of the freedmen, their settled and persistent determination to become owners of the soil of their own fruitful South.

T. M. D. WARD,
J. J. MOORE,
J. P. DYER,
J. MADDEN,
BASIL CAMPBELL,
AARON L. JACKSON,
E. P. HILTON,
MOSES L. ROGERS,
EDWARD W. PARKER,
} Committee.

The following Preamble and Resolution was offered by J. R. Starkey:

WHEREAS, It is often asserted that there is a division among the colored inhabitants of this State, in matters appertaining to their political interests; and whereas, the harmony prevailing in this Convention, the friendly feeling existing and the unanimity of action, fully contradicts that assertion; be it therefore

Resolved—That on the return of the members of this Convention to their constituents, they exert their utmost influence to create a unity of feeling and of action among the colored people of this State.

Adopted, *nem. con.*

A communication was received from Mr. Henry Williamson of Sacramento, informing the Convention that he owned a mining ditch in Amador county, which he wished to sell. Read and laid on the table

Benediction by the Chaplain.

Adjourned.

Third Day.—Evening Session.

Convention met at 7 o'clock, in the A. M. E. Church, Seventh street. In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Mr. R. H. Small was appointed President *pro tem.*

Prayer by the Chaplain. Roll called. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved, that the special order of business be deferred half an hour. Carried.

The report of The Business Committee was further discussed, and the separate resolutions adopted.

Moved, that a Publishing Committee of five members be appointed, to publish the proceedings of this Convention in pamphlet form. Carried

The Chairman appointed the following as the Publishing Committee,

P. A. Bell, E. P. Duplex,
J. J. Moore, W. H. Christopher,
E. A. Clark.

To which, at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee, was added the name of J. Madison Bell,

The time having expired, the special order was called up.

Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Chairman of the Committee on Public Morals, presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, there are no features in the character of any people more ennobling and elevating, than a strict observance of the principles of Morality and Religion, and as our enemies eagerly grasp every opportunity to missrepresent our eondition and malign our character ; therefore, be it

Resolved — That we recommend to our brethren a more consistent course than investingtheir means in gambling-houses and barrooms.

Resolved — That we adjure our brethren throughout the State, to adhere faithfnlly to the teachings of Morality and Religion, which will shed lustre around tha pathway of their lives and give credit to the race.

Resolved—That we abhor and discountenance liecentiousness,—that this violation of God's law, disgrace, penury, and the bane of domestic happiness, may disappear from our midst.

Resolved—That we admonish our brethren to shun the intoxicating bowl as they would the embrace of a deadly serpent.

Resolved—That the practice of gambling, the desolator of thousands of otherwise happy homes, the goal of fervent hopes and high aspirations, the precursor of early dissolution, receives our uncompromising denunciation.

J. H. HUBBARD,
J. J. MOORE,
P. KELLINGWORTH, } Committee.

Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Chairman of the Committee on Condolence, presented the following :

Resolutions of Condolence.

WHEREAS, man's frailty is a fixed conclusion, and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us unawares ; and as since the assembling of our last Convention, our brethren and co-laborers, John G. Wilson and Wm. N. Bedford, have been summoned to the Bar of the Triune God ; therefore,

Resolved—We lament their loss but submit to the ruling of that Providential hand which doeth all things well.

Resolved—The down-trodden and proscribed, have lost in them, earnest sympathizers and zealous laborers.

Resolved—The State has lost in them, men whose hearts throbbed alike for the undying principles of liberty and the perpetuity of the Government.

Resolved—They being dead, do speak, and history of the reverend chronicler of the grave, will proclaim in trumpet tones, to generations unborn, they, as true men, wore with impatience, the yoke of proscription.

Resolved—When in after years, the roll of California's truest sons shall be ealled, while the names of W. H. Newby and John Freeman, shine with resplendant brightness, those of John G. Wilson and William N. Bedford, will occupy a conspicious place upon the list.

Resolved—We, the representatives of the colored citizens of California, tender to the friends and relatives of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathy.

J. H. HUBBARD,
P. KELLINGWORTH, } Committee.
R. H. SMALL,

The Resolutions were adopted, after which, Mr. Hubbard delivered an eloquent eulogy.

The President having arrived, Mr. Small vacated the Chair. After the eulogy was delivered, the resolution from the Business Committee to appoint a State Executive Committee of one from each Judicial District, was taken up, when it was moved that a Committee of five members be appointed to nominate a State Executive Committee Carried.

The President appointed

P. A. Bell, J. R. Starkey,
E. A. Clarke, Jas. Cefos,
W. H. Christopher.

The following Preamble and resolutions were presented by the Sacramento Delegation. They were read, and, on motiön, ordered to be published in the minutes :

WHEREAS, We, the delegates chosen by the poeple of the city and county of Sacramento, to meet in Convention on the 25th day of Oct. 1865, and act in conjunction with delegates accredited from the several counties of the State of California, believe that the time has come when every man of color should aim at the ele-

vation of his race; and to do this, we must unite in advancing measures which shall have a tendency to strengthen our influence with our more favored citizens, therefore be it

Resolved—That it is with pride we cite the fact, that in those States wherein we have the right of franchise, there is not on record an instance of our having abused the privilege; that as we have stood by the side of the Union, Liberty and Justice, with the bayonet, so would we do with the ballot.

Resolved—That education being the conservator of liberty, we desire to have extended to our children greater educational facilities, in justice to us as a law abiding and tax paying people.

Resolved—That we emphatically condemn any course other than one calculated to promote harmony, union of thought and action amongst us, as suicidal to our interest as a people.

Resolved—That we would be untrue to our race, unless we pledged ourselves to try by all fair and peaceable means, to impress on the dominant race, that the country is only half saved, slavery only half abolished and the war but half ended, until all of the disabling laws which were the natural fruits of slavery are repealed, and universal suffrage exist in every State in the Union.

Benediction by the Chaplain.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28TH.

Fourth Day.—Morning Session.

Prayer by the Chaplain. Roll called. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Finance Committee presented their report as follows:

Amount of funds collected from thirty Delegates, in accordance with Resolution—$3 each		$90 00
Rent of A. M. E. Church, Seventh st.	$15 00	
Expenses, Sexton of M. E. Church, Sixth street	5 00	
Hire of tables and chairs	2 00	
Stationery	2 00	
Page	2 00	
		$26 00
Balance		$64 00

The Committee recommend that the balance in hand be subject to the order of the Publishing Committee.

The report was adopted.

The Nominating Committee requested leave of absence for consultation. Granted.

The report of the Business Committee was taken up. The unfinished business was referred to the Executive Committee.

The report of the Industrial Committee was taken up. Moved, that so much of the report as refers to the Freedmen, and the action necessary to employing them on railroads, be referred to the Executive Committee. Carried.

Mr. Moore stated that Mr. J. Madden, of Santa Clara, was an experienced farmer, and he would suggest, in the absence of other business, that he be requested to address the Convention on that subject. No objection being made, Mr. Madden proceeded to address the house.

Mr. Madden said he was born in South Carolina, lived in town until a young man, when he went to farming. Had never experienced any of the hardships of plantation life, but had seen the effects on others. When he obtained his freedom he went to farming, and had probably made as much progress as many who had been born free. He is satisfied that farming is the most healthy, lucrative and independent business that can be pursued; the profits are accruing while we are sleeping. Had moved from towns and cities, and went to Arkansas; could not then purchase forty acres of land; when he left he owned nearly a thousand acres. Farming gives character to any people. The colored people of Santa Clara are industrious, and mostly engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.

After Mr. Madden had concluded, it was moved by R. F. Shorter, that a vote of thanks be tended to the Executive Committee of San Francisco for their noble and successful labors in originating and bringing about this Convention. Carried, unanimously.

Mr. Shorter said that Santa Clara county was with this Convention and its actions, in financial and other matters, heart and hand. He was willing to offer his life as a sacrifice, if necessary, to obtain equal rights for his people. He had offered his household gods on the altar of freedom—he had sons and nephews in the army. He was willing to forgive our enemies—but we want our rights.

Mr. Hoyt (by permission) addressed the Convention on matters appertaining to the general interest of the country.

Mr. Killingworth, of Santa Rosa, said his constituents were willing to sustain the action of this Convention, by their means, and by greater sacrifices, if necessary. He was born a slave, as was also his wife. He is seventy-five years old. At sixty-two he paid $3,000 for himself and wife, in Atlanta, Georgia. Lost his wife in this country, and her bones lie in the free soil of El Dorado. He is willing to make any sacrifice for his people. Never received any schooling; what little he knew he picked up. He wished the young people would profit by study. The black man, although wronged by the whites, are their best friends. He is now enjoying his best days in freedoom and among his children. He is very old now, and must soon depart; he would not die, but go to sleep and wake in glory with the angels.

Rev. M. C. Briggs said this Convention had given him more gratification than any similar assemblage he had ever attended. It is the opening of the status of the colored race. Was satisfied that the deliberations and actions of this Convention would convince all of the ability of colored men to legislate and claim their rights. He was pleased with the religious reverence showed, and hoped God would remove all obstacles. On the subject of education, he was opposed to asking for an endowment; would consider that a precedent for sectional schools. Claim all your rights,—from the primary to the high school. He regreted the Convention had not met in his Church last night. It was a misunderstanding on the part of the Sexton. He expected they would have met there, and they might have used as much gas as was wanted. He also said that suffrage belongs to all men, whether foreign or to the manor born. As regards the Fenian resolution presented yesterday, it may be a matter of expediency, but he did not always feel justified in using policy. He always stood up for justice and principle, and if justice falls, he is willing to fall with it. After some more pertinent remarks, Mr. Briggs took his seat.

Mr. Moore moved that the Fenian resolution offered yesterday be referred to the Business Committee. Carried.

Whereupon he presented the following substitute, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The colored citizens of California sympathize with the oppressed of all nations, and every race and clime, and express our willingness to extend our aid to every effort of the oppressed to free themselves from bondage, whether it is personal servitude or political disfranchisement, we therefore resolve

1st, That the results of the late unfortunate and unsuccessful revolutions of Poland and Hungary to free these countries from the tyranny of Russia and Austria, cause regret and commiseration to every friend of human liberty.

2d, That, notwithstanding the opposition we receive from Irish immigrants in America, whose prejudices are excited against us by the misnamed Democratic Party, every effort to rid Ireland of English bondage, and establish Irish independence meets our cordial approbation.

3d, That the conduct of many of the leading men of Great Britain during our late war was hypocritical—against the true opinions of the English people, and showing that the aristocracy are governed by interest more than by principle.

Moved, by W. H. Hall, that so much of the report of the Committee on Education as refers to asking the Legislature for an endowment to the San Jose School be stricken out. Carried.

Mr. Hoyt advised the forming of joint stock companies for farming and other purposes. He had had experience in some of the Western States. In new countries joint stock companies for agricultural purposes were very successful—the individuals generally made more money than those who worked separately.

The Committee appointed to nominate a State Executive Committee, presented the following Report:

There are fifteen Judicial Districts in this State, all of which are not represented in this Convention, and we believe some have a very small population of colored persons. Your Committee have therefore made the selection according to their best judgment:

1*st District*—Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara—no nomination.

2*d District*—Tehama, Butte, Plumas, and Lassen—JOHN C. JENKINS.

3*d District*—Alameda, Monterey, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz—R. F. SHORTER.

4*th District*—Northern part of San Francisco—JOHN J. MOORE.

5*th District*—San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Mono, and Alpine—WM. W. LEE.

6*th District*—Sacramento and Yolo—BASIL CAMPBELL.

7*th District*—Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, Sonoma, and Lake—ED. HATTON.

8*th District*—Klamath, Del Norte, and Humboldt—no nomination.

9*th District*—Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity—J. J. PINDELL.

10*th District*—Sutter, Yuba, Colusa, and Sierra—EDWARD P. DUPLEX.

11*th District*—El Dorado, Amador, and Calaveras—JAMES CEFOS.

12*th District*—Southern part of San Francisco, and San Mateo—R. A. HALL.

13*th District*—Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, and Tulare—MOSES L. ROGERS.

14*th District*—Nevada and Placer—D. D. CARTER.

15*th District*—San Francisco and Contra Costa—W. H. YATES.

The Committee recommended the following resolutions :

I.—That two additional members be appointed to represent the State at large.

II.—The Committee to complete their organization by selecting their officers and making all necessary appointments.

III.—The Committee have power to fill all vacancies.

P. A. BELL,
JAS. CEFOS,
J. R. STARKEY,
W. H. CHRISTOPHER,
E. A. CLARK,
} Com'tee

The report was adopted, with the recommendations.

On motion of E. A. Clarke, P. A. Bell, of San Francisco, and W. H. Harper, of Sacramento, were appointed to represent the State at large.

Rev. J. J. Moore read an instructive essay on our moral, religious and political duties, which was referred to the Publishing Committee.

The President left his seat, and it was occupied by Wm. H. Hall, when it was moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Executive Committee of Sacramento for the arragements they made for holding the Convention. Carried.

Moved, that we tender a vote of thanks to the ladies of Sacramento for their general attendance at the meetings of the Convention. Carried.

Moved, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Rev. M. C. Briggs for the gratuitous use of his Church yesterday. Carried.

Moved, that a unanimous vote of thanks be tendered to the President of this Convention, for the judicious manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of the Convention, the impartiality of his decisions, and the ability with which he has performed the arduous duties of his office. Carried, by acclamation.

Mr. Hall, on retiring from the Chair, which had been temporarily vacated by the President, said :

In tendering you, sir, the complimentary resolutions offered by the gentleman from El Dorado, (Mr. Small,) it affords me the highest gratification to perceive by their import, and the unanimity of their adoption by this Convention, a sense of appreciation and gratitude for the faithful services you have ever devoted to the elevation of your race. I am not inclined to extravagant commendation, but when I see the representatives of a people, heretofore charged with envy and distrust, indicating that the sacrifices of long tried public men are duly remembered, it fills me with the liveliest emotions of hope for the black men who are to occupy the places now filled by us. Trusting that you may be animated to press forward in the noble work of redeeming our race from unjust aspersion, I leave the example of this moment to the contemplation of those who are determined to engage in the same cause.

On taking his seat, the President made the following remarks :

Gentlemen of the Convention :

I am overpowered by this new evidence of your kindness and appreciation of my humble efforts to faithfully perform the responsible duty of the office I am about to vacate. I am reassured, by this flattering testimonial, that I have succeeded where I had feared to fail, and I retire from the distinguished position of President of the Fourth Convention held by the colored citizens of this State, with feelings of intense pride and gratification. Gratified in having my past acts of duty, to myself and my

fellow men, so kindly remembered, so richly rewarded; *proud* of the harmony, amenity and unity of purpose that has characterized this Convention; and *very* proud of the wisdom, enthusiasm and eloquence that has been manifested upon every subject of importance presented to this Convention, and I heartily congratulate our people of California (through you, gentlemen, their representatives) upon the honest and very able manner their important interests have been considered and acted upon. Permit me, however, to remind you, gentlemen, that the close of this body is but the beginning of the great and ennobling end we seek to achieve, to effect which requires us to work steadily, perseveringly. Let us, then, return to our constituents, thoroughly impress upon them the importance of immediate and continuous action; stimulate them to wisdom in council, unity in purpose; prepare them to receive and promptly act upon the views they will receive from the State Executive Committee which this Convention has created. Knowing ourselves, do not let *them* forget that *eternal vigilance* is the price of liberty. Let each one of us faithfully perform our duty without pausing, until our labors are rewarded by the bestowal of that right which, under the glorious principles of the Constitution of the United States, is the only patent of manhood issued, viz.: the right of Elective Franchise.

After the address by the President, it was moved that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the able discharge of their duties.

Moved that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Rev. J. J. Moore, Chairman of the Business Committee, and the members thereof, for their prompt and efficient labors in producing and arranging business.

The above motions were carried by acclamation.

The President then inquired if there was any further business before the Convention, and no response being made, he called upon the Chaplain, Father Kellingworth, to pronounce a benediction.

The Chaplain requested the audience to join in singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

After which he pronounced the benediction, and the President solemnly declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

F. G. BARBADOES,
President.

W. H. HARPER, 1st Vice President.
BASIL CAMPBELL, 2d Vice President.
P. A. BELL, Secretary.
W. H. CHRISTOPHER, E. P. DUPLEX, } Ass't Sec'y.

DELEGATES:

San Francisco:

J. J. MOORE, T. M. D. WARD,
D. W. RUGGLES, R. A. HALL,
J. R. STARKEY, E. W. PARKER,
WM. H. HALL, P. ANDERSON,
WM. H. YATES, E. P. HILTON,
H. M. COLLINS, represented by proxy,
J. SMALLWOOD, represented by proxy,
J. MADISON BELL, not present.

Sacramento:

W. H. HARPER, E. A. CLARK,
L. P. HICKMAN, A. L. JACKSON,
A. D. BERGHARDT.

Santa Clara:

R. F. SHORTER, J. MADDEN.

Napa:

W. H. CHRISTOPHER.

El Dorado:

J. CEFOS, R. H. SMALL,
J. M. OLIVER.

Yuba:

E. P. DUPLEX, DR. W. J. O. BRYANT.

Mariposa:

M. L. ROGERS.

Sonoma:

P. KILLINGWORTH.

Yolo:

B. CAMPBELL.

Alameda and Contra Costa:

J. PETERSON.

Solano:

F. G. BARBADOES, proxy for N. E. Speights.

Sierra:

J. P. DYER, proxy for I. P. Gibbs.

Santa Cruz:

P. A. BELL, proxy for G. W. Smith.

ADDRESS

—BY THE—

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED CITIZENS

—TO THE—

PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The Convention of colored citizens, assembled in Sacramento on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of October, present their claim for equal rights before the law, and proceed to show on what principles they predicate their claim, and why those rights should be awarded them in common with all other citizens.

First—As freemen by creation, by the laws of California, and by the laws of the Republic. The Declaration of Independence, the great charter or bill of rights of our government, on which is based our National Constitution and all the laws of our country, says "all men are created equal," and, as a sequence, all are entitled to equal privileges or "inalienable rights" with which they "are endowed by their Creator," and "*among* those rights" (others being connected therewith) "are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The other rights which are indissolubly connected with the foregoing, and without which those expressed would become a nulity, are the protection of the laws, and an equal voice in framing those laws and choosing the administrators thereof. The Constitution and laws of California make all men free, slavery or involuntary servitude is forbidden within her borders, hence all whose citizenship can be established are fully entitled to equal rights before the law. Slavery existed for three quarters of a century and was sanctioned by the Government; it was sustained by compromises, not by the Constitution, until the Government declared that slavery and Republican principles were incompatible with each other and could not co-exist, and must be separated. Then, to effect that object, and to establish a Republic based on Freedom, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, and the Constitutional Amendments, abolishing slavery for ever from the land, were introduced. These positions and facts are known, and need no argument from us to establish them.

Second—We claim the privileges of citizenship by right of birth, as natives of the soil, against whom no attainder can exist The former slavery of a portion of our race works no corruption of blood in them; they are now freemen, and consequently citizens, and as such are subject to all the liabilities and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens. Our citizenship being established, we maintain that there are other and still stronger reasons why the rights which are in equity guaranteed to all citizens should not be withheld from us. We are loyal to the Government, and yield willing obedience to the powers that be. No taint of treason lurks within the bosoms of our race; no charge of disloyalty has ever been brought against one having negro blood in his veins. Our love of country is proverbial; our devotion to the land of our birth, its customs, habits and institutions, and our reverence for the laws which govern us, are unquestioned. We have given evidence of our fealty to the Union by the ardor with which we flew to arms at our country's call, and by the sacrifice of thousands of lives to preserve intact the indissolubility of the Union, and to vindicate Republican principles before the world, as exemplified in this Government. Notwithstanding the ignominy with which we have been treated by the American people, we have ever maintained a Christian spirit of forgiveness, and a willingness to sustain our reputation as peace-loving, law-abiding citizens, and a desire to perpetuate the name and glory of our common country.

Third—We assert our right to the immunities of citizenship by our intelligence and moral worth, our reputation for truthfulness, the religious and devotional characteristics of our race, and our ability to understand and appreciate the principles of the Government under which we live. We assert, and defy contradiction, and the criminal, sanitary and eleemosynary statistics of the country will sustain our assertion, that of the colored population throughout the United States, there are fewer criminals and paupers than among any other class of the community. We are a self-sustaining community, and are no burden on the body politic, while we contribute to the general expenses of Federal and State Governments.

Fourth—We claim the Elective Franchise on the universally conceded ground that representation and taxation should accompany each other. By representation is not meant the mere fact of being included in the apportionment, but by having a voice and vote in choos-

ing representatives. We are taxed in common with all other citizens. We pay cheerfully not only the State and Municipal tax on property and for business purposes, but we also pay War tax, Poll tax, and all others which are assessed. We do not demur at that. We live under a wise, liberal and beneficent Government, which extends its parental protection, like the sunlight of heaven, on all who come within its sphere. We are willing to aid in sustaining the Government by means, as our brethren have by arms, we only claim those rights which should be awarded to all citizens of the Republic. We also claim additional educational facilities for our children. By the present unjust and partial laws many of our children are growing up in ignorance, deprived of all advantages of education. We require, for the above reasons, full and equal school privileges. We are not content with primary schools alone, we want the higher advantages of education to produce in the rising generation the highest development of mind. These advantages are open to others, and, in a free country, the blessings of education should be diffused on all, irrespective of rank or station.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—We present to you our views on this important subject, and we refer you to the proceedings of our Convention for a fuller explanation of our action on these important subjects.

ADDRESS

—BY THE—

STATE CONVENTION

—TO THE—

COLORED CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA.

MEN AND BRETHREN:

For the fourth time the colored citizens of this State assembled in Convention, by their representatives, and at the session just closed a degree of harmony and good feeling prevailed, unexampled in deliberative bodies. We met to devise ways and means to obtain the highest privilege of citizenship, the Elective Franchise; to increase the educational facilities of our children; to promote temperance, morality and frugality; to encourage progress in Agriculture, Mechanics, and all the Industrial pursuits, and to advance the cause of TRUTH, VIRTUE and Christian piety.

How well we have succeeded in the work for which we were appointed, we leave you to judge. We here lay before you the result of our labors, and are willing to abide the test of your judgment.

We call your attention to the various subjects which were under the deliberation of the Convention.

First—And most important, is the position we took as regards Truth, Virtue and Christian piety. Although the discussion of these subjects was not the primary cause for which the Convention was called, yet they overbalance all other subjects, for without them no good can be accomplished. We took high grounds on these subjects, and we earnestly invite your attention to the report of Committee on Public Morals, and the resolutions appertaining thereto introduced by the Business Committee, and we feel confident that your mature judgment will indorse the action of your representatives.

Second—The Elective Franchise demanded a large portion of our deliberations. This is an important subject, as relating to our interests in this country and our rights as men and citizens. With prayerful consideration we entered upon our duty, and our minds were sorely exercised in view of the great responsibility which rested on us. We commend to your notice the action of the Convention, the able report of the Committee on that subject, the convincing argument produced, and the powerful speeches made on the occasion.

Third—The education of our offspring was not neglected. You are doubtless well aware of the disabilities we labor under as regards the educational progress of the rising generation. In consequence of the unjust provisions of the law, in many localities our children are growing up in ignorance. We call upon you to use your influence, in your respective localities, to the end that our children may receive the advantages of the Public Schools. We are taxed for the general School Fund, but in many places our children are deprived of its benefits. In reference to the San Jose School, we believe,

by united efforts on our part and a small individual contribution, that it can be made an Institute where the higher branches can be taught and principles of virtue and religion instilled into the youthful mind. The principal, Professor Peter W. Cassey, is well known in this State, and by scholarly acquirements and Christian character he is eminently fitted for his position. That, however, should not cause us to lessen our efforts to obtain a repeal of the iniquitous school law, so that we may have equal privilege with others.

Fourth—We next call your attention to the report of the Committee on Industrial pursuits. The subjects introduced, and the action taken thereon, merit and should receive careful consideration. To gain an eminence in the new field of political equality, toward which our journey tends, we must prove ourselves equal in art, industry and labor, as well as in knowledge and piety, to all others. We must not be satisfied with mediocrity, we must endeavor to excel.

Fifth—On the subject of Statistics we are not as full as we would wish. In consequence of the limited attendance at the Convention, the Committee on that subject had not sufficient material on which to work. Their report, however, is alike instructive and interesting, and although limited, it is reliable.

Sixth—We have organized a State Executive Committee, consisting of men who are well known throughout the State for their ability, untiring industry, and devotion to our cause and the welfare of mankind.

Seventh—We have pledged your fealty to the Government as order loving, law-abiding citizens. We are responsible for your loyalty, and feel proud of our responsibility.

In Conclusion—Brethren, we urge you to continue the good work we have so auspiciously commenced. Form committees in your respective Counties, sustain and encourage them by your irreproachable conduct, by your industry and observance of the Christian virtues. Encourage also our State Executive Committee. Give them to know that you place confidence in them and they will repose the same in you. And now, Brethren, farewell. May God keep and preserve you in the paths of usefulness.

Organization of the State Executive Committee.

The members elect of the S. E. C. who were in Sacramento, held a preliminary meeting on Saturday, the 28th October. Present, Basil Campbell, Jas. Cefos, Richard A. Hall, Moses L. Rogers, John J. Moore, Wm. H. Harper, Philip A. Bell, Edward P. Duplex, and Richard F. Shorter.

J. J. Moore was appointed temporary Chairman, and E. P. Duplex, Secretary.

After some consultation it was agreed that the permanent officers of the Executive Committee be a President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, aud a Treasurer.

Moved, by P. A. Bell, that Wm. H. Yates be elected President. Carried.

Moved, by R. A, Hall, that J. J. Moore be elected Recording Secretary. Carried.

Moved, by E. P. Duplex, that R. A. Hall be elected Corresponding Secretary. Carried.

Moved, by J. J. Moore, that R. F. Shorter be elected Treasurer. Carried.

Moved that the first regular meeting of the Committee be held in this city on Monday morning next, at 9 o'clock. Carried.

Adjourned.

E. P. DUPLEX,
Temporary Secretary.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee.

SACRAMENTO, October 30th.

Present, Wm. H. Yates, President, in the chair, Messrs. J. J. Moore, R. A. Hall, Basil Campbell, M. L. Rogers, Wm. H. Harper, E. P. Duplex, J. Cefos, P. A. Bell.

Moved, that the officers of this Committee form an acting board for the transaction of general business. Carried.

Moved, that the election for County Executive Committees take place before the first of January, 1866. Carried.

It was stated that there were two vacancies in the Committee, and it was moved that I. P. Gibbs, of Sierra, and Wm Bird, of Amador, be elected members of this Committee. Carried.

Moved, that the sum of twenty-five dollars be appropriated to P. A. Bell, Secretary of the Convention, for compiling the minutes. Carried.

J. J. MOORE, Secretary.